

# LIBRARY RULES FRAMED TOGETHER BEST SERVICE

Aid to Public Made Study in  
Handling Reading  
Matter.

## MORE BOOKS ARE NEEDED

By CHARLES E. RUSH, LIBRARIAN.  
"Librarians," said one, "are the  
people who keep you from getting the  
books you wish."

It is curious that the notion still per-  
sists of a librarian as a modern dragon.  
There is scarcely a public library which  
does not know of some persons who  
are constantly in trouble with its  
rules. You cannot please everybody all  
the time, but the Indianapolis Public  
Library tries to do it as hard as any  
library in the country, so far as rules  
are concerned.

The rules have been amended and  
decimated until now you will have to  
look long before you will find a li-  
brary anywhere which tries to please you  
or makes more of an effort to treat  
every one alike. It is so easy to get a  
book that you soon wonder why you put  
so long. Once you have a card  
you may take the kind of books you  
like. The library says never a word  
about the sort of books they must be.  
If you wish to read fiction all the time,  
no questions are asked. If you special-  
ize on history or drama, you may read as  
you choose.

## EASY TO GET BOOKS

In other words the Indianapolis public  
library has made it so easy to get books  
that a great many people have found it  
out. As a consequence more and more  
books are being read and worn out now  
than there were four years ago. The number  
of readers has increased 30 per cent.  
This should mean that the library is  
paying at least 30 per cent more books  
than it did four years ago. This is,  
of course, far from possible, as the book  
fund is considerably lower than it was  
four years ago and at the same time the  
cost of books has greatly increased. The  
library is actually buying 40 per cent  
less books than it was four years ago,  
and at that time the book fund was low  
for a city of this size.

If any one is saying that the librarians  
at the Indianapolis public library are  
the people who keep you from getting  
the books you wish, just stop a minute  
and think if it is true. If you are actu-  
ally sure that the fault lies with the lib-  
rarians or with unjust and unnecessary  
rules, then register a complaint quickly.  
For the library is yours. But if, after  
consideration, you realize that the trouble  
lies in lack of books, then cast about in  
your mind for a remedy, for again the  
library is yours.

## LACK OF BOOKS HAMPEERS SERVICE

When your library finds itself, because  
of lack of books, unable to serve with  
satisfactory results the children, clubs,  
manufacturers, schools, hospitals, com-  
munities, houses, teachers, dramatic orga-  
nizations, ministers and practically every  
group in the city, it is time for  
action. That is the reason for this  
lack of books. If you have been reading  
this library article.

If you do not believe in books then you  
do not believe in libraries or schools  
and you should see to it that they are  
abolished. If you do believe in books  
you should see to it that your library is  
equipped with enough books to enable it  
adequately to serve a city so large as  
Indianapolis.

## What can you do as an individual?

If you are interested in any one of the  
groups of people mentioned above pro-  
vide the library with books, or with  
money to buy books, for one of these  
groups. If you cannot buy \$25 worth  
of books then give \$5 or \$10 or \$2 worth.  
Buy them yourself at a local book store,  
or give money so that the library may

## POSTING ALL HELP.

You can not give material aid your-  
self, you can become a library booster.  
You can plant the idea in the mind of  
a more moneyed friend. Then, too, there  
are many people in Indianapolis who  
will wish, in making their wills, to dis-  
pose of a part of their possessions in a  
way that will benefit their city. You  
can help spread this idea of library be-  
quests and endowments. A fund for  
a permanent source of book money  
for the Public Library on some special  
subjects, such as engineering, general  
literature, sociology, history and travel  
books, would be a most desirable thing  
but to better use or yield more far-  
reaching results. All books purchased  
through such a memorial or endowment  
fund would be provided with a special  
bookplate and a letter testimonial to the  
spirit and ideals of the giver. Keep this  
idea in mind and help to spread it.

Above all, remember that the library  
needs help at once. It needs books by  
Cooper, Dickens, Shakespeare, Hugo,  
Dumas, Verne and many other standard  
authors. It needs books by the newer  
writers of fiction such as H. G. Wells,  
John Galsworthy, W. L. George, Compton  
McKenzie, Edith Wharton, Hugh  
Walpole, May Sinclair or Joseph Herges-  
heimer. It needs more copies of such in-  
teresting books as the "Autobiography  
of Andrew Carnegie," "Child Days," by  
MacQuarrie; "Wells' Outline of History,"  
"An American's London," by Mrs.  
Louise Closser Hale; Harry A. Franck's  
"Roaming Through the West Indies, or  
Skeppeluck," by J. G. Huneker.

## NEED OF MAGAZINES.

You could not better please a great  
number of library readers than by sub-  
scribing to several popular magazines  
which could be placed at once at the  
service of home readers. At present all  
magazines must be held at the library  
one month before they may be taken for  
home reading, as the library is unable  
to subscribe to more than one copy of  
each.

Furnish subscriptions for one or two  
copies of such magazines as Century,  
Harper's Magazine, Everybody's Maga-  
zine, American Magazine, Survey, Atlantic  
Monthly, Bookman, Independent or Litera-  
ry Digest. If you are alive to this op-  
portunity for service and wish to help  
some immediate and telling way, fol-  
low up one of these suggestions, or come  
to the library for more. Above all, re-  
member that your library needs your  
aid and needs it now.

## Underwriters Form Central Body

At a sales conference of life under-  
writers of the State, held under the aus-  
pices of the Indianapolis Association of  
Life Underwriters, at the Claypool Hotel  
yesterday, it was decided that the presi-  
dent of the Indianapolis association, El-  
bert Storer, should appoint a committee  
to take up the question of the creation  
of a central body representing the six  
local associations in the State in any  
matters that have a mutual interest  
to all of these associations.

Just what form this central body or  
committee will take is not determined,  
as the committee that will be appointed  
by Mr. Storer will outline some plan to  
be submitted to the six associations for  
their action.

Charles W. Seovel, Pittsburgh, Pa., ex-  
president of the national organization;  
Orville Thorpe, Dallas, Texas, president  
of the national association, and Franklin  
W. Ganse, Boston, were the principal  
speakers at the conference, which closed  
the evening with a banquet at which  
the speakers were Mr. Ganse and Mr.

# BUSH IN TOO DEEP WITH GOOD RULE

(Continued From Page One.)

## EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT. Should be done if possible.

What was meant by "everything all  
right" can only be conjectured, but it is  
known that about the time this effort to  
free Bush was at issue an attempt was  
being made to have Bush tell the truth  
about his relations to the bipartisan  
gang and a desperate effort also was  
being made to induce him not to talk.

Bush did not talk. Everything was  
all right for the gang which Bush served  
so well for years.  
Other papers in the files tell the story  
of Bush's offense and disclose the "mer-  
its" of his appeal for clemency. Among  
them is

## MR. RUCKER'S LETTER

Dec. 30, 1920.  
To Hon. James P. Goodrich,  
Governor of the State of Indiana,  
Statehouse, City:

Dear Sir—I have been requested by  
Dennis J. Bush, who is seeking clemency  
at your hands relating to a conviction for  
assault and battery in the Criminal Court  
of Marion County, to state my views as  
to his petition.

I feel that it is merely as a private citi-  
zen and holding no political office.  
In the State and county campaign of  
1914 there was a large amount of anti-  
Ruman Catholic literature, reflecting on  
certain Democratic candidates of that  
faith sent out anonymously through the  
mails. Mr. Richmond, the prosecuting  
witness, a deputy fire marshal under Mr.  
Longley, because of a considerable quan-  
tity of matter pertaining to his office  
being mailed from his home and of his  
affiliation with a very respectable Lithu-  
an denomination, was suspected by cer-  
tain persons of distributing this litera-  
ture. It is needless to say as to this  
conviction for several years and I have no  
doubt but that the defendant has suf-  
fered greatly from anxiety and suspense  
occasioned by the delay. Recently this  
court handed down an opinion affirming  
the conviction. I have read this opinion  
which strongly intimates that by reason  
of a long continued misconception of  
the law relating to jury selection, the  
defendant had been deprived of his con-  
stitutional right to a legally selected  
jury, but that through the inadvertence  
of counsel as to technical requirements  
in the motion for a new trial the ques-  
tion was not properly presented to the  
court for its decision. There is little  
doubt that had this question been pre-  
sented without this inadvertence the  
Supreme Court, under a former decision  
and in accord with its views as rendered  
in this opinion, would have reversed the  
conviction. In saying this I intend no  
reflection on counsel, as the inadvertence  
was such as humanly occurs in the ablest  
of the bar in the appellate practice.

After the defendant's conviction he was  
indicted in the United States District  
Court with others for election frauds and  
illegalities relating to the 1914 campaign.  
I have mentioned. Among the indicted  
persons, I have been informed, were some  
of those who urged Mr. Bush to commit  
the assault on Mr. Richmond. I have been  
informed that Bush became a witness for  
the Government in these cases, making  
clear breast of these matters, was will-  
ing to tell as to all those implicated in  
the indictment and conviction of many,  
he properly was not put to trial by the  
Government. I do not mean to asperse the  
character of any one, for in the excite-  
ment of a hotly contested election strug-  
gle men do things which they would not  
do otherwise, but I express my belief  
that Bush was only the underling and  
tool of other persons, some of whom hav-  
ing escaped altogether, as relates to the  
Richman case.

By reason of the foregoing and espe-  
cially because of the great assistance he  
gave to the Government in the Federal  
Court matters which involved in a broad  
sense the same conditions which sur-  
rounded the situation here, I have no  
hesitation in saying that Mr. Bush pre-  
sents very meritorious grounds for your  
clemency. It would be rather presumptu-  
ous for me to make the true recommenda-  
tion to that effect; that to my view  
would be invading the province of the  
Governor, who should be free to act on  
the facts presented irrespective of the  
opinions of others. I do feel free to add,  
however, that in my capacity of an ordi-  
nary citizen, I would have no objection  
whatsoever to any clemency you may  
show in this case. I am

Very respectfully yours,  
ALVAH J. RUCKER.

## TRIAL JUDGE'S LETTER

Dec. 29, 1920.  
Mr. James P. Goodrich, as Governor of  
Indiana,  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Sir:

Re: State of Indiana  
Dennis J. Bush.  
I was the presiding judge in the  
above trial in the Marion Criminal  
Court of the State of Indiana, and as  
such, of course, am cognizant of what  
transpired. You already know that I  
have had experience before in presiding  
over a court and what I may say herein  
you will, of course, readily appreciate  
and measure by that experience.

The defendant was convicted and sen-  
tenced to 120 days in the Penitentiary  
and a fine of \$500 for instigating an as-  
sault and battery committed by others  
upon Richards. I fully expected the  
jury, under the evidence, would convict  
him, but I did not expect the jury to  
assess the extreme punishment it did. He  
was not an active participant in the ac-  
tual assault and battery, but the evidence  
showed that whatever was done by those  
who did commit the act was done at his  
suggestion or solicitation.

Now the main feature to which I de-  
sire to call your attention is this: There  
were, in connection with this trial, some  
irregularities shown in connection with  
the street commissioner's office, of which  
Mr. Bush was the commissioner and had  
full charge. The book entries were made  
by others, and therein it appeared that  
these men who did actually commit the  
assault and battery had received pay  
from the city and some of them had per-  
formed no work and others scarcely any.

I admitted this line of evidence upon the  
theory wholly and solely to show the  
connection between the men who com-  
mitted the offense and Mr. Bush and  
what their relationships were and whether  
or not he had been the man on the pay roll  
for the purpose of indirectly paying  
them for the act committed or keeping  
their mouths closed after it was com-  
mitted. I attempted to define in instruc-  
tions to the jury that this evidence  
should be considered by it only for the  
purpose of the theory on which I admit-  
ted it, but you, being a lawyer and as  
good a one as you are, can readily ap-  
preciate that perhaps in the delivery of  
that instruction to the jury, laymen as

they were they did not appreciate that and  
probably connected the mismanagement  
of the said office with the offense, and  
thereby and because thereof sought to  
inflict a severe punishment. In saying  
this, of course, it is only problematical  
and I do not in any wise intend to re-  
flect upon the jury or cause you to get  
the impression that the jury did not  
properly do its duty, so I say, therefore,  
that I do feel that under all the facts  
and circumstances of this case it is  
highly probable that the defendant, in  
receiving the sentence he did, did not  
have the proper discrimination between  
his act as a city commissioner and as a  
defendant in this particular assault and  
battery case.

I understand you are to have applica-  
tion made to you for some clemency, and  
in consideration thereof you may give  
this letter whatever you deem its merits.  
Yours very truly,  
CHARLES E. HENDERSON.

## SEN. NEWS'S LETTER

January 31  
Governor Warren T. McCray,  
Statehouse,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

My Dear Governor:  
On my return to Washington from In-  
dianapolis I find the enclosed papers re-  
lative to the case of Dennis J. Bush of In-  
dianapolis, who is now in prison and  
desires your clemency.

I know very little about the case, but  
I formerly knew Bush in Indianapolis  
and feel that he has many good qual-  
ities. I have been asked to intercede with  
you in his behalf, but of course don't  
want to add any to your burdens.

I am transmitting the papers relative  
to the case which I find here on my re-  
turn and I will be glad to see you ex-  
tend clemency if the circumstances seem  
to justify.

With best personal wishes, I am  
Sincerely yours,  
Harry S. New.

Which letter had the following en-  
closure.  
Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14, 1921.  
Mr. Thomas R. Shupp,  
3733 Oliver street,  
Cherry Chase, D. C.

Died Jan. 1920, for the assault and  
battery on one of your assured me that  
if I ever needed a favor not to hesitate  
to call on you. The time has now ar-  
rived when I feel that you can make an  
inestimable service in a matter which con-  
cerns the home life of myself and fam-  
ily. You may recall the notorious Jo-  
seph Bell city administration in 1915,  
which was a scandal in that, and which  
resulted in a prison sentence for some  
of the city officials. My brother-in-  
law, D. J. Bush, was superintendent  
of the streets during this administration  
and came in for a share in the  
paper notoriety, but came out clear,  
however; two years later, in 1916, he was  
tried on a charge of assault and bat-  
tery on one Ralph Richmond, and was  
given a sentence of four months on the  
State Farm and a \$500 fine. An appeal  
was taken to the Supreme Court, but the  
decision of the lower court was sus-  
tained, and Bush was called in open  
court in October, 1920, for commitment  
in order that the sentence might be im-  
posed, and he was sent to the farm on  
Jan. 10. An effort was made to have  
Governor Goodrich extend clemency and  
he pursued to do so up until the last day  
of his official capacity, Jan. 10.

I am enclosing copies of letters handed  
Governor Goodrich by Mr. Adolph Sol-  
denberger, State pardon board, and Hon.  
Charles E. Henderson, special trial judge,  
which will explain the case to you much  
more clearly than I can, and what I beg  
you to do is to use your influence which  
you have with Governor Watson or any other  
person, who can get to the present Gov-  
ernor, Mr. McCray, and have Bush re-  
leased.

I have either lived with Bush or next  
door for the last twenty-three years, and  
I know his clean home life and his kind-  
ness of heart for all who are in trouble  
and his charity to all causes, and in the  
name of justice and for the sake of his  
wife and mother, too, I ask this favor.  
Yours truly,  
F. R. HOOKER,  
3570 North Meridian street,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

(Enclosed also was a carbon copy of  
the letter written by Judge Henderson,  
but nothing from the pardon board.)

## CLEMENCY PETITION

Dec. 30, 1920.  
To the Honorable James P. Goodrich,  
Governor of the State of Indiana:

On the 30th day of October, 1916, Dennis  
J. Bush, a resident of Marion County,  
Indiana, was found guilty of assault and  
battery by a jury in the Marion Crimi-  
nal Court, and thereafter on the 11th  
day of October, 1916, the court rendered  
judgment on the verdict of the jury  
and pronounced sentences that said Bush  
be fined nine hundred (\$900) dollars and  
costs, and that he be imprisoned in the  
Indiana State Farm for a period of four  
months. An appeal was taken and on  
Oct. 13, 1920, the Supreme Court af-  
firmed the trial court.

We are informed that the trial judge  
and the trial prosecuting attorney have  
indicated a desire that you extend ex-  
ecutive clemency to Mr. Bush. We are  
of the opinion that the penalty inflicted  
was out of proportion to the offense. We  
further feel that Mr. Bush has been pun-  
ished sufficiently.

We, therefore, respectfully petition your  
excellency to extend to Mr. Bush ex-  
ecutive clemency; that he be pardoned or  
that the penalty be commuted to a fine  
only.

## DEERY'S LATEST TRY

Jan. 31, 1921.  
Honorable Warren T. McCray,  
Governor,  
Statehouse,  
City.

Your Excellency—During the last week  
of the administration of your predecessor,  
Governor Goodrich, a petition was filed  
in behalf of Dennis J. Bush for execu-  
tive clemency.

Mr. Bush is now in the Indiana State  
Farm serving four months' sentence for  
assault and battery. He feels that there  
was not sufficient time for Governor  
Goodrich to look into the merits of his  
petition and has therefore requested me,  
in his behalf, to request your excellency  
to take up this petition.

The petition is on file in the office of  
the Governor and the recommendation of  
the trial judge and the trial prosecu-  
tor are attached. Mr. Bush commenced serv-  
ing his sentence Jan. 6, 1921. I am  
very respectfully yours,  
JAMES E. DEERY.

## MR. ATKINS' VIEWS

Feb. 2, 1921.  
Hon. Warren T. McCray,  
Governor's office,  
City.

My dear Governor: I have been asked  
by those interested in the family of  
Dennis C. Bush, convicted some three  
years ago of complicity in the assault  
on a citizen of Indianapolis, to intercede  
in his behalf to the end that he be re-  
leased from his imprisonment so that he  
can take care of his family.

As usual in such cases, I have hesitated  
in taking any action on the theory that  
crime should be adequately punished.

As I happened to serve on the jury  
that convicted him, naturally I am ap-  
proached in this matter.

It is a fact that he had dependent on

him certain persons whose suffering will  
be much greater than his own should  
he serve the full term of his sentence,  
and for that reason I am persuaded that  
it is perhaps right and proper that I  
should join in asking that leniency be  
shown him in the premises.

While I believe the man was guilty  
and should have completed his term of  
punishment long ago I still feel that he  
has learned his lesson and that leniency  
on the part of the authorities will be of  
benefit rather than otherwise, and for  
that reason I bring the matter to your  
careful consideration.

Yours very truly,  
H. C. ATKINS.

## NOT AT THE FARM

Dec. 31, 1920.  
Mr. C. E. Talkington,  
Superintendent,  
State Farm,  
Greencastle, Ind.

Dear Sir—The Governor is in receipt  
of a request for a parole in the case of  
Dennis J. Bush. Will you be kind enough  
to furnish the facts concerning this case,  
together with your recommendations?

Very truly yours,  
Executive Clerk,  
Miss Jeannette Harris,  
Governor's Office,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

On my return to Washington from In-  
dianapolis I find the enclosed papers re-  
lative to the case of Dennis J. Bush of In-  
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I know very little about the case, but  
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door for the last twenty-three years, and  
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ness of heart for all who are in trouble  
and his charity to all causes, and in the  
name of justice and for the sake of his  
wife and mother, too, I ask this favor.  
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3570 North Meridian street,  
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the letter written by Judge Henderson,  
but nothing from the pardon board.)

George Treter Held  
Again in Tiger Case

George Treter, 1010 West New York  
street, was arrested on a charge of op-  
erating a blind tiger last night, after  
Lieutenant Cox and a squad of police  
raided his home. The police allege they  
found ten pints of "white mule" whisky  
and a bottle about a third full of the  
liquor.

Treter was arrested by Captain Ball a  
few days ago on the same charge. That  
case will be tried March 3. Treter, when  
arrested by Captain Ball, was in an au-  
tomobile with Joseph Hartigan, 1118  
West New York street, and John Hoff-  
man, 899 West New York street. Police  
allege they had home made beer in the  
automobile, but broke two bottles of it  
before they were arrested. The police  
captured one bottle as evidence.

Driver of Car That  
Killed Boy Cleared

On recommendation of Coroner Paul  
F. Robinson a charge of manslaughter  
against Walter M. Evans, 24, 5002 Win-  
throp avenue, was dismissed by Judge  
Walter Pritchard in city court last yester-  
day. Coroner Robinson held the death  
of Louis Whitcomb, 6, 432 West Thirtieth  
street, accidental.

The charge was placed against Evans  
after an accident Feb. 11, when he struck  
the boy with his automobile. Louis ran  
out in the street from behind another  
machine which was standing in front of  
his home, Evans said.

While girls are  
envying other  
peoples beautiful  
hair, they could  
have their own  
by using —  
Newbro's  
Herpicide  
Sold at all  
Drug and  
Dept. Stores

Let Cuticura Be  
Your Beauty Doctor

Small Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For sale in  
address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 2, Malden, Mass.

Bottled Soda 5c

# Robinson Is No Longer A Renter

Two years ago Robinson was a renter—today he is a homeowner.  
He tells the story like this:

"For years I paid \$45 a month rent. I was a good tenant—  
prompt, regular and conscientious in the care I gave the other  
man's property, which I called 'home.'

"One day a friend of mine, who called himself a 'Realtor,' came  
to me with a proposition which he assured me would be to my ad-  
vantage. He offered to sell me the house I was living in for the  
same monthly payment I was then spending for rent, if I could  
raise \$500 for the first payment. Like many good men who are  
renting I felt that \$500 was almost out of my reach, but I made  
the raise, and bought the property.

"That was two years ago. I have gone on living in the same  
house for the same \$45 a month I have always paid. But the  
house is MINE!

"I used to be a little improvident, I wasn't extravagant, but I  
never seemed able to get ahead—living expenses, rent, fuel, are  
always a big item—but in the old days they had me mastered.  
Now I am saving money—not only in my monthly payments on  
our home, but I have acquired the habit of saving. It is easier to  
get ahead, when you have something to work for, like the ab-  
solute ownership of a home.

"The day I bought my home was the best day in my life. I am  
happier than I ever was before. I am saving money. I feel  
secure and independent—because I have something to fall back  
on in any emergency—a home, a piece of property that has a  
cash value any time.

"I haven't paid out yet. It will still take me several years. But  
I have found the way to success.

"My friend, the Realtor, did me a great good turn when he sold  
me my home. I shall always thank him, and my family will, too,  
for showing us the way to independence.

"I wouldn't go back to renting again for anything in the  
world!"

# Indianapolis Real Estate Board

"An Association of Realtors"

817 to 820 Lemcke Building

Call our office if you want to know who are Realtors.

# SHANK MEETING

# Moose Hall

135 North Delaware St.

Sunday Afternoon at 2 o'Clock

an open meeting to  
the public, at which

# SAMUEL LEWIS SHANK

Candidate for Mayor will  
be the principal speaker

Everyone Cordially Invited to Attend

Good Music

Good Speakers