

JEWETT THROWS DOWN GAUNTLET TO BOOKWALTER

Challenges Robison Supporter
to Produce Name of the
Crooked Worker.

MADE OF WHOLE CLOTH

Denial of the charges of former Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter that during the last city primary an emissary of the Jewett organization was sent to Chicago for the purpose of obtaining fraudulent ballots and that in some of the precincts these ballots were substituted for the genuine tickets was made last night by Mayor Charles W. Jewett at a meeting at Twenty-Fourth street and College avenue.

Mayor Jewett, in connection with his denial, challenged Mr. Bookwalter to make public the name of the man he says made the trip to Chicago to obtain the ballots.

BOOKWALTER'S MOVE NOW.

In a recent speech Bookwalter made his charges in detail and declared that if Mayor Jewett denied them he would make public the name of the man who made the trip to Chicago.

Mr. Bookwalter, when told of the mayor's challenge, declined to make public the name of the man who went to Chicago.

"The man who went to Chicago," he said, "told me so himself. A relationship exists between us which I do not care to betray. I do not care to cost any man his job. I know their tactics. If there were no fraudulent tickets where did Henry Fleming get them, and not only Henry but other committee men in the black district? Certainly, Henry did something or his honor would not have been quite so effusive and affectionate when they met that night."

In his second speech of the evening, at a meeting at Hoyt avenue and Laurel street, the mayor undertook to explain the purchase by the city for \$175,000 from former Governor James P. Goodrich and others of the garbage reduction plant, which was valued for taxation at \$150,000, and which its owners told the county board of reviews was not worth junking.

Mayor Jewett, in his statement, quoted at length the statement of the State board of accounts for the first seven months of the operation of the plant in which it was shown that the plant was operated at a profit. He did not mention the second year of operation when only a loss was shown or the third year when the report of the sanitary board showed the city sustained a loss of \$30,000 from the operation of the plant.

PUZZLED THAT PLANT IS MADE AN ISSUE.

In opening his discussion of the garbage plant, Mayor Jewett said that Samuel Lewis Shank, a candidate for the Re-

publican nomination for mayor, had been making extravagant statements concerning the plant. He said he did not know why the plant should have been dragged into the campaign. He explained that the garbage must be collected and if the city "did not get a nickel out of the garbage" it would be its duty to collect it.

The mayor's prepared statement on the subject follows:

"Reference has frequently been made in published statements and by speakers in this campaign to the purchase of the garbage plant by the sanitary commission in 1918. At least three complete statements of fact have been published by the present administration in the Indianapolis papers, setting out fully the reasons for and the details of this transaction."

DECISION WAS MADE BY MEN OF INTEGRITY.

"At the time the garbage plant was purchased by the sanitary commission, Mr. Henry W. Klausmann was city engineer and chairman of the commission. Mr. Charles H. Hurd and Mr. Jay A. Craven were the other members of the commission. Mr. Edward Daniels, of the law firm of Baker & Daniels, was the attorney for the commission, who for many years was master of chancery of the United States Federal Court under Judge Anderson, and a man whose character and reputation for honesty in this community is beyond question. The board of works who sat in consultation with the sanitary commission was composed of Mr. Schuyler A. Hays, Mr. George Lemaux and Mr. Thomas A. Riley. Mr. Samuel Ashby was at that time, and is now, corporation counsel for the city of Indianapolis. Mr. Ashby and Mr. Daniels advised the commission and the board of works and myself, as mayor, not only upon the legal procedure taken in the matter but on the advisability of purchasing the plant. Each and every one of these men is well known whose character and integrity are beyond question. The criticisms and insinuations which are being directed against these men and their actions in this transaction."

"Mr. Lucius B. Swift is now chairman of the sanitary commission. He has published a complete statement of this transaction in his report of the conduct of the department and has fully approved the action of the board in the purchase of the garbage plant. Mr. Swift has recently returned from an inspection tour of sanitary equipments and reduction plants in the East. He states that the city of Rochester, a smaller city than Indianapolis, has just completed a similar plant with a 240-ton capacity at a cost of \$750,000. The Indianapolis plant has a capacity of 100 tons and was purchased for \$175,000. This transaction was the only available solution of the garbage collection and disposal problem at that time, and experience has justified this statement."

REFERS TO BOARD OF ACCOUNTS REPORT.

"The best statement of the facts relative to this transaction is contained in the report of the State board of accounts for the year 1918, under date of Dec. 31, 1919, on pages 87 to 89, which report is on file in the city controller's office, copy of which is as follows:

"The city contract for the collection and disposal of the garbage of the city was for a five-year period, the expiration of it occurring May 25, 1918. On Oct. 26, 1917, bids were asked preliminary to the making of a new contract by the board of public works. But one bid was

received—that of the Indianapolis Reduction Company, in the amount of \$66,000 for collection from May 26, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919, and \$94,000 per year thereafter for a period of five years from Jan. 1, 1919. This was considered much too high and was rejected by the board of public works Oct. 29, 1917.

In February, 1918, bids were readvertised and but one bid was received. This was submitted by the Indianapolis Reduction Company and was in two parts: For the collection of the garbage with the privilege of disposing of it and keeping the by-products—the amount of the bid was \$87,000 a year. The cost to the city under the old contract and the same condition was \$40,000 which, because of additional territory added to the city, amounted to approximately \$51,000 during the last year of the contract. For the collection of garbage alone the bid was \$122,000. Under the last bid the city would have to dispose of the garbage as it saw fit. Both propositions were for a three-year period. They were considered much too high and were rejected."

SERIOUS PROBLEM WAS CONSIDERED.

"This was the status of the garbage collection and disposal question in February, 1918, with the contract expiring in May."

"Following the rejection of the last bid by the board of works serious consideration was given the problem both by the board and the board of sanitary commissioners. The latter board was given the power to acquire a reduction plant by the sanitary act of 1917, but no provision was made in this act for the collection of the garbage. With this serious situation confronting the city many joint meetings of the two boards were held to work out this problem to the best interests of the city. The board of sanitary commissioners investigated other plants and engaged the services of two engineers to report upon the erection of a new plant and the condition of the existing plant. The Indianapolis Reduction Company and to make a valuation of the existing plant."

"Mr. George Fuller, a consulting engineer of New York, in his report upon the existing plant, estimated that 'in order to increase the capacity of the existing plant, to improve the operation and efficiency of the same, it would be necessary to make a number of additions and betterments.' His estimated cost of this was \$150,000. This allowed for an increase in capacity from the present normal capacity of 100 tons per day to 240 tons a day. This, he states in his report, would provide a plant adequate for 1930 conditions. The addition recommended twenty-six digesters, an increase of ten over the present number; an additional 300 horse power in the boiler room, a second percolator and a second dryer, with the necessary arrangement of the conveyors, etc., to fit the new conditions. This contemplated no improvements nor enlargements to existing buildings."

ESTIMATE FOR NEW PLANT.

"In the consideration of a new plant for the city, after a discussion of the different methods in use he states: His estimate for a new and modern plant of 240 tons capacity was \$550,000. 'Opposing this against the building of a new plant or even against rebuilding the present one was the condition existing due to the war. Material and labor could not have been obtained, as the Government was now placing such a project in the list of nonessentials, even if materials were obtainable, which was not the case.'

"Mr. M. A. Hoff, the second engineer,

of Indianapolis, who had had extensive experience in the erection of garbage plants, was engaged to make a valuation of the existing plant. His valuation of the garbage plant proper was \$187,410. His allowance for depreciation was about 33 per cent, making the existing value of the plant as it stood in February, 1918, \$122,130. In addition to this, an inventory of collection equipment submitted by the Indianapolis Reduction Company and checked by engineers of the commission, with fair prices as agreed upon by the company and the board, was \$40,000. Making in this being sixty-six head of hoppers, sixty-six wagons, 246 steel boxes and eight railroad cars. This figure, together with the value of the reduction plant represents a total of \$178,760.

PLANT IS PURCHASED.

"With these figures in mind, it was agreed at the joint meetings that the interest of the city would be best preserved by purchasing the plant then existing, by the board of sanitary commissioners, with the board of public works making the collection, for which it had funds available. The plant included the collection equipment was bought for \$175,000, which by later adjustment of items reduced the cost to \$174,462.65, of which \$187,000.00 was for the garbage plant proper, including the eight flat cars and \$37,462.65 for the collection equipment. The operation was for a seven months period, covering the balance of the year 1918 and justified the steps taken. The amount expended by the board of works in that period was \$29,768.81—adding thereto interest at 4½ per cent for seven months on the cost of the equipment and the depreciation at the rate of 25 per cent and \$1,570.35 advanced by the sanitary commissioners to the board of public works makes a total cost for the balance of the year 1918, \$38,084.47 or at the rate of \$57,337.76 for the whole year. Deducting this from the \$175,000 amount on the bid for the collection, leaves a saving of \$47,612.32, more than enough to pay for the cost of hauling equipment."

GAS, STREET CAR RATES.

The mayor discussed at some length the question of gas and street car rates, declaring that the public service commission and not the city controlled them, and that the city is opposing increases.

Professor Howe himself made short speeches at a number of meetings, including a recent meeting at Sixteenth street and Martindale avenue. A Shank meeting was being held a short distance away and the parades of the opposing forces for the second time in the campaign met head-on in the street. There was no trouble until the Shank collection was stationed in front of the Howe meeting playing loudly. The Howe negroes proceeded to beat the drums from it. Mr. Howe repeatedly urged that he has said at other meetings. He declared high taxes are due to the war conditions.

tion. In speaking of utilities he said the mayor has no power over the regulation of rates. He criticized severely the proposal of Edward J. Robison, another Republican candidate, to have city work done by contract, declaring that Robison himself had in the past benefited from such contracts.

Professor Howe declared that he is for the enforcement of the laws, "whether I approve of all of them or not."

Other speakers at the Tenth ward meetings were Claris Adams, former prosecuting attorney, and Miss Eleanor Barker, a Howe worker.

Burroughs' Estate Estimated at \$5,000

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 29.—Under the terms of his will, filed for probate here today, the late John Burroughs, famous naturalist, left the most of his estate to his son, Julian. The value of the estate is estimated at \$2,500 personal and \$2,500 real property. Dr. Clara Barsus, Burroughs' literary assistant, is given life interest in the late naturalist's home near here.

Parley to Effect Seamen's Agreement

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The conference between marine unions, ship owners and Admiral Benson, chairman of the United States shipping board, was resumed today with the seamen divided over acceptance of the cut and working conditions.

Workers have not disclosed what their final answer to Benson's proposals will be and an eleventh hour effort to make their decision unanimous is being attempted.

ROBBED AT AUCTION.

Steven Skyrane, 722 Holmes avenue, reported to the police that he was robbed of a purse containing \$40, while attending an auction sale yesterday afternoon at the Shank storage house on North New Jersey street.

TO KEEP UP FIGHT FOR DISARMAMENT

Borah Promises to Get Record
Vote in Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The fight for disarmament continues today in Congress despite defeat in the House yesterday.

Senator Borah of Idaho, author of the resolution, proposing a tripartite conference to discuss reduction of the naval armaments of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, declared he will get a record vote on his proposal when the Navy appropriation bill is before the Senate. This bill which passed the House yesterday will be before the Senate probably as soon as the emergency tariff has been cleared away.

George Cohan's Ego Loses 'Tavern' Star

CHICAGO, April 29.—Lowell Sherman, star of "The Tavern," left George Cohan, his employer, "flat on the lot" today.

Cohan announced in New York that he was going to play Sherman's role when "The Tavern" opened in Atlantic City and that he "could play it better than any actor on earth."

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obtain a record vote. Republican leaders there, presumably acting in conformity with the known wishes of President Harding, did all they could to steer the House away from consideration of the disarmament idea at this time. In the Senate, however, Borah can get a record vote without much trouble, in spite of party leaders.

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Granulated SUGAR, Lb. 8c

SOAP, Clean Easy, bar.....	3 3/4c	SOAP POWDER, Grandma's pkg.....	4c	KARO SYRUP, No. 1 1/2 can.....	9c	NAVY BEANS, small, lb.....	3 3/4c
SOAP, Export, bar.....	3 3/4c	SOAP, Flako, White, bar.....	5 1/2c	KARO SYRUP, No. 5 bucket.....	29c	NAVY BEANS, best Michigan, lb.....	5c
SOAP, Octagon, large bar.....	6 1/2c	SOAP, Crystal, White, bar.....	5 1/2c	KARO SYRUP, No. 10 bucket.....	54c	LIMA BEANS, California.....	10c
SOAP, Sweetheart, bar.....	6c	SOAP POWDER, Gold Dust, pkg.....	4c	DOMINO SYRUP, 1 1/2 can.....	10c	BEANS, Van Camp, large can.....	10c
SOAP, Fairy, Naptha, bar.....	6c	SOAP POWDER, Snow Boy.....	3 3/4c	DOMINO SYRUP, 10 bucket.....	65c	RED KIDNEY BEANS, large can.....	10c
SOAP, Ivory, bar.....	7 1/2c	SOAP POWDER, Gold Dust, large.....	30c	MAZOLA OIL, quart can.....	50c	SAUERKRAUT, large can.....	10c
SOAP, Palmolive, toilet, bar.....	8c	CLIMALENE, package.....	9c	MAZOLA OIL, pint can.....	27c	LYE HOMINY, large can.....	10c

P. & G. Soap, Bar 5 1/2c

24-lb. Sack ... \$1.05
Diadem Flour

QUAKER OATS, fresh, pkg.....	11c	DIAMOND FLOUR, 5-lb. sack.....	25c	SALMON, tall can.....	10c	PRUNES, Santa Clara, lb.....	10c
PANCAKE FLOUR, Roxane, pkg.....	5c	DIAMOND FLOUR, 10-lb. sack.....	48c	OIL OR MUSTARD SARDINES, can.....	5c	PEACHES, evaporated, lb.....	20c
JIFFYCAKE, FLOUR, pkg.....	10c	GOLD MEDAL F.L.R., 5-lb. sack.....	25c	MACKEREL, Norway, each.....	10c	PEACHES, Blue Ribbon, 5-lb. box.....	95c
COCOA, pure pound.....	10c	GOLD MEDAL F.L.R., 10-lb. sack.....	49c	MUSTARD, large glass.....	5c	RAISINS, with seeds, lb.....	25c
MACARONI, Elbow, fresh, lb.....	10c	GOLD MEDAL F.L.R., 24 lbs.....	\$1.15	MUSTARD, large jar.....	10c	RAISINS, not a seed, lb.....	30c
MACARONI, S.F.A., Golden Age, pkg.....	5c	E-Z-BAKE F.L.R., 10-lb. sack.....	49c	CATSUP, 16-oz. bottle.....	10c	RAISINS, seeded, pkg.....	20c
NOODLES, Golden Age, 10c pkg.....	5c	E-Z-BAKE F.L.R., 24 lbs.....	\$1.15	CATSUP, 16-oz. bottle.....	15c	AFRICOTS, evaporated, lb.....	25c