

INDIANA HAPPENINGS

Newsy Notes of Interest from the Capital
and All Around the State.

RANKS VERY HIGH IN CHARITY WORK

Indiana State Board Shows Development of System.

CARE COSTS MANY MILLIONS

Report Shows Total of 549 Penal and Correctional Institutions, Homes and Hospitals—First Rank in Crime Prevention.

Indianapolis.—The growth of public charities and correction in Indiana is well set forth in a pamphlet just issued by the Board of State Charities. The development of the system of charities at state expense is graphically shown in a chart.

The first effort at outdoor poor relief was made under the territorial government in 1795 and in 1799 the system of farming out the poor to the lowest bidder was begun. In 1821 the first poor asylum was established. The school for the deaf was established in 1844 and the school for the blind in 1847.

The next year the first provisions ever undertaken by the state for the insane were made. The Northern hospital was established in 1889 and the Eastern and Southern hospitals in 1890. The Southeastern hospital for the insane at Madison will receive inmates Aug. 15.

In 1867 the first provisions were made for the soldiers and sailors, their wives and orphans. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown was built in 1871 and the Soldiers' Home at Lafayette in 1896.

Dependent children were cared for in private orphanages from 1875 to 1881, when county orphanages were established. Dependent children were placed under the supervision of the County Board of Children's Guardians in 1889 and under state supervision in 1897. In 1903 and under state supervision in 1897, 1903 provisions were made for licensing maternity hospitals and baby farms.

The school for Feeble-Minded Youth was created in 1879, the new school in 1890 and the institution for Feeble-Minded Women in 1901. The Epileptic Hospital at Newcastles was opened in 1907 and the Tuberculosis hospital at Rockville is in process of erection.

Outdoor poor relief has been under state supervision since 1895. The Board of State Charities was created by an act of the General Assembly in 1889. The boards of county charities in 1889 and uniform state institutions boards established in 1907.

The correctional system in Indiana also has been under the supervision of the Board of the State Charities since its creation. Until 1822 convicts were confined in local jails. In that year the State Prison was erected. In 1860 this institution, located at Michigan City, was divided and the Southern Prison established at Jeffersonville. The Southern Prison was changed into the Reformatory in 1897. The Michigan City Prison, which was called the Northern Prison after 1860, became again the State Prison in 1897. A department for the confinement of insane criminals is in the process of erection.

The Boys' School at Plainfield owes its origin to an act of 1868. The Girls' School and Women's Prison was established in 1873, but a separate school for girls was built in 1907 and a correctional department for the Women's Prison opened in 1908.

Juvenile courts were created in 1903, adult probation courts in 1907 and supervision of wayward boys by the judge was begun in 1909.

There are 549 penal and correctional institutions, homes for adults, orphans' homes and hospitals in the state. The total population of these institutions in 1909 was 19,052, including those added by township trustees and those brought into school by truant officers.

In 1908-1909, there were 96,406 public charges in the state. There is approximately one public charge for every seven voters in the state. Allowing for those who pay little or no taxes, the support of the charitable and penal institutions of Indiana falls upon a comparatively few men. The total cost of maintaining the public institutions alone in 1909 was \$3,429,878.59.

For Labor Men Only.

U. S. Jackson, chairman of the Democratic state committee, and Myron King, secretary of the committee, called on Samuel Gompers and presented him an invitation to come to Indiana next fall and make Democratic speeches. Mr. Gompers told them he intended to make some speeches in Indiana on behalf of labor candidates, but that he would not come here under the auspices of any political party.

Light Men Fear Public.

The advisory committee of the Indiana Electric Light association, which closed its two days' meeting at Indianapolis, was authorized to decide whether the association should cooperate with other public utilities organizations in seeking to have enacted a law at the next session of the legislature, creating a public utilities commission. Sentiment throughout the meeting of the association was in favor of the commission, but it was feared if the association introduced a bill of its own, the public might misconstrue the act. The committee probably will lend its support to any measure that embodies principles which the electric light men find will tend to conserve their interests. The advisory committee was given full power to act.

Municipal ownership in Indiana was denounced as a failure in a paper read by R. A. McGregor of the Connersville Light, Heat and Power company. The burden of his remarks was that there never would have been a demand for municipal ownership had not some central station companies, having no competition, undertaken to override the public will. Mr. McGregor said the central station companies have been taught a lesson. There is no longer such a great tendency, he said, to disregard the public welfare. On the contrary, he declared, there is more of a disposition to do their duty by the public, realizing that the public "is boss of the ranch." The speaker declared it has been demonstrated that municipally owned plants cannot be operated successfully in competition with privately owned plants, as they are often involved in politics and graft and cannot be conducted as cheaply. Many municipalities, he said, are now trying to dispose of their plants.

Boys Now Friend of Aley.

Robert J. Aley, state superintendent of public instruction, has approved a resolution adopted by the township trustees of Howard county, whereby it is provided that teachers in the public schools of the county shall not count an absence against any pupil who takes a day from school to attend the state fair, which will begin after the Howard county schools are opened, and further provides that the teachers shall urge their pupils to attend the fair.

"The action of the trustees," said Mr. Aley, "is along the line of recent activities of the state board of education in seeking to interest the pupils of the common and high schools in agriculture and manual training. A day spent by a pupil at the fair, if he is observing of the exhibits on display, will far more than compensate for his being absent from school. I wish other trustees of the state would take action similar to that taken in Howard county."

John R. Feiler, assistant adjutant general of the Indiana G. A. R., has become interested in the action of the trustees, and hopes that the children of the schools can be at the fair on the day commonly known as Old Soldiers' day.

Arrange Institute Visits.

Dr. Robert J. Aley, state superintendent of public instruction; Elmer G. Bunnell, assistant, and John I. Hoffmann, deputy, expect to visit 79 of the 92 county teachers' institutes this year. Those institutes which it will be necessary to omit were visited last year, although a number of those visited last year will be visited again this year.

The state board of education has ruled attendance at a county institute does not count as a part of the twelve weeks' professional training required of new teachers. In many cases the local institute takes place during the time prospective teachers are in training schools and they find it necessary to be absent either from school or from the institute. The absence from the institute affects their salary under the state law. Some school corporations have offered to pay teachers in school the additional amount they would have received for attending the institute. That as many as possible may attend, the dates of the institutes have been moved forward.

Special Day for Veterans.

Five Indiana Civil War regiments are planning to hold reunions at the state house during the week of the Indiana state fair. The old soldiers will be admitted free Tuesday, September 13, the second day of the fair. The day is set apart to the memory of Gen. John Coburn, a valiant soldier and prominent in Indiana politics for a number of years.

The Woman's Relief corps meets September 6 at the state house. One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana infantry, September 12 and 13, in room 12; Thirtieth Indiana cavalry, September 13, room 12; Thirty-third Indiana regiment, September 14, room 55; Seventh Indiana regiment, September 14, room 11; Sixty-eighth Indiana regiment, September 13, room 55, and Seventy-ninth Indiana regiment, September 21, room 12. The Thirtieth Indiana cavalry and the Thirty-third Indiana infantry will serve luncheon at the state house.

HISTORIC BRICK IS PRESENTED

THE ENORMOUS BRICK WEIGHS TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS.

DR. OLIVER FAVORS MUSEUM

Piece Taken From Great Wall of China to State's Collection Through Former Resident's Courtesy.

Indianapolis.—An enormous brick, weighing approximately twenty-five pounds, taken from the Great Wall of China by Dr. Robert Todd Oliver, examining and supervising dental surgeon of the U. S. army, but formerly of Indianapolis, was presented to the Indiana State museum, through Governor Marshall, by Dr. Oliver, who has been visiting in Indianapolis.

The brick was taken June 16, 1904, while a British expedition to which Dr. Oliver was attached, was encamped within the shadow of the Great Wall. Another brick was taken also, and they were carried to Peking and thence in saddlebags to Manila, where a Chinese servant threw them on the ground with such force that both were broken. It was apparent that the act was malicious.

The brick, which is said to have been sun-dried, formed a part of the parapet near the Badaling gate, which is the portal of the famous Ku-yung-kwan pass through the Taishan mountains, situated about fifteen miles north of the little walled town of Nan-kow. The inner wall, from which the brick was taken, was built in 542 A. D., by Emperor Wutung of the Wei dynasty. Fifty thousand men were employed in its construction.

Mark Thistlethwaite, secretary to Governor Marshall, accepted the brick on behalf of the governor. It came from West Point, N. Y., where Dr. Oliver has been located since 1904. The brick is drab-colored and the contour is almost perfect. Both bricks were mended and the second presented to the museum at West Point.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Columbus.—Andrew Hawkins, twenty-two years old, a deserter from the regular army, was arrested here and taken to Fort Benjamin Harrison, where he was turned over to the military authorities. Hawkins, who enlisted in the army at Indianapolis a few months ago, deserted in Rhode Island and went to Brown county, but later he came here and took employment in the Mooney tannery. Charles Stipes of Brown county discovered the deserter, and it was he who took him to Fort Benjamin Harrison to claim the reward.

Columbus.—John R. Shelton, seventy years old, and Mrs. Arinda Dinn, sixty-three, were married by Justice Kinney in the county clerk's office. The couple were married on the same day of the week, at the same hour, by the same justice of the peace and in the same place as were David Fisher, seventy years old, and Mrs. Eliza Roberts, sixty-three, who were married and lived together but 24 hours.

Brookville.—Charlie Wells, an aeronaut, while starting a balloon flight at the street carnival, plunged headlong 70 feet when his parachute broke loose. His partner, Arthur Williams, ran under him and broke his fall by attempting to catch him. Wells' wrist was dislocated and he was injured internally, while Williams is badly bruised and sprained. Both are experienced balloonists from Cincinnati, O.

Richmond.—The engine and tender on a west-bound local freight train were wrecked at Greens Forks and fell a distance of about fifteen feet down an embankment. The engineer and fireman saved their lives, escaping without injury, by jumping.

Kokomo.—Spurred to activity by the foul condition of Wild Cat creek, which is said to be the breeding ground for thousands of mosquitoes, and in obedience to the demand of residents near the stream, headed by Simon B. Stern, a prominent citizen, the board of works has decided to try the virtues of mosquito oil, many barrels of which will be poured into the offending stream in the hope of giving relief.

Bedford.—Members of the Rock family have offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of a man seen at Peoria with a gun, who is suspected of being the murderer of Philip Rock. He is believed to be an Italian named Nick Pelloni. Bloodhounds were put on the trail, but the man was stopped at night because of the fear for the lives of members of the hunting party. Citizens criticize the county commissioners for not offering a reward for the arrest of the man and are soliciting a fund to assist in the search for the fugitive.

News From The Capital

Tattoo Suggested for Army Horses



WASHINGTON.—Army horses are to become tattooed animals if a suggestion made by Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., of the cavalry arm, is adopted. Captain Conrad is detailed for duty in the quartermaster's department, and is recognized as an expert on horses required for military use. Horses are now being purchased by members of the quartermaster's department, who are making their selections in various parts of the country. The success attending this effort has been very gratifying to the quartermaster general, who has established an army remount system, with a view to improving the cavalry mounts and the horses furnished to the field artillery. When a young horse is purchased in any locality to be sent to one of the two army remount depots—at Fort Keogh, Montana, or Fort Reno, Okla.—he is marked with a numeral. The mark lasts about four months, when it becomes obliterated, and it is necessary to apply another.

A third marking takes place when the horse is sent from the army remount depot to the troop or battery, and it must be renewed from time to time. It is Captain Conrad's idea that a more enduring designation could be accomplished by applying a mark to the inside of the upper lip of the horse. He has devised an instrument for this purpose, and suggests the use of India ink, with the result that the numeral adopted will be indelible. This will require, of course, a regular system of marking so that there may be no duplicates. By this means a horse accepted for military service will keep its number. It may be necessary to have legislation to prevent tampering with the designation or making use of a similar mark in the case of horses not used in the military service.

Captain Conrad's quest is expected to lead to several important acquisitions during the coming year. By this method the middleman is avoided, and horses are obtained at a much lower price than under the contract system. Besides, there is a better opportunity of selection, and controversies are avoided which so often have prevailed between the government representatives and the contractors who fail to comply with specifications in the delivery of military animals.

Uncle Sam Is to Test the Open Door



THE United States is to test the sincerity of Russia and Japan in their recent claim of adherence to the open door policy in China made recently coincident with the signing of the new treaty by the Czar and the Mikado. It has been announced at the state department that the government will press at once for recognition from these two powers of the railroad concession recently granted by China to an English-American syndicate.

This is the concession which Russia blocked with an emphatic protest last winter. Since then the negotiations have been in the statu quo. Now they are to be resumed at once. The government is to find out whether or not Russia and Japan intend to bar the United States as well as other powers out of Manchuria by raising unjustifiable objections to the admission of other nations to that rich field.

When the recent convention between Russia and Japan was sprung on the world American diplomats expressed little surprise. The government has believed from the first there is a secret article in this convention which has not been made public. It is felt the unpublished portion is an agreement on the part of the two nations to support each other in barring other nations from the territory in question. The United States intends to force Russia's hand and determine whether such a secret bargain exists. The concession granted to the English-American syndicate was for the construction of the Chin-Chow-Aigun railroad line. English capitalists were to furnish the funds and the materials were to be built in America.

There is one drawback to the situation from the standpoint of this government. England for some unknown reason, is weakening. Her enthusiasm for the joint undertaking cooled perforce after Russia had entered an objection. Diplomats seem to think it quite likely that the United States will have to make the fight single-handed to keep Manchuria open with equal opportunity to all nations.

Will Lead in War on the Opium Evil



THE United States will lead the nations in the fight against promiscuous opium traffic at a conference to be held at The Hague in September, according to statements of authorities in Washington. The conference was made possible through diplomatic correspondence with the interested powers by Secretary Knox. The nations represented will be the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, China, Siam, Persia, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia and probably Turkey.

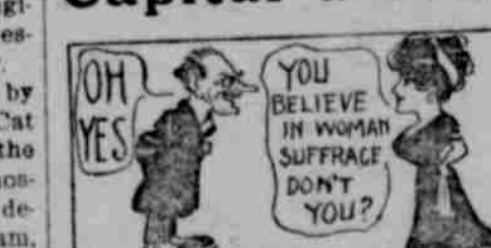
The work of the conference will follow along lines suggested by the International Opium commission, which met last year at Shanghai, on the invitation of this country. The fight against the promiscuous use of the drug and other narcotics which figure in international trade will be made by

means of international agreements through which opium producing countries will protect, by means of government supervision, ports where the importation of the drug is prohibited.

The first realization of the seriousness of the opium traffic so far as the United States is concerned came when the government started to put the Philippines in order. An attempt to regulate the unlimited traffic there called for the appointment of a commission. The commission in tracing the many Americans engaged in the opium trade found that the United States, with some 200,000 American users of smoking opium, to say nothing of the Chinese users here, presented almost as serious a question as the insular possessions. Since that time the United States has led the fight among the powers against the drug.

About a year ago a law absolutely prohibiting the importation into this country of opium for any except medicinal purposes was passed. But there are now about 150,000 Americans using the drug, and in spite of the prohibitory statute about 68,000 pounds of smoking opium is smuggled into this country annually.

Capital a Suffragette Stronghold



THE increased attention which the suffrage cause is attracting in Washington has astonished the old-timers whose remembrance of the small body of women who called upon the Committee on Privileges and Elections at the convening of every new congress is the last impression of a few plucky women leading a desperately forlorn hope.

Time was when the woman who had suffrage leanings was afraid to avow them in Washington, and when it was thought exceedingly courageous of such well known society leaders as Mrs. John B. Henderson and Mrs. John R. McLean to entertain Miss Susan B. Anthony, the most famous apostle of the cause of woman's rights. Belief in the right of women to the ballot was supposed to imply

that the believer wore short hair, impossible frocks, a man's hat and other cranky accompaniments of "queer views."

Time has changed all that. The women who compose the committees which have appeared to demand the vote at the last few sessions of congress have been modestly gowned, attractive and in most instances socially prominent. The cause of the ballot for woman has swept the country to such an extent that many of the senators and representatives of the present congress are avowed sympathizers and not a few of them have put themselves on record as favoring suffrage. The "votes for women" agitation is now discussed openly and sympathetically at many a Washington tea table presided over by a hostess whose social prominence is undisputed and whose graces and talents are distinctly of the most feminine kind.

It is not safe to scoff at woman suffrage anywhere in Washington now, for too many members of the set which is really influential have developed leanings of that kind.

SPARKS FROM LIVE WIRES

Officials of Denver, Col., declare that health-seekers are largely responsible for the high suicide record in that city.

Late reports from the province of Barielle Fuglie, in Italy, show that 33 persons have died from cholera since the outbreak some time ago.

Adam J. Swope of Kokomo, Ont., is a new claimant to part of the estate of Col. Thomas H. Swope, the murdered independence (\$20,000,000) millionaire.

Deputy Sheriff Fred Reiske of Granite City, Ill., shot and killed Samuel Morgan by mistake and narrowly escaped violence from a mob.

In a collision of Pennsylvania freight train at Plymouth, Ind., the tracks of the Pennsylvania, Vandallia and Lake Erie & Western railroads were blocked by the debris of 30 cars.

Governors or their representatives from nine intermountain states met at Salt Lake City to outline plans whereby the rights of these states to their natural resources may be preserved.

It is believed that the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company of Winston-Salem, N. C., has bought all or nearly all the 1909 pooled crop of the Burley Tobacco society, amounting to 120,000,000 pounds.

The marriage of the Baroness Vaughan, widow of King Leopold of Belgium, to Emmanuel Durieux, took place at Arronville, France, near Ballin court, the residence of the baroness.

Counsel in London, England, representing Dr. H. H. Crippen, who is accused of wife murder, has begun contempt proceedings against the London Chronicle because of certain alleged objectionable statements.

Insanity, due to cigarette smoking, was assigned by a coroner's jury in Washington, D. C., yesterday as the cause of William J. Carvel's having dashed his eleven-month-old baby against the wall, killing it.

Theodore Roosevelt will deliver an address August 31 at the dedication of John Brown park on the site of the battle of Osawatimie, which was fought for the state of Kansas by the Woman's Relief corps of the G. A. R.

Standard Oil Declares Dividend. New York, Aug. 17.—Directors of the Standard Oil company declared a regular quarterly dividend of six dollars a share on its one million shares. John D. Rockefeller's portion of this plum was \$1,620,000.

Scott Bond, an old-fashioned Arkansas dandy, stood up in the second day's session of the Negro Business Men's league in New York city and vowed that he wouldn't change places with Theodore Roosevelt. He is said to be worth about \$4,000,000.

A Cherry (Ill.) widow has accused Joseph G. Nicholl, a representative of the Italian consul of Chicago, with treachery, and declared in court that the first money she gets from her husband's estate she will use to buy a revolver with which to kill the man.

The four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Theodore Lewis was killed, Mrs. Lewis injured, Mrs. Clarence Manley received a broken arm and Mrs. Charles Johnson and the chauffeur escaped unhurt when the automobile in which they were riding struck a telephone pole and was overturned at Kenton, O.

HARPOON WINS BOAT RACE

American Yachts Finish Ahead of the Spaniards in Third of Sonder Series Off Marblehead.

Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 20.—The Harpoon, owned by C. F. Adams, II., won the third Spanish-American sander yacht race off here. The Beaver was 2 1/2 minutes behind, and the Clima 3 1/2 minutes, all three American boats being well ahead of the Spaniards.

Overdose of Morphine Kills. New York, Aug. 18.—Albert Spies, owner and publisher of the Foundry News, a trade paper, and formerly editor of Cassier's Magazine, is dead at his home in Jersey City, from an overdose of morphine. He was forty-eight years old.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 19.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$5 10 @ 7 40
Hogs	3 00 @ 3 10
Sheep	3 40 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Winter Straights	4 30 @ 4 35
WHEAT—September	1 08 @ 1 08 1/2
CORN—September	73 @ 74
OATS—Natural White	43 @ 45
RYE—No. 2 Western	81 @ 82
BUTTER—Creamery	21 @ 22
EGGS	24 @ 25
CHEESE	6 1/2 @ 14
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Beef	\$7 00 @ 8 50
Choice Beef Cows	4 25 @ 5 25
Cows, Plain to Fancy	4 00 @ 4 75
Good Beef Heifers	5 00 @ 5 50
Calves	4 50 @ 7 50
HOGS—Prime Heavy	5 20 @ 5 40
Medium Weight Butchers	5 10 @ 5 75
Pigs	5 75 @ 6 00
BUTTER—Creamery	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Dairy	22 @ 27
LIVE POULTRY	9 @ 20
EGGS	8 1/2 @ 23
POTATOES (per bu.)	86 @ 90
FLOUR—Spring Wheat Rye	1 00 @ 1 05
GRAIN—Wheat, September	1 00 @ 1 02 1/2
Corn, September	62 1/2 @ 63
Oats, September	34 1/2 @ 35
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	\$1 13 1/2 @ 1 16
September	1 01 1/2 @ 1 02 1/2
Corn, September	62 1/2 @ 63
Oats, September	34 1/2 @ 35
Rye	75 1/2 @ 76
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard	\$1 00 @ 1 03
No. 2 Red	1 03 1/2 @ 1 04
Corn, No. 2 White	63 @ 64
Oats, No. 2 White	35 @ 36
Rye	80 @ 82
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$7 20 @ 8 20
Texas Steers	4 25 @ 5 25
HOGS—Packers	5 45 @ 5 55
Butchers	5 50 @ 5 95
SHEEP—Natives	3 75 @ 4 25
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$4 75 @ 5 75
Stockers and Feeders	3 00 @ 3 75
Cows and Heifers	3 75 @ 4 50
HOGS—Heavy	7 00 @ 8 50
SHEEP—Wethers	3 00 @ 4 00