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Roosevelt's Law Enforcement Fight.

Mr. Otto Grethen, a local attorney, sends The Journal a letter in which he points out in an interesting manner the similarity of the arguments used by Mr. Haynes with those employed by Tammany when Theodore Roosevelt was chairman of the board of police commissioners, namely, that Mayor Jones' police give so much time to the enforcement of the laws that they are unable to give proper attention to other matters. In referring to this phase of the controversy, Mr. Roosevelt, in an article contributed to the Atlantic Monthly in September, 1897, said:

"They (the opposition to law enforcement) then took the line of argument that, by devoting our attention to enforcing the liquor law, we permitted crime to increase. This, of course, offered a congenial field for newspapers like the World, which exploited it to the utmost, all the more readily since the mere reiteration of the falsehood tended to encourage criminals and so to make it less a falsehood. For a time the cry was not without influence, even with decent people. For six or eight months the cry grew louder, then lower, and then it died away."

Here we have a picture of which the campaign in Minneapolis is a copy. The mayor, who has enforced the laws, is praised to his face and attacked from the rear. His opponents in front declare that his policy of law enforcement is correct, that it is justified by public demand, and that, if elected, they will pursue the same course. But from the rear the attack says Mayor Jones is a good man but his law-enforcement ideas have resulted in loss of police protection. The reiteration of this falsehood, as Mr. Roosevelt said, encourages criminals and tends to make it less a falsehood. But it is only for campaign consumption. In New York it was loud for several months and then less loud and then it died away entirely.

Mayor Jones has declared that the alleged epidemic of crime began with the campaign and will be gone when the votes are counted. There was no evidence of it during Grand Army week, nor during fair week, when the police gave a service which was favorably commented upon all over the country.

The point of this letter is that Mayor Jones is fighting the fight that Theodore Roosevelt fought as police commissioner of New York. "Denuded of all subsidiary matters," as Mr. Grethen expresses it, "the real issues in our local campaign election are the ones which Theodore Roosevelt, more than any other man, has vitalized in our political life, namely, obedience to law by the private citizen and enforcement of law by our public officials."

In a city where President Roosevelt has so many admirers among men of all parties as he has in Minneapolis, there should not be any doubt where the large majority of voters stand on the local issues. Roosevelt the president is but a consistent amplification of Roosevelt the police commissioner. Surely Mayor Jones can better afford to stand with Mr. Roosevelt for the law and square deal than his opponent can to stand with the Tammany methods by which it was attempted to defeat law enforcement in New York.

The power of the state is mighty and far-reaching enough if someone could be found with the brains and courage to use it. A distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati used frequently to emphasize the proposition that a state legislature could do all that was not forbidden by the constitution, while the congress of the United States could do only that which was permitted by the constitution.

Mr. Haynes Makes Comparisons.

Mr. Haynes says the only change in the police force has been in the mayor and chief. This is not the only change, but it is admittedly the most notable change for the better.

As shown by Mayor Jones in his speech last night, and admitted by Mr. Haynes in his speech last night, the subordinates in the department are doing better work now than formerly. As far as Mr. Scallen, the pawnbroker inspector, is concerned, he was first appointed to his present office by Mayor Gray, discharged by Mayor Ames, reinstated by Acting Mayor Jones and continued in office since. Mr. Scallen is entitled to the credit for having originated and perfected a system of reports which for the first time reduced to order, intelligence and system the tracing of stolen property.

His case illustrates well the folly of making our police dependent upon politics for their places. Scallen's dismissal was without cause except that he would have been in the way of the grafting system which was foreshadowed by the election of Ames. His prompt reinstatement by Mr. Jones was an act of justice and one of business. Mayor Jones has followed the same policy in other police appointments. He chose as chief of police the best equipped policeman in the city. Mr. Haynes chose as chief his campaign manager, a man unacquainted with police work. Mayor Jones has not asked any applicant for place his politics nor has he permitted any policeman to leave his duty to do political work. The charge can be substantiated that under Mayor Haynes the police force was organized for campaign work, that officers were carried on the rolls as present for duty when, as a matter of fact, they were absent rounding up voters for the administration.

The more Mr. Haynes stirs up comparisons of administrations the worse it is for his cause.

A Carver, Ont., man has a trained skunk. An animal of this kind would be invaluable in a political campaign.

A Fable with an Application.

One of Esop's fables tells of a jackdaw that was very fond of admiration. Finding some bright-colored feathers on the ground, he stuck them in his plumage with great artistic effect, till he looked like a new and improved bird of paradise, an apotheosis of bird. He strutted forth among the other birds, which were lost in wonder and admiration, till one of them spied a familiar feather. It was one of his own, and he plucked it angrily away. The other birds at once fell upon the haughty jackdaw, each taking from him a feather that had fallen from his own plumage, and when they had finished, they found that the strange and glorious bird was nothing but a plain jackdaw, after all.

The fable is worth retelling, for its application to the present state campaign.

In North Dakota automobiles ran down criminals. This is a better record than they often make in "the centers of population." Here they too often pick out prominent citizens.

Wealth in Politics.

The suit brought by Richard Croker against a London magazine for intimating that his money was obtained by crooked methods serves to call attention to the fabulous wealth acquired in politics. There is Timothy D. Sullivan known as "Big Tim," of New York. Sullivan has held one office and owned one saloon and has today an income of $150,000 annually.

In Pennsylvania Israel W. Durham is another example of the rapid rise of wealth in public office. Durham held one place, that of state insurance commissioner, which paid a good salary and considerable fees. When the exasperating reform campaign in Philadelphia came on it was shown that Durham was a silent partner in all the big contracting firms which did business with the city and was rated by his fellows as worth considerably over a million dollars.

Let no young man despair of politics as a profession.

Of course, there are examples of politicians who died poor, like Webster, Garfield, George F. Hoar and others, but they were not practical business men like Sullivan and Durham.

"Too much infernal prosperity" is what ails us, according to Speaker Cannon. If this prosperity could be spread out a little thinner and not heaped up in spots it might be of more value.

Picquart War Minister.

One of the most spectacular things in current politics is the elevation to cabinet of General Picquart by Clemenceau. Six months ago Picquart, then not even a member of the army, was fighting the battle of Dreyfus, whom he had befriended from the beginning of the miserable Esterhazy forgery. With Dreyfus he went down, with Dreyfus he has come up again. The first step was his restoration to the army and his promotion to the rank he would have attained by seniority had the Dreyfus case never happened. Now he is the head of the army with power to make it exceedingly warm for those who persecuted him even to the extent of driving him out of the army of France.

While the appointment is a wonderful turn in fortune its political wisdom is being questioned. The minister of war should be the man to quiet the factions in the army, to make it a safe and efficient defense of the country. Picquart's presence at its head may have a tendency to open old wounds. It should be borne in mind that while the final verdict of cassation in the Dreyfus case was based on law and justice, a large number of the judges voted against it. This merely shows that the Dreyfus matter had affected every grade of society in France. There are today bitter opponents of the verdict. They would be glad to drop the subject, however, but with Picquart at the head of the army, it may be more difficult to forget than if Clemenceau had named some army officer not intimately associated with the scandal on either side.

The report that Senator Platt will resign if Hughes is elected governor is a strong argument for the choice of Hughes. But when the motive of Platt is examined it tends to dissipate the enthusiasm for Hughes. Platt has heard that President Roosevelt would like to go to the senate as his successor. He does not like the idea at all. If Hughes is elected he will resign in order that Hughes may appoint, ad interim, some other republican who would stand in the way of Mr. Roosevelt's getting the election.

Count Boni de Castellane has given his ultimatum. His wife may depart in peace if she will first pay his debts and then settle upon him a respectable annuity. He thinks he might pull thru on $40,000 a year after the old obligations have been taken care of. The American people would back up George Gould in either kicking Boni or in working off on him a bunch of Wabash common.

Probably Mr. Haynes noticed that the dum fool sheriffs came up with those bank robbers in automobiles. If he had been in command he would have insisted on their sneaking thru the brush on foot "in the good, old way."

The late Lord Scully, who died an American citizen and owner of 200,000 acres of rich alluvial deposit in "Egypt," was forced by law to become an American or surrender his acres.

Mr. Bryan in paying the hospital expenses of a man who fainted at one of his speeches is setting a proper example to statesmen who prolong their remarks.

The senatorial combine is planning to make it warm or cold for La Follette. A battle of this kind ought to bring a number of neglected truths to the front.

Former Mayor Haynes says he expected that Pawn Inspector Scallen would do better under Jones than he did under him. Correct. He did.

Many citizens hope that the feeble gas pressure of last night will show in the gas bills, but they are not confident.

All that is needed for football now is for the ground to freeze up sufficiently hard to break a player or two.

A Harvard student was taken to the police station and charged with "suffering overstudy." Heavens!

The bankers say we need more bank examiners. More, or better?

What Other People Think

A Bad Roads Complaint.

To the Editor of The Journal.

I live on the Southeast Side, am a republican, and, as a general thing vote the republican ticket, but I want to assure you that not alone myself, but a number of East Siders will make an exception to this rule for the election of 1906 for mayor. It is said, and it is a fact, I believe, that Mayor David P. Jones is a member of the "silk stocking aristocracy," and while this is all right as far as it goes, he has at election time, to deal with the common people like the writer.

For the last two years we have waded thru filth and water under the railroad bridge on Tenth avenue, approaching the Tenth avenue bridge over the river. It is at the hazard of a person's life to go thru there on a dark night, owing to the condition of the curbing and the vile condition of the sidewalks underneath, and on top of this, during the daytime you are liable to get a dose of hot coals or ashes from the switch engine on the bridge, or a dose of hot water from the boiler, but all these things, of course, do not affect Mayor Jones or the "silk stocking" element on the council. It is the common people who have to put up with these things, and, as old Vanderbilt said before he died, "The public be damned."

If you will take the trouble to send one of your reporters to the railroad bridge on Tenth avenue, approaching the Tenth avenue bridge, he will find an accumulation of filth under the bridge which has not been cleaned up for two years to the writer's knowledge. The street sweeper goes about half way thru under the bridge, sweeping the filth and dirt to one side, and there it remains, the councilmen of that ward evidently not caring whether his ward presents a decent appearance or not.

Leaving this matter and going across to the East Side. You are aware of the fact, probably, that this bridge was replanked at an expense to the taxpayers of many thousands of dollars last spring, and the bridge superintendent, or street commissioner, I do not know which, are too much occupied in loafing to put down the guard rails on the last 150 feet of the bridge on the East Side, and the consequence is that the wheels of wagons have broken and torn up the oak planking of the sidewalk in bad shape. Now, of course, the taxpayers have to pay for this bridge, the superintendent draws his salary just the same, but these are matters which we shall bear in mind when we vote on the East Side, I assure you.

Leaving the bridge and crossing the Great Northern railroad tracks, a person must either be a jackrabbit or a giraffe to jump across from one plank to another and get over the mudholes during wet weather; but this is also all right, as the Great Northern can give the councilmen and the mayor a few passes and the public suffer in consequence.

The sidewalk, after crossing the right of way of the Great Northern in front of the Water company's land, is in an abominable condition, and it is an outrage that the public have to put up with it. The sidetracks of the Great Northern which lead up to the Pillsbury "A" mill show a very poor excuse for a sidewalk, and just beyond this railroad track there is a space of about 100 feet which has no sidewalk at all, and never has had.

Now, Mr. Journal, these are matters which can very easily be verified, and I am one, and I know of fifty others, who propose to vote for Mr. Haynes for mayor, even if we have to take the lid off and run the town wide open. Mayor Jones and his cabinet are so busy watching the saloons that they have lost sight of the fact that they are public servants and that they are bound to give the public something for its money.

The writer expects to make a personal matter of this and intends to make a canvass about election time, and I am very much mistaken if we do not make it count dear for the republican ticket and very much to the gain of Mayor Haynes and his crowd. I do not expect to hear from this letter, or to see it published, but we shall be there with our votes just the same when election day arrives.

I take The Journal and have found it on the side of the people. More people cross this Tenth avenue bridge than anywhere else, unless it is the Hennepin avenue bridge. Why should we not have at least decent treatment? Yours very truly. —"East Side."

The above is a sample of the kind of letters newspapers are receiving all the time. They are not signed. They are usually bombastic and close as this one does with a sort of moral "deft" to the editor "to print my letter." They carry an inference that if they are not printed it is because the editor is corrupted to suppress something which, if published, would change the course of history.

As an anonymous communication, this letter has no standing in court. Any editor, whether corrupt or pure, would be justified in paying no attention to it. It was apparently written by a business man. The copy shows it was dictated to an experienced stenographer and the internal evidence is that it originated from a source whence intelligence might be presumed. Yet it violates the first principles of business. If the things the writer complains of are true, the first principle of business is to locate the responsibility and start a movement to have conditions improved. The streets of the city are entirely in the hands of the city council. They are cared for by street commissioners appointed by that body. The mayor, whether Jones or Haynes, has as much to do with them and as much control over street commissioners as the king of Siam. However, had "East Side" made a complaint to the mayor, without doubt he would have had his hearty co-operation in every effort to make conditions more decent. But "East Side" had a plan which suited him better. That was to assume that the mayor is a silk stocking, that he liked to have filth on Tenth avenue, and that he would not be persuaded to remove it.

Now, as to the complaint itself. It is probably true. The condition is no doubt exasperating. It ought to be remedied. What is the course to pursue? Bear your grievance in sullen silence until a political campaign is on and then take out your indignation on someone who is not responsible, or to find out NOW who is guilty and make him do his duty?

It is true the votes of the people are the greatest indirect corrective of the evils of misgovernment the people have. But this is a government of reason as well as of votes. The aldermen of two wards are responsible for the conditions cited in this letter, and yet not even the aldermen should be condemned without a hearing. It is quite probable that none of the aldermen knows anything of the matter complained of personally. It is equally probable that they would be glad to know the facts and to remedy, as far as they are able, the conditions.

Good men meet with many discouragements in public office. They are baited and abused for not doing this or not doing that to an extent which depresses men of the most buoyant disposition. The most aggravating class of attack is the anonymous letter. It is always cowardly, usually abusive, most commonly misleading and only accasionally points out a real abuse. It would be generous to say that this particular letter is in the latter class. It is because it may be in that class that The Journal prints it in spite of the fact that its lack of a signature robs it of any title to consideration.

Ridgway's Editorial.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Dear Sir: As a patron and reader of your paper please permit me to ask that you kindly publish the article from "Ridgway's Magazine, a Militant Weekly for God and Country," which you so ably reviewed editorially in a recent number of The Journal. I feel that I voice the sentiments of thousands when I make this simple request. As republicans we want the facts so as to govern ourselves intelligently at the polls in the true interests of good government for our growing city. Please do this at once and oblige, yours truly, —C. B. Oswald,
4326 Pillsbury avenue.

Oct. 24, 1906.

The portion of the article which is pertinent follows:

"Ridgway's believes with Mr. Haynes, not because he is Mr. Haynes nor because he is a democrat, that police protection is the real, live issue of the present campaign. It is uppermost in the minds of the people; it is in the mind of the man who is obliged to walk the street at night or wait for a car on a corner, kept for one reason or another away from his home or his hotel past the dinner hour; it is in the mind of the wife, sister or mother who waits alone for him, terrified lest a housebreaker or other relic of the brute creation shall invade the sanctity of the home to plunder—perhaps to murder or commit other crimes.

"The lid question palls into insignificance beside the newly adopted issue of the democratic party. That party was quick to see its possibilities as a vote-drawing card, perhaps. It has been intimated that such is the case and that Mr. Haynes is not entirely sincere. We are not in a position to say whether he is or not and probably would have much difficulty in finding out; but we are ready to accept his sentiments at their face value and to give him due credit for having taken up an issue which is a vital one."

The Postoffice on Bridge Square.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Since arriving in Minneapolis a few days ago I have read and heard a great deal about the proposed locations for the new postoffice.

Coming to Minneapolis the first time more than thirty years ago, and visiting here frequently since, I have seen this city develop from a frontier town, whose assets consisted of invigorating climate, high hopes and inspiring enthusiasm, to a metropolitan city of great wealth and a wonderful future.

It occupies a central position in a vast territory rich in natural resources and so attractive to population and investment that its commercial buildings, transportation facilities and public places must soon accommodate the wants of a million people.

Being a non-resident I observe from the viewpoint of those who can make unbiased comparisons.

What Madison square, Broadway and Fifth avenue are to New York, what Michigan avenue and the Lake Front park are to Chicago, Minneapolis has in the conjunction of Nicollet, Hennepin and Central avenues.

This flatiron block of Bridge square may easily be converted into a civic center, attractive in appearance and in harmony with the natural scenery surrounding the city, which has furnished the attractions to the northwest from all parts of the nation.

The interesting features of St. Anthony falls, the headwaters of the great Mississippi, where electricity will be generated for future use, the natural entrance to the city by steam railways and electrical lines, the main thorofare thru the center of the city from east to west, all combine to make Bridge square the available, logical and ideal location for your new postoffice and other city improvements.

The beauties of the approach to the center of a city add greatly to intrinsic values. Napoleon spent $50,000,000 beautifying Paris, since when admiring visitors have spent more than $50,000,000 yearly enjoying the beauties of Paris.

The recommendations of the Commercial clubs in this respect are wise, and their adoption would be a great investment as well as a source of delight to future generations.

—R. E. Lidgerwood.

Minneapolis, Oct. 25.

KIDNAPPED GIRL RETURNS

Alabama Young Woman Unable to Account for Her Disappearance.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 25.—Miss Fannie Fennell, who mysteriously disappeared from her home and who, it was believed by the police, was kidnapped, has reappeared at her father's home. She was partially dressed in men's clothing.

She does not remember anything that has taken place during the day. She says she recovered consciousness and found herself alone in a strange room from which she fled. She cannot locate the house and does not know how she managed to find her mother's home.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

OCT. 25

1400—Chaucer died.
1415—Battle of Agincourt.
1735—Earl of Peterborough, English leader in the war of the Spanish succession, died.
1751—Extraordinary eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
1780—John Hancock chosen first governor of Massachusetts.
1810—George III of England completed fiftieth year of his reign.
1836—Luxor obelisk erected in Paris.
1847—American fleet under Commodore Perry bombarded Tobasco.
1870—Convention in Cincinnati to urge the removal of the national capital from Washington to some point west.
1898—Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, mural painter, died in Paris.
1899—Grant Allen, novelist, died. Born Feb. 24, 1848.
1902—Great loss of life and property by eruption of Santa Maria, Guatemala.
1904—General Kuropatkin appointed commander-in-chief of Russian army.

Minnesota Politics

Controversy Between the Governor and Three Other State Officials Furnishes a Campaign Sensation—Jacobson's Sententious Reply.

Speeches today—Republican: A. L. Cole at Detroit and Frazee; Knute Nelson at Jackson; Moses E. Clapp at Red Lake Falls; J. F. Jacobson and Frank M. Eddy at Sauk Center; A. O. Eberhart at Kennedy; E. T. Young and S. G. Iverson at Winthrop; James A. Tawney at Caledonia; Halvor Steenerson at Stephen; A. J. Volstead at Sacred Heart; C. A. Lindbergh and James A. Larson at Akeley; D. F. Reese at Belview.

Democratic: John A. Johnson at Sacred Heart and Ortonville; T. D. O'Brien at Fairfax; P. M. Magnusson and D. H. Evans at Mora; Anton Schaefer and Fred E. Wheaton at Kasson; Edward Peterson at Ivanhoe; M. C. Brady at Leroy; E. J. Winje at Rothsay.

Prohibitionist: The Tallyho, C. W. Dorsett, at Clitherdale, Vining and Parkers Prairie; W. J. Arnold and Pathfinder quartet at Freeborn county points; James H. Woertendyke at Kandiyohi county points.

One of the sensational incidents of the campaign is the statement made by Railroad Commissioners Staples and Young, indorsed by Attorney General Young, and published in yesterday's Journal. It amounts to a direct contradiction of Governor Johnson's statements on the stump, relating the story of the meeting in the governor's office. The three who sign the statement were all present.

Attorney General Young is a personal friend of the governor, their friendship dating from their association in the state senate, and he was loth to believe that the governor had made the statements accredited to him, but was convinced by written reports of the governor's remarks, sent by men of reputation and veracity in Moorhead, Windom and other points. It was apparent from these reports that in his outside speeches the governor was putting a new construction on that meeting in his office, and one which the other parties to the conference could not allow to go unchallenged. They say that the meeting was entirely harmonious, as the governor himself stated to the press afterward. They were not summoned, but went voluntarily to explain that the law would not permit them to make an arbitrary order reducing rates, without evidence. He did not read the law to them or show them anything new with regard to their powers and duties, and he did not make any threat to remove the commission from office if it failed to do his bidding. On all these points there is direct contradiction between the governor's reported speeches and the statement of the other three officials.

Th governor's Minneapolis speech did not go so far. In that he told about sending for the commission and having a long talk with them on the question of rate reduction, in which he said some things that "would not sound well," giving the impression that they had a stormy time and that he gave the commission quite a calling down. He said nothing here about threatening to remove the commission. That statement is credited to him from Windom and from Moorhead, on the authority of prominent citizens who heard him.

H. G. Hays asked J. F. Jacobson the other day whether he was considering seriously the suggestion of becoming a candidate for the United States senate. The answer, as given by Hays in his Minnetonka Messenger, was this:

"When such suggestions come to me from my friends, I will give them due consideration."

Rather a smart little love tap for somebody. —Charles B. Cheney.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat.

The dramatization of Charles Major's romantic historical novel, "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," with Alberta Gallatin in the leading role of Dorothy, will be the offering at the Metropolitan for the half week opening tonight. The play follows the book very closely, and interweaves in scenes surrounding the flight of the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots to the protection of Elizabeth, the love story of the daughter of one ancient house and the son of another house as old, both houses being properly at ancient odds. The costuming and mounting are in keeping with the Elizabethan period and Miss Gallatin is surrounded by an efficient company.

"The Wizard of Oz" in a new dress returns to the Metropolitan for half a week, commencing next Sunday evening. The original production has been supplemented by new scenic and mechanical effects, and the score has been enlivened by twelve new songs, which are declared to be as catchy as the memorable song hits in the original version. Seats for the engagement are selling today.

Charles E. Blaney's "Young Buffalo, King of the Wild West," is playing to some of the biggest houses of the season at the Bijou. Mr. Blaney has in the past presented Bijou patrons with many genuine "thrillers," but it is doubtful if he has ever produced a play so full of snap, realism and awe-inspiring scenic effects.

Edmund Day's newest play, "Behind the Mask," carefully and beautifully staged, as befits a play involving some of the most famous scenery of Colorado, will be the attraction at the Bijou next week, commencing Sunday afternoon. A capable company has been secured by E. D. Stair and George H. Nicolai, under whose direction the piece is being presented, and several elaborate scenic effects make it an offering of more than passing importance.

At the Lyceum "The Crisis," Winston Churchill's successful play, continues its popular run. The Frawleys are particularly at home in this play, the cast seemingly having been designed by nature rather than by stage management. The bill will continue for the remainder of the week and for Sunday matinee and evening. "Northern Lights" will begin its week's run with Monday evening's performance.

The moving pictures are a strong feature of the Unique program this week, those showing the incidents at the championship games between the sox and the cubs being especially interesting. All of the acts are good this week, and the attendance shows their popularity. The Nancy Lee hove in port last night, and the curtain had to be rung down before the audience would let the ship leave port.

One of the most marvelous exhibitions of muscular expertness ever given by the training masters of the German gymnasium is the gymnastic work of the Three Camaras Sisters at the Orpheum theater this week. They accomplish feats in hand-to-hand, hand-to-head and head-to-head, "three-high" balancing seldom successfully attempted by members of the opposite sex, and experts in the school of acrobatics who have seen the act, declare that it is the most finished of its kind ever brought to this country.

It's easy to look for the "Foot-Schulze" mark on the sole of the genuine "Glove" Overshoer or rubber.

Ian Maclaren, the great Scotch fictionist, has a clever short story, "The Division of Guilt," in the Sunday Magazine supplement to next Sunday's Journal.

MAYOR JONES STANDS PAT ON HIS OFFICIAL RECORD

He Shows by Reliable Figures How He Has Beaten the Record of Haynes on Every Point—"Carnival of Crime" Analyzed.

MAYOR JONES' RECORD IN BRIEF

(Points from His Address of Last Night.)

Attacks and abuse of opposition make it necessary, once for all, to depart from the real paramount issues which the opposition is dodging, and tell the truth about the things on which the opposition is trying to make a campaign.

Police force 1905, Jones, and 1904, Haynes, same in numbers.
From report of police department:
1905, Jones—740 arrests by detective force.
1904, Haynes—500 arrests by detective force.

Detective force the same in numbers as under Haynes in 1904, but arrests more persons for assaults, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, grand larceny, highway robbery, receiving stolen property, safe-blowing and vagrancy. Under Haynes no arrests for receiving stolen property or safe-blowing.

Arrests by patrolmen, exclusive of drunkenness:
1905, Jones—3,500. 1904, Haynes—2,000.

Police record for first year of Jones' administration exceeds by 1,500 important arrests second year of Haynes', which should be his best.

Stolen Property Recovered.

1904, Haynes—58½ per cent of property reported recovered.
1905, Jones—70 per cent recovered.
1906, to Oct. 1—80 per cent recovered.

Jones' administration making high record: Has segregated social evil, abolished public gambling, closed Sunday saloon, cleaned up parks, especially Minnehaha; driven out fake auctioneers, "big mitts," prosecuted blind piggers, and investigated more cases.

Police work indorsed by district and municipal courts.

"Carnival of Crime."

Records of 1903 and 1904—Haynes administration shows crimes against person and property, including murders, almost daily from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1.

No possible connection between policy of administration and murders like those of Brennan children, the Riggs-Ellison case, the Sussman and Dowell cases.

Has established civil service for police and secured greater efficiency.

Police not asked or allowed to do political work, as was done under Haynes.

Can Haynes deny that in 1904, 3,114 days of lost time allowed in police department above vacation and sick leave, cost city $6,000; that in fall of 1904 officers detailed day after day to do political work and paid by city as tho attending to duty?

1905, Jones—But 800 days lost, as against 3,114, Haynes, in 1904.

Present year no extra loss of time, but every man in department has worked overtime without pay on such occasions as G. A. R. encampment and state fair.

License Department.

Haynes allowed saloons to do as they pleased.

Under present administration saloons cannot begin business until license is granted by council and fee paid.

Transfers no longer permitted.

Violations of regulations punished.

Haynes allowed saloons and brewers as long as five months' time on license fees.

Now they are paid promptly.

Haynes revoked two licenses in 1904 for cause.

1905, Jones—13 revoked for cause.

Financial Comparison.

Departments under mayor: Police, city hospital, poor department and workhouse; conducted with economy.

1905, Jones—For first time in years no deficit in police department.

Haynes left deficit of $7,000—$3,000 of this deficit paid out of Jones administration current expense fund.

Workhouse maintenance, Aug. 1, 1904, to July 31, 1905, under Haynes management, cost $16,386.31.

First year, Jones management, same maintenance and more prisoners, cost $14,470.30.

Few cases escaped prisoners and none carried on books till term expired because of failure to recapture.

1904-5, Haynes' regime—Workhouse appropriations aggregated $38,000; present administration appropriations for same term, $35,500.

City Hospital.

1904-1905, Haynes—City hospital appropriations, $115,000.
Current two years, Jones, $110,000.

Poor Department.

Haynes' administration, appropriations, $68,000.

Jones' administration, but $55,000, saving not at expense of needy or because of fewer calls, but no political tricks allowed.

Total savings in departments under board of charities and corrections for two years under Mayor Jones, compared with two years under Haynes, $21,000.

Before an enthusiastic meeting of party workers last evening Mayor Jones delivered a telling address calculated to silence the attacks of J. C. Haynes at every point. The mayor's speech in full was as follows:

The people of this community have doubtless been as much surprised as myself during the past week or two at the line of campaigning suddenly adopted by the opposition. After virtually endorsing the Sunday closing policy of the past two years, without actually pledging himself to a sincere continuance of it, the candidate of the opposition has devoted his whole attention to proclaiming a reign of terror and carnival of crime in this exceptionally peaceful community, and to decrying and belittling the efficiency of the police department.

It had not been my intention to make any specific comparison between this and the preceding administration unless it was forced upon me. I much prefer to discuss the real and broad issues involved—the continuance of clean and business-like methods, the absolute divorce of city government from any alliance with the lawless and criminal elements, and the complete elimination of the gambler, saloonkeeper and divekeeper as political factors in this community. These have been the positive lines of my work during the past two years and I shall not allow myself to be diverted from them.

A Comparison of Records.

But it may be well at this time to digress a little way from the path I had marked out from the beginning and make a few comparisons.

The police force which I took over on becoming mayor in January, 1905, remained actually the same in numbers and largely the same in men as that which served under my predecessor in 1904. A comparison of the work of those two years from the official records, therefore, is the best test to apply to the relative efficiency of the force. I will say, and am prepared to prove it, that the work of the Minneapolis police department during the past two years, unhampered by politics, absolutely free under the direction of the superintendent to do its duty, its whole duty and nothing but its duty without fear or favor, along all lines, has never been excelled in the past history of this city.

The paramount issue of the hour—to quote from a verbatim report of the opposition candidate—is: "Shall our police force be so disciplined, directed, controlled and inspired that we shall be saved from the hold-up man, from the burglar, from the murderer; that we shall be freed from this carnival of crime that is sweeping this city today?"

The assertion has been further made that the protection of the life and property of this community has been sadly neglected by the police under the present administration.

The Jones Force Worked.

Let us see what the actual figures are. I quote from the report of the police department for 1904 and the like report for 1905, covering the second year of my predecessor's and the first year of my own administration. During the year 1905 the arrests made by the detective force aggregated 743, as against 500 for the preceding with a force of the same size.

These arrests included nineteen for assaults of various degrees having to do with the life and person as against nine in 1904; fifty-nine for burglary against thirty-seven in 1904; eight for embezzlement, a crime against property, to five in 1904; twenty-one for forgery against fourteen in 1904; 119 for grand larceny against fifty-five in 1904; fifteen for highway robbery against ten in 1904; eighty-nine for petty larceny against 100 in 1904; three for receiving stolen property against none in 1904; ten for shoplifting, a crime against property in which every merchant is directly interested, against none in 1904; five for safeblowing against none in 1904; 116 for vagrancy, which includes the apprehension of known criminals before they have the chance to commit new crime, against 112 in 1904.

These figures include the more serious offenses against life and property except murder and manslaughter, which will be considered separately. They certainly show no lack of vigilance or efficiency on the part of the detective force. In the annual reports referred to the work of the patrolmen is kept separately from the work of the detectives as given above. The aggregate arrests by the patrolmen for 1905, including the crimes of assault, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, grand larceny, highway robbery, petty larceny, receiving stolen property and vagrancy, number about 1,600, as against the same aggregate by the same force in 1904 but the total number of arrests by the patrolmen in 1905, leaving out those for drunkenness, was 3,500 as against 2,000 in 1904.

> This makes a difference in favor of my administration in its first year of 1,500 arrests going to the law and order and decency of the community over that of my predecessor in his second year, when all conditions ought to have favored the highest degree of police efficiency.

Coming down to the present year we find a total up to Oct. 1, of 1,095 arrests in what are known as state cases, divided among the more serious crimes as follows: Assault in all degrees, 261; carrying concealed weapons, 7; receiving stolen goods, 13; burglary, 42; forgery, 32; grand larceny, 129; highway robbery, 10; embezzlement, 22; petty larceny, 223; picking pockets, 12; obtaining money by false pretenses, 15.

For minor offenses under city ordinances, excepting drunkenness, there has been an additional total of 2,389 arrests to date, including 135 for gambling, 36 for reckless driving, 52 for auto speeding, 19 for carrying firearms and 411 for vagrancy. The balance are distributed among the offenses affecting the health and morals of the community, and as my opponent sets up no standard in this connection I am not able to carry the comparison further.

Stolen Property Recovered.

Another test of efficient police service, affecting the property if not the life of the community, is found in the percentage of stolen property recovered.

In 1904 only 58½ per cent of stolen property reported to the department was recovered, while in 1905 70 per cent of all stolen property reported was restored to its owners, and up to Oct. 1, 1906, 80 per cent of all stolen property reported has been recovered.

These figures make a high-water mark in police work in the city of Minneapolis, and a showing of this sort cannot be used to detract from the credit of an administration, which has also driven the social evil from the business center of the city and kept it so closely under regulation that its offensiveness is apparent to no one except those who desire to revel in its vileness, or to drag it to the light for use as a political weapon; an administration which has made open, protected gambling a thing of the past, and has forced the professional gambler to operate, if at all, behind closed doors and to beg for mercy where once he walked the streets defiantly and preyed upon the public without let or hindrance; an administration that has closed the Sunday saloon and stopped an admitted drain of over $1,000,000 a year from the pockets of this community and turned it into the channels of legitimate trade. If these achievements have nothing to do with protecting the property and life of the people, nothing in the line of police administration ever did.

A record of this character, drawn from the official statistics of the department and available to any who may desire to verify, cannot be ridiculed, sneered at, or belittled by the candidate or organ of any party or class of people. The issue remains the same as it was at the beginning of this campaign, at the beginning of the primary campaign, yes, at the