

MAYOR CURLEY'S RINGING LETTER ON KU KLUX KLAN.

Mayor Curley addressed the following letter upon the 13th instant relative to the Ku Klux Klan outrages:

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
January 13, 1923.

A. V. DALRYMPLE, Esq., *Attorney-at-Law*, 201-14 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas:

MY DEAR MR. DALRYMPLE,—I have your stirring letter of January 4, 1923, which is instinct with the true spirit of America, revealing the courage, resolution and fidelity genuine Americanism connotes, and without which American liberty must go down before that sham patriotism which thrives in darkness and falsehood, which seeks by violence and terrorism to over-ride the law and constitution of the land and supplant the principles of American democracy by the abominations of organized scoundrelism. I can understand thoroughly the flaming indignation of men like you fighting on the forefront of the battle line for their precious political heritage and facing the meanest and most unscrupulous enemies that ever warred against the civil, religious and political freedom of America.

Your call to us of the North to aid in crushing this monstrous spawn of ignorance, bigotry, greed and deception cannot and will not go unanswered. The time has come for the sane elements of American life to organize themselves into a body that will stand unflinchingly back of the law and its enforcement; that will not only pitilessly destroy this Ku Klux Klan abomination, but will drive out of the political, professional and mercantile life of America the leaders and organizers of the Klan, and the men who have given them their aid and sympathy, openly or secretly.

The men who are engaged in this monstrous conspiracy are public enemies, unworthy of tolerance or mercy, lacking even the condonation of their crimes—insanity—we accord to dynamiters and anarchists. Ku Klux Klanism is a crime against Christianity, Americanism and civilization. It is a monstrous hypocrisy; a cold-blooded and deliberate fomentation of hatred and persecution to enable its leaders and preachers to grow rich on the credulity of their gulls, to secure political power and enable them to transform the American republic into a huge camorra, more odious than any other political monstrosity that has afrighted the modern world.

Unless we destroy it it will destroy us; but destroyed it must be as pitilessly as rabid dogs are destroyed.

The commercialism and greed that are at the base of Ku Klux Klanism are already manifesting themselves. Publicity is one of its feeders, since its grotesque and fantastic methods appeal to the weak-minded and credulous and its nocturnal murders, burning and outrages, call to the criminal and degenerate. Its various manifestations are a challenge to civilization and its government and law; and it is time to take up and answer the challenge.

Let me say again, in spite of the dispatches coming out of the state, that I

have faith enough in Texas to believe that the breed that died at Goliad and the Alamo, that plucked victory from the hazards and odds of San Jacinto, that gave a new republic to the world and a new pledge to human liberty, has not passed out of the Lone Star State. That band of heroes and patriots had men of many races and creeds. I know that the men who marched and fought with Houston, who counseled with Dallas and Burleson, who died with Travis, Crockett and Bowie, have not forgotten the deeds and principles of their fathers. I do not believe their blood has turned to water, nor mingled with the scum that has trickled into Texas from outside darkness. There is still enough of the splendid spirit of Texas left to rally and lead its manhood, that will not submit tamely to the militant rascality of the state, the clamor of ministerial dervishes, the brutality and cowardice of the obscene creatures of the night and the propagandists of a perverted protestantism. That virile minority will not permit the evangels of evil and hatred to wreck a state baptized in the blood of the bravest; and if ever it should come to an open fight, when the light is turned on the nocturnal prowlers and the robes of their murderous mummery is torn from their slinking forms I have no fear of the outcome. The men whose fathers drove a king from America and a dictator from Texas, who cemented every stone in the temple of American liberty with their blood, are not likely to tolerate the lawlessness and insolence of these secret societies of Santa Annas, either in Texas or elsewhere in free America.

They have but recently emerged in Massachusetts with boasts of numbers, but they have that love of safety and a whole skin which makes them court darkness and concealment. Those who are likely to flock to their ranks are of much of the same kidney as the ignorant and credulous who recruit the Klan in the South, with this difference, that while your morons affiliate with the Democratic party, ours seek to control the Republican party and will bluster and threaten in its ranks. Up here we feel quite competent to take care of them. We will organize and smoke out the political rascals who attempt to capitalize this infamy. The press here in Boston is against the Klan; it must be our business to make them pass from denunciation of the Klan and its teachings to the excoriation of its leaders and teachers.

There is talk of the organization of a protestant society to fight it, since it degrades and discredits protestantism. I believe every political leader in the state should be placed on record. The decent membership of the masonic order should be called upon to repudiate the so-called Scottish rite now openly in alliance with the Klan in the West. Our motto should be, "Those who are not with us are against us"; and we must institute a rigid, persistent, peaceful boycott against every person, corporation and business that does not stand out openly and firmly against the Klan and all it means. Moreover, I believe pressure should be brought upon

the banking interests of the North to refuse capital or credit to the cities and communities tolerating this anti-American camorra, since its reign of terror and persecution makes business and trade subject to the threats of outlaws and outlawry, destroying the confidence on which they are based.

Bankers of sanity can be made to understand this and in the last resort it is the savings of the plain, law-abiding citizens which furnish the capital of the banks here and elsewhere; and those people can refuse to permit their money to be used to finance persons and communities that are public enemies and wreckers of society.

Above all things let us refuse resolutely to tolerate weakness, cowardice or betrayal in the places of authority. Let us stand behind law and order until they fail us; and then we can remember the example of the Italian Fascisti. The peace, safety and freedom of the land must be preserved at all hazards, and daylight and decency, courage and loyalty will triumph over the hosts of darkness and degeneracy.

Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. The men of the North who broke the might of Germany and saved Europe from its menace are not the men to brook the insolence or recruit the ranks of the Ku Klux Klan. They will war if war be best and if they have to fight to make America safe and its law respected and obeyed, there will be little left to this creature of the night to bury. Ku Klux Klanism must be treated as all forms of treason, outrage and lawlessness are treated, with vigor and without mercy.

It is necessary of course to educate the public as to the true character and purpose of this iniquitous organization; and its rather transparent attempt to pose as one thing South and another thing North, must be exposed; and it must be made to stand naked in the sun for what it is, an enemy of law and order, a foe of Christianity and civilization, a wrecker of civil and religious liberty, a violator of the Constitution, an organized system of murder, torture, arson and outrage, a traitor to God and country.

Let us get rid of this puerile twaddle called "100 per cent Americanism," whose devotees are 100 per cent anti-American. Let us announce our whole-hearted hatred of government by church vestries and secret society lodges; and stand inflexibly for the principles of Washington, Jackson and Lincoln.

Let us be led by men, not midnight marauders. Let our totem be the lion not the coyote, the eagle not the turkey buzzard.

Yours very truly,

JAMES M. CURLEY, *Mayor*.

DANCING PRIVILEGE CURTAILED.

Mayor Curley, just prior to his departure, issued the following statement:

"The policy of permitting the use of Curtis Hall for dancing is contrary to the wishes of the people in the section of the city in which the hall is located, and the Park Commissioners have definitely determined that in future the hall shall not be leased to anyone for dancing purposes."

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED JANUARY 11 TO JANUARY 17.

JANUARY 11.					
OWNER.	Location.	Ward.	Nature.	Estimated Cost.	
Coleman & Gilbert.....	264-278 Huntington avenue.	7	First-class stores and studios.	\$350,000	
Post Publishing Company..	263 and 265 Washington st.	5	Alterations, photo engraving,	9,000	
Massachusetts General Hos- pital.	70-74 Tremont street.....	5	Sign, store.....	75	
Basil Petros.....	278 Devonshire street.....	5	Sign, mercantile.....	125	
C. W. Whittier, trustee.....	94 Washington street.....	5	Fire, mercantile.....	2,000	
Gaetano Vitale.....	290 and 292 Highland street	15	Alterations, tenements.....	2,500	
Boston Y. W. C. A. Associa- tion.	40 Berkeley street.....	7	Alterations, club rooms.....	60	
City of Boston.....	209-229 Milk street and Sears street.	5	Take-down, storage.....	5,000	
Hyman Bloomberg.....	226 Tremont street.....	5	Alterations, store and offices,	100	
JANUARY 12.					
Mrs. Lutie L. Anderson....	Rear of 119 St. Botolph st.,	7	Second-class storage.....	\$1,000	
Mrs. Lutie L. Anderson....	Rear of 125 St. Botolph st.,	7	Second-class storage.....	1,000	
Stanley Lovejoy.....	224 Commonwealth avenue,	8	Alterations, dwelling.....	1,800	
Frederick Foppiano.....	10 Glenway street.....	19	Alterations, dwelling.....	500	
Chandler & Farquhar.....	256-260 Devonshire street,	5	Elevator, mercantile.....	1,500	
DeBlois & Maddison, trust- tees.	142 and 144 Blackstone street.	5	Fire, store and manufactur- ing.	200	
Henry G. Perkins.....	55-59 Lincoln street.....	5	Alterations, mercantile.....	595	
Gasper Grassa.....	125 George street.....	12	Alterations, dwelling.....	200	
JANUARY 13.					
Copley Square Hotel Corpo- ration.	49 Huntington avenue.....	7	Alterations, hotel.....	\$400	
Gainsboro Realty Company,	291-301 Huntington avenue and 40-46 Gainsborough street.	7	Alterations, stores and offices,	1,000	
John Graziano.....	381 Sumner street.....	2	Alterations, dwelling.....	350	
R. E. Snider.....	84 Peterborough street.....	8	Sign, store.....	55	
Foster Wharf Company.....	384 and 386 Atlantic avenue,	5	Alterations, restaurant.....	200	
Bessie Demelin.....	5 and 7 Fayston street.....	18	Alterations, dwelling.....	125	
JANUARY 15.					
Charles Rabinovitz.....	80 Whittier street.....	13	Second-class office.....	\$1,000	
Charles Eklund.....	Rear of 39 Randolph road..	24	Third-class garage.....	150	
The Sumner Company.....	235 and 237 Washington st.,	5	Alterations, restaurant.....	5,000	
E. Sohler Welch, trustee.....	2 and 2A Park street.....	5	Alterations, offices.....	5,000	
Boston Wharf Company.....	37 Stillings street.....	9	Alterations, storage.....	2,000	
R. H. Norwood.....	573 Norfolk street.....	21	Alterations, dwelling.....	225	
E. D. Codman.....	195 Sumner street.....	2	Fire, dwelling.....	1,000	
Mary H. Simonian.....	88 and 88½ Dover street.....	6	Fire, store and dwelling.....	1,000	
A. H. Howe & Sons.....	170 Tremont street.....	5	Elevator, mercantile.....	1,000	
Washington Construction and Realty, trustees.	1681-1711 Washington street,	6	Alterations, stores and hotel.	500	
Dr. J. Redmond.....	512 East Broadway.....	9	Alterations, dwelling.....	200	
Gaetano LaMarco.....	7 Oak avenue.....	20	Fire, dwelling.....	2,000	
Boston Real Estate Trust..	74 Pearl street.....	5	Alterations, mercantile.....	490	
JANUARY 16.					
Beneks Brothers.....	681 East Fifth street.....	10	Alterations, stable.....	\$1,000	
Boston & Albany Railroad Company.	Rear of 144 Cambridge st..	26	Alterations, machine shop..	1,500	
George M. Thompson.....	39 Mildred avenue.....	21	Alterations, storage.....	1	
Factory Building Trust.....	11-19 Wormwood street.....	9	Alterations, manufacturing..	100	
Patent Scaffolding Company,	49 Ellery street.....	11	Fire escape, shop.....	600	
Lizzie Gayer.....	877 Harrison avenue.....	12	Fire, dwelling.....	600	
Maud A. Besse.....	165 Huntington avenue.....	7	Fire, dwelling.....	500	
Maud A. Besse.....	167 Huntington avenue.....	7	Fire, store and dwelling.....	4,000	
Catherine Mann.....	58-62 McBride street.....	22	Fire, store and dwelling.....	600	
C. Rabinovitz.....	80 Whittier street.....	13	Third-class locker.....	150	
M. J. Quinn.....	16 Mill street.....	20	Alterations, dwelling.....	140	
Truscon Steel Company.....	188 Everett street.....	26	Take-down, storage.....	100	
M. Winer & Co.....	154 and 155 Commercial st.,	5	Alterations, factory.....	75	
Anthony Penta.....	54 Liverpool street.....	2	Alterations, dwelling.....	30	
D. C. Linscott.....	44 Porter street.....	8	Alterations, dwelling.....	400	
JANUARY 17.					
Joseph Newman.....	1444 Commonwealth ave....	25	Second-class tenements.....	\$90,000	
Joseph Newman.....	1450 Commonwealth ave....	25	Second-class tenements.....	90,000	
Charles W. Abbott.....	Rear of 39 Sycamore street..	23	Second-class garage.....	800	
Harry P. Nawn.....	Second rear of 273 Columbia road.	18	Third-class storage.....	400	
A. L. Wall.....	Rear of 21 Richwood street..	23	Third-class garage.....	600	
James H. Woods.....	115 Lanark road.....	25	Third-class dwelling.....	10,000	
Caroline Frank.....	90 Geneva avenue.....	18	Alterations, dwelling.....	1,500	
Alles & Fisher Company.....	34 and 36 Cambridge street,	8	Fire, store and tenement.....	1,000	
Linscott Supply Company..	566-574 Commonwealth avenue and 686-694 Beacon street.	8	Alterations, show room.....	400	
Roslindale Furniture Com- pany.	39 Poplar street.....	23	Sign, store.....	175	
Congress Electrical Fixtures and Supply Company.	39 Court street.....	5	Sign, store and shops.....	125	
Healy's Hotel Company.....	642 and 644 Washington st..	5	Sign, hotel.....	300	
Solomon Glossman.....	795 Massachusetts avenue..	11	Alterations, office.....	250	
Joseph Berg.....	274 Norwell street.....	19	Alterations, dwelling.....	100	
W. D. McAvoy Trustee.....	174 C street.....	9	Alterations, dwelling.....	200	
Rice & Hutchins.....	31 Whittier street.....	13	Alterations, storage.....	750	
M. R. Case.....	468 Beacon street.....	8	Alterations, storage.....	300	
Abram Re.....	36 and 38 Fulton street.....	5	Fire, mercantile.....	100	

LOYAL COALITION INVITATION.

Mayor Curley addressed a communication to the Loyal Coalition, under date of the 17th instant, firmly declining an invitation to be the guest of the organization, and which by the voluntary admission of certain of the executive officials, are associated with the notorious Ku Klux Klan.

The communication of Mayor Curley is as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
January 17, 1923.

TELFAIR MINTON, Eso., *Secretary Loyal Coalition*, 24 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston:

SIR,—I have your invitation to sit on the platform of Symphony Hall when Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, U. S. N., retired, will make an address on the evening of Thursday, February 1, 1923.

As I consider the preachments and practices of your peculiar society detrimental to the peace and welfare of the City of Boston and repugnant to the principles of civil and religious liberty; and since the published president of the Loyal Coalition, Lothrop Stoddard, is said to be a member of a lawless, vicious aggregation of cowardly, nocturnal scoundrels known as the Ku Klux Klan, I am amazed that you have the impudence to send such an invitation to me or any other loyal American citizen. Moreover, I have no desire to sit on any platform with Admiral Sims, retired, whose best service to the American navy was his retirement from it. I would suggest that when he is done shooting off the only weapon he is expert at, his mouth, that he be escorted to the Cunard or White Star dock and given an opportunity to follow the trail and example of his ante-type Benedict Arnold.

Your tickets are herewith returned,

Very truly yours,

JAMES M. CURLEY, *Mayor*.

NEW PAYMENT SYSTEM.

City Auditor Rupert S. Carven has commenced a pay-as-you-go policy upon city bills contracted with merchants and small vendors, as well as with contractors engaged in municipal work. Two payments monthly are made upon this classification of bills; the former custom was one pay day a month.

Mr. Carven has gradually put this system into effect since the city finished paying up bills left over by the Peters administration, which kept coming in as late as last October, even though the last city fiscal year closed January 31, 1921.

Not only have these overdue bills been settled, but the Curley administration will have practically accomplished this fiscal year the unprecedented policy of settling within the year all bills of every type contracted within the year.

It is the intention of Mayor Curley to maintain this policy through the present administration at least. There is a direct saving to the city involved to the extent of a 2 per cent discount for ten-day payments on many of the bills. And the expectation is that prices asked of the city for all commodities will be appreciably lowered, when it is generally known that the new policy is to settle all bills expeditiously. This improvement is in line with the policy adopted by most progressive municipalities.

MAYOR CURLEY SEVERELY SCORES THREE SOUTHERNERS WHO PROTEST HIS CHOICE.

CALLS CHARLOTTE, N. C., CITIZENS TO TASK FOR AN OFFENSIVE AND IMPERTINENT LETTER IN WHICH THEY PROTEST NAMING OF CHARLES C. DOGAN TO READ DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Mayor Curley has severely rebuked the three citizens of Charlotte, N. C., who sent a letter of protest to him recently against his choosing of Charles C. Dogan, a colored boy, to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House on July 4. The letter of protest was signed by Thomas F. Armstrong, J. Frank McLelland, and Frank Dalton. Their letter to the Mayor and his reply follow:

The letter from the Southerners reads:

JAMES M. CURLEY,
Mayor of Boston:

SIR,—The Boston Post of June the 5th carries the announcement that you have selected Charles C. Dogan, honor pupil at the English High School, to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House in connection with the July fourth exercises.

Being former Bostonians and still residents of Boston in spirit if not body, and further knowing the negro as we know them we protest such an appointment on the grounds of a deliberate insult to the Boston schoolboy and the average Bostonian.

The South would not allow such an appointment to be made, and we believe, knowing both sides as we do, that what this section of the country will not tolerate should not be accepted by the city of our birth.

We make the above protest aware that the question of race has never been settled, but we feel as all here do in the supremacy of the white race.

May we not have the honor of hearing from you,

Respectfully,

THOMAS F. ARMSTRONG.
J. FRANK McLELLAND.
FRANK DALTON.

Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1923.

Mayor Curley sent the following reply.

MESSRS. THOMAS F. ARMSTRONG, J. FRANK McLELLAND, FRANK DALTON, Charlotte, N. C.:

Your extraordinary letter of June 7, 1923, has been received and its contents noted. You object to the selection of Charles C. Dogan, a negro boy, to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House on the Fourth of July; you assume that such a selection is a "deliberate insult" to the children of the English High School, of which he is an "honor pupil"; and you protest that what Charlotte, N. C., refuses to tolerate Boston should not accept.

I have seldom received a letter from any source so lacking in good manners, so devoid of Americanism, so destitute of all knowledge of the principle and practices of our government and so offensively

and stupidly impertinent. It is some satisfaction to know that this ill-mannered effusion was not written by any native Carolinian; for while Massachusetts and Carolina may differ profoundly upon the race question, both are as one in recognizing the necessity of practicing politeness and observing the conventions of decent society in correspondence and social relations. You do not speak therefore for the town you live in, Charlotte, or the state of North Carolina, so they must be acquitted of the offensive, ill-breeding and unwarranted meddling in the affairs of Massachusetts and Boston exhibited in your letter. When men claiming birth and former residence in Boston are guilty of the gross discourtesy you have committed, and its bad manners are emphasized by a betrayal of the principles and the insult to the traditions of their birthplace, they become at once deserving of scorn and contempt.

I refuse to accept you as the spokesmen of the state and the children of the men who fought and died for human freedom on King's Mountain.

Charles C. Dogan was selected for the honor conferred on him for excellent reasons; he has shown a competence and capacity in the generous rivalry of school life to make him a worthy choice; he is an "honor pupil," that is to say a pupil of more than ordinary attainments; his choice has the approbation of his fellow pupils; and his selection to read the immortal Declaration of Independence is an expression of our recognition of the services of his race in Massachusetts to human freedom and democratic government. One of his race died in the streets of Boston in defense of human rights—Crispus Attucks—and Boston has raised a monument to his memory on Boston Common; and thousands of his race fought and died to preserve the Union in the War of the Rebellion, and to make the world safe for democracy in the World War. Any man of any race, color or creed, who is willing and worthy to serve the flag and die for the republic is worthy to have his place in the sun of American democracy.

Let me commend to you three men the wisdom of reading and remembering the principles embedded in the Bible, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Massachusetts Bill of Rights. The Scriptures tell us that God made man in His own image, be the envelopment in which he encased his soul, white, black, brown or yellow.

Let me also commend to you the desirability of moving out of Carolina and going further afield to regions where men of your viewpoint may find a congenial atmosphere which I am sure is not to be found in North Carolina, and should be impossible to find in any portion of America.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES M. CURLEY,
Mayor.

PROPOSALS ADVERTISED.

Continued from page 778.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Sewerage Works.)

Advertises for proposals for sewerage works in Colonial road and outlet in Board of Survey street No. 2396, Union street and Shepard street, Brighton. Surety bond will be required in the amount of \$6,000. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Public Works Department, Room 508, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$1,200, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Wednesday, July 11, at 12 m.

Advertises for proposals for sewerage works in Tremont place and Tremont place extension, from existing sewer 150 feet southeasterly, Dorchester. Surety bond will be required in the amount of \$700. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Public Works Department, Room 508, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check, in the amount of \$300, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Thursday, July 12, at 12 m.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Water Service).

Advertises for proposals for laying pipes in Massachusetts avenue, from Southampton street easterly to the bridge of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Midland Division, Roxbury. Surety bond will be required in the amount of \$1,500. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Public Works Department, Room 508, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$300, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Monday, July 2, at 12 m.

Advertises for proposals for furnishing and laying 30-inch steel pipe and laying 30-inch and 24-inch cast-iron pipe in Massachusetts avenue, under the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Boston & Providence Division, Roxbury. Surety bond will be required in the amount of \$7,000. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Public Works Department, Room 508, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$1,400, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Friday, July 6, at 12 m.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Advertises for proposals for light fuel oil for the public schools. Surety bond will be required in an amount equivalent to 20 per cent of the contract price. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Business Agent of the School Committee, 15 Beacon street. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$200, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Monday, July 9, at 12 m.

Advertises for proposals for heavy fuel oil for the public schools. Surety bond will be required in an amount equivalent to 20 per cent of the contract price.

MAYOR CURLEY REPLIES TO EDITOR OF INSULTING SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER.

REBUKES WILMINGTON, N. C., "NEWS" FOR EDITORIAL IN WHICH CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND BOSTON CITIZENS ARE INSULTED BY ITS VITUPERATIVE DEFENCE OF THREE CHARLOTTE MEN WHO WROTE PROTEST AGAINST CHOICE OF HIGH SCHOOL BOY TO READ DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Wilmington, N. C., *News*, in an editorial entitled "Skunk Cabbage" attacked Mayor Curley in the following language:

"Not since the attacks upon the character of Jefferson Davis, shortly after the Civil War, has an utterance so ignorantly contemptible fallen from the lips of a man in public life, than those of Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, in his reply to the protest of three Charlotte citizens against the selection of a negro student to read the Declaration of Independence from the steps of the Old State House on July 4.

"His 'Honor's' statement reads in part:

"I have seldom received a letter from any source so lacking in good manners, so devoid of Americanism, so destitute of all knowledge of the principle and practices of our government, and so offensively and stupidly impertinent. It is some satisfaction to know that this ill-mannered effusion was not written by any native Carolinian; for while Massachusetts and Carolina may differ profoundly upon the race question, both are as one in recognizing the necessity of practicing politeness and observing the conventions of decent society, in correspondent and social relation. You do not speak, therefore, either for the town you live in, Charlotte, or the state of North Carolina, so they must be acquitted of the offensive, ill-bred and unwarranted meddling in the affairs of Massachusetts and Boston exhibited in your letter. When those claiming birth and former residence in Boston are guilty of the gross discourtesy you have committed they become at once deserving of scorn and contempt.

"I refuse to accept you as the spokesmen of the state and the children of the men who fought and died for human freedom at King's Mountain.

"Let me also commend the desirability of moving out of Carolina and going further afield to regions where men of your viewpoint may find a congenial atmosphere which I am sure is not to be found in North Carolina; and should be impossible to find in any portion of America."

"So far as we are concerned, Mr. Curley is at liberty to form a battalion of the black scholars in Boston and listen to them recite by the hour and week, but we are inclined to believe Mr. Curley would feel even more at home with a certain beautiful but malodorous quadruped more or less common to the woods of North Carolina, and whose chief claim to distinction comes from his latter qualifications rather than from his former.

"No, Mr. Curley, you are wrong. You are a victim of your assinine conceit. Neither Massachusetts nor North Carolina believes you, and neither will give any grave concern to your words. Your colossal ignorance of the racial relations

both north and south of the Mason and Dixon line make your vituperative bellow a bray instead of a roar.

"But you happen by some freak of fate to be the chief executive of one of the fairest of American cities. We therefore want your manner improved for the sake of American honor. We suggest that you hurry to one of the public libraries for which your city is famous and delve into that part of natural history dealing with the mephitic and his various peculiarities."

Mayor Curley sent the following letter in reply to the article in the *Wilmington News*:

Editor of Wilmington News, Wilmington, N. C.:

SIR,—I have your paper of June 29, 1923, and have read your editorial carrying the caption "Skunk Cabbage," which appears to exemplify the best traditions of the "Eatonsville Gazette" made famous by Charles Dickens in the "Pickwick Papers," which by this time may have penetrated the sanctum of the *Wilmington News*. It is quite possible I may be giving you and your paper credit for a taste and intelligence you do not possess and a literary knowledge you have yet to acquire; but certainly the *Wilmington News* seems to have the passion for evil smelling language, personal vilification, and tawdry assertion that marked the *Eatonsville Gazette*.

The Mayor of Boston has a profound respect for the Constitution of the United States and the laws based upon it; the editor of the *News* treats both the letter and spirit of that document with contempt, and seems to believe that his absurd prejudices concerning the negro and his Constitutional status are superior to both the laws of the United States and the laws of God, who made man in his own image.

Ignorance and intolerance, such as the *Wilmington News* and its editor typify, have done vast injury socially, morally, politically and commercially to the South; and there is little hope for any improvement, any attempt to get abreast of the Americanism and civilization of the twentieth century in any Southern community which permits its life and fortunes to be dominated in this age by a leadership which imagines vituperation, indecency and offensive blackguardism are evidences of strength and calculated to impress sane American opinion.

In spite of your bad manners, bad taste, bad temper and deplorably shallow mind, I am not going to believe that Carolina, North or South, should be measured by you and your rather silly deliverances. Boston and its government are not going to lose much sleep over the opinions and utterances of editors and papers which go into the gutters for their language and to unclean places for their logic; those are evils that must be corrected by the decency and pro-

priety of your fellow citizens; and I am certain that the three persons of Charlotte, N. C., claiming to be natives of Boston, to whose defence you have so valiantly and malodorously rushed, must wish to be saved from their friends.

Meantime, the negro boy will read the Declaration of Independence tomorrow—July 4th—from the balcony of the Old State House, with the consent and approval of the citizens of Boston, a document of which he has a more intelligent knowledge and a finer appreciation than the editor of the *Wilmington News*, who appears to be more on terms of intimacy with that curious piece of fauna he quotes and exploits—the mephitic Americana.

Trusting that time may bring you better sense, experience, better knowledge, and some study of social Carolina, better manners.

EXTRA WORK UNDER CONTRACT.

V. Barletta has been directed to perform the following extra work under contract for laying and relaying water pipes in Bradeen street, Clement avenue, Ethel street, Midvale road, Stellman road, West Roxbury Parkway, West Roxbury; also Dunbar avenue extension and Rhodes street, Dorchester. Items ordered: Hauling and handling pipe at an estimated cost of \$30.

Rendle Stoddard Construction Company have been directed to perform the following extra work under contract for rebuilding piers at the Boston landings of the East Boston Ferries. Items ordered: Examine by diver the bottom of harbor, at end of southerly ferry pier, North Ferry, Boston side, for the location of obstructions and the removal of the same—at an estimated cost of \$800.

C. & R. Construction Company have been directed to perform the following extra work under contract for laying high pressure fire pipes in Bedford street, across Washington street, West street, Beach street, Boylston street, Temple place, South street, High street, Oliver street, Franklin street, Hawley street, Broad street, Kilby street, Water street, Beverly street. Items ordered: Relocate 8-inch water pipe in Water street. Relocate 12-inch water pipe in Franklin street; offset 12-inch pipe in Water street at Congress street; cut out and remove by acetylene torch old steam heat pipes in Kilby street, between Water and Milk streets; cut off car rails in Water street at Congress street; renew broken stud bolts on 12-inch gates, etc.—at an estimated cost of \$275.

J. P. Dwyer Company have been directed to perform the following extra work under contract for piping and other equipment for new boilers at Calf Pasture pumping station. Items ordered: Locate closed feed water heater on brick piers furnished by the city at level 3 feet above the floor instead of 1 foot as per drawing, dated June 16, 1923; locate Bailey meters together on the side of the chimney instead of on corner columns, using $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch brass pipe instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch for steam connections at an estimated cost of \$130. Extra work previously ordered (Nos. 1, 2 and 3), \$1,020.

Rudolph Jergensen Company have been directed to perform the following extra work under contract for foundations for ferry bridges for the South Ferry. Items ordered: Place extra rods, take out concrete, etc., in piers on Boston side; no excavation on inshore end, Boston side; place reinforced concrete mat for foundation of bridge—at an estimated cost of \$2,000.

MAYOR CURLEY CHALLENGES TO DEBATE HEAD OF MAINE KU KLUX KLAN ORDER.

HURLS BACK AT F. EUGENE FARNSWORTH ATTACK OF ORGANIZATION'S HEAD WHEN "KING KLEAGLE" SINGLES OUT BOSTON'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE FOR VENTING OF SPLEEN OF BIGOTRY.

Mayor Curley issued the following statement in answer to 'Gene Farnsworth of the Ku Klux Klan, who in an address in Maine attacked the Mayor:

It is a far cry from Titus Oates to 'Gene Farnsworth, from the ripest scoundrel of the days of King Charles the Second to the most impudent faker of the America of 1923; yet both of these gentry were occupied in the same game of getting easy money from credulous people and both adopted and used the same game to enrich themselves—the invention of plots against Catholics, the stirring up of religious dissension, the slander and maligning of their neighbors, and furious appeals to Protestants to hate and destroy those whom they charged with seeking to destroy the Protestant religion. The conspiracies and inventions of Titus Oates sent many innocent people to death and prison; the activities of 'Gene Farnsworth are setting neighbors against neighbors, and stirring up conditions that may lead to riots and bloodshed and bring shame to the American name.

Titus Oates, being discovered and exposed, ended on the gallows tree on Tyburn Hill. The probabilities are that Farnsworth will earn a coat of tar and feathers some night, unless some good citizen ends his career by spraying him with insect powder.

In the end the only things that are hurt by these noisy and unscrupulous professional champions of Protestantism are the good name and character of Protestantism.

Some facts concerning the past of this impudent charlatan might be interesting as showing how far an unscrupulous rogue may go in befooling ignorant and credulous people and how easily fantastic fiction can masquerade as religious truth and rank prejudice pass for pure Protestantism.

Farnsworth, who poses as an American and patriot, was born in New Brunswick of poor and humble parents and after he learned to read and write he went down to St. Stephens across the river from Calais, Me., where he got a job as barber's boy in the shop of "Lady" Johnson, a harmless and effeminate shaver. Such learning as he had was supplemented by newspaper reading; he was taught politeness from his master, and acquired speech and sophistication from the shop's patrons, and early learned that while it is wise to work your friends it is folly to labor for them. In his barber days he found a guide, philosopher and friend in Richard K. Fox's "Police Gazette."

He left the barber shops to join the Salvation Army and no one could testify longer or shout louder than Farnsworth, but there was no money in it for him. He then branched out selling stock to gulls that prudent people didn't touch

and the law didn't reach; and then in Medford he organized a "movie" concern, that is, he had stock printed, that sold on promises of great wealth and that collapsed to the grief of the dupes who invested in it. Then the barber turned mesmerist and called himself "Professor" and worked the small towns of New England and was doing well feeling the bumps of the bumpkins, until one of the subjects, or victims, of his hypnotism died on his hands. He went back to organizing movies and stung stockholders and magazines, but the worries of the law and the courts convinced him that stock selling and trimming were getting to be hazardous, and observation led him to believe that his long suit was Americanism, patriotism and religion.

He heard the call to action and went to Boston where the good ship "Loyal Coalition," laden with pseudo patriotism, was on the rocks and whose secretary, Telfair Minton, and its treasurer, Joslin, refused to abandon the old bark as long as a dollar remained in the treasury or a dupe on the roll.

The Loyal Coalition had been having a hard time; new dupes were hard to get and the old ones had taken to the woods; the police had locked up and run out of town its officers and spouters, and only Minton and a bad odor remained.

Farnsworth became president and proceeded to denounce and declaim, but as the unfortunates he had stung around Boston began to get busy and Joslin the treasurer hung on to what he had there was mighty poor picking for a professional patriot in the Hub. Moreover the game was overworked and there wasn't enough loose change to go round.

Farnsworth beat it for the woods of Maine and left Flag Flapper Minton and Joslin the stakeholder to work the Loyal Coalition for themselves; it was a squeezed orange. And now the New Brunswick barber, mesmerist, stock peddler, lecturer, flimflammer, pseudo patriot and bogus American is recruiting sergeant for the Ku Klux Klan, filling the ears of rural Maine with slanders of the good citizens of the Pine Tree State, bringing the blush of shame to the face of decent Protestantism, villifying the officials and government of the state and its cities, and doing his pestilential best to control elections and foment civil war.

Is it any wonder that the religious Americans and Protestants of the State of Maine burn with indignation at the impudence and clamor of this graduate of "Lady" Johnson's New Brunswick barber shop? Think of this noisy, little disturber of the peace of Maine attempting to dictate to the intelligence and culture of a state that still honors the memory of Reed and Hale and a host of worthy sons. Fancy this little Simon Tappertit of New Brunswick trying to rattle around in Tom Reed's shoes and scattering his filthy threats

and slanders against the eminent churchmen and leaders of religion in this great American state.

If this scandal is allowed to continue Portland should take down the splendid bronze statue erected to the memory of its great son Tom Reed and throw it into the mud of the harbor. Is it not time for decent Protestantism to put an end to this monstrous thing, born in the ignorance and barbarism of Georgia, and redeem its good name from the shame heaped upon it? Have the manhood and Americanism of Portland and Maine ceased to function? If not let them act and drive this wretched little scoundrel and grafter from the state before his mischievous activities produce evils that it may take years to remedy.

I do not ask Maine to mobilize its militia or Portland to call out its police; I do ask that the State Board of Health abate this nuisance and arrest this immoral and insectiferous plague of vermin infesting the land, when some town constable may be instructed to take Francis Eugene Farnsworth by the scruff of the neck, lead him to the bank of the St. Croix river and kick him back into the underbrush of New Brunswick, whence he sprang.

The cure for Farnsworth and his Ku Klux Klan is a stout boot and a pint of disinfectants. If the State of Maine with its almost a million of inhabitants is willing to be overawed by a noisy band of yaps and ignoramuses, led by a gabby grafter, it should get out of the American Union and sign up with Soviet Russia and Turkey.

The Constitution, with its guaranty of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without regard to race, creed or color, was drafted and adopted by assemblies, the major portion of whom were of the Protestant faith. It has served the American nation for more than 134 years. Its guaranties have been the magnet through which the pure womanhood and sturdy manhood of substantially every race, creed and clime in the world have been attracted to America. The population has increased from slightly in excess of three millions of souls in 1789 to about 120 millions living under the American flag at the present time.

Since the day when the Constitution was adopted this nation has been involved in wars with Great Britain, with the Indians, with Mexico, its own great Civil War, War with Spain and the World War. In every crisis the people of America without regard to race, creed or color served and sacrificed as members of one large family whose only credentials were character as individuals and loyalty to flag and country as Americans.

These are the only guaranties necessary for the stability, progress and future happiness of America, and he who would impair the most sacred and important fundamental of the American Constitution and who would erect barriers to limit the progress of any woman or man, whether he be Jew or Gentile, black or white, because of the accident of birth which is never within the control of the individual and which invariably determines the religion of the individual, is a menace to free government and should be so regarded by intelligent Americans.

I personally believe that Kleagle Farnsworth is a mountebank of the lowest order and that when the votes are counted in Maine upon Monday that

MAYOR CURLEY ANSWERS "KING KLEAGLE" FARNSWORTH OF KU KLUX.

Mayor Curley issued the following in answer to Eugene Farnsworth, kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan at Portland, Me.:

In the matter of "King Kleagle" Farnsworth and his fantastic Ku Klux Klan, I note that he denies his Canadian origin and says he was born in Columbia Falls. He should be able to produce documentary evidence of his American birth if he can, or give the place and date of his American naturalization. His record is such that any statement of his must be supported by evidence.

The record he gives of himself is inaccurate and intended to deceive; and anybody with his record and practices shows much shrewdness in avoiding a debate with anybody. Even the foolish people who tie themselves up with such a mischief-making, anti-American mob as the Ku Klux Klan would hardly stand with a fellow with a past such as Farnsworth has. When he says he never attacked the Catholic religion he is simply telling a barefaced lie. If to attack and malign a man because he is a Catholic is not attacking his religion then language has no meaning.

The mean ingratitude and total lack of patriotism of those who pretended

to forget the services during the World War of those specially selected for attack by the Ku Klux Klan show their utter lack of character and intelligence. Where was Farnsworth during the World War? Where were the majority of the Ku Klux Klan then?

This whole cheap and tawdry business of absurd regalia, nocturnal meetings, noisy defiance of authority, threats to the weak and helpless and the slander of people and their most sacred sentiments is utterly repugnant to decent American manhood and fair play. Catholicism and Judaism may be baited by it but they won't be hurt. Protestantism will be the only sufferer from this wretched propaganda of hatred and lawlessness; and it is the duty of self-respecting American Protestants to purge themselves of this stigma cast upon them by this organized mass of ignorance and intolerance led by such discredited mercenaries and mischief makers as this Farnsworth.

Of course this thing will pass, but it will leave behind it a trail of suspicion and distrust that is an evil thing in an American community. It is the duty of Americans to repudiate, reject and destroy Ku Klux Klanism which claims to represent them.

FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORT.

Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn has presented the following report to Mayor Curley on activities of his department for the month of August:

BOSTON, September 7, 1923.

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY,
Mayor of Boston:

DEAR SIR.—I submit below a report of the activities of the Boston Fire Department for the month ending August 31, 1923.

High pressure station No. 1 was in operation during the month for one hour and fifty-seven minutes, the pumps having been started in response to alarms from fourteen boxes.

High pressure station No. 2 was in operation during the month for one hour and thirty minutes, the pumps having been started in response to alarms from eleven boxes.

Two new fire alarm boxes were installed, one at the corner of Medford and Cottage streets, Charlestown, and the other at Glenwood avenue and Loring street, Hyde Park.

New motor apparatus was installed as follows:

An American LaFrance 750-gallon combination pumper and hose car and an American LaFrance combination chemical and hose car were placed in service in the quarters of Engine Company 34, Western avenue, Brighton, displacing five horses.

An American LaFrance city service ladder truck was placed in service in the quarters of Ladder Company 23, Washington street, Grove Hall, displacing three horses.

An American LaFrance 750-gallon combination pumper and hose car was installed in the quarters of Engine Company 17, Meeting House Hill, replacing a tractor-drawn steam fire engine.

An American LaFrance combination chemical and ladder truck was placed in service in the quarters of Ladder Company 7, Meeting House Hill, replacing a city service ladder truck of another type.

There were 381 repair jobs performed on apparatus by inside shop mechanics, as well as forty-two jobs by the emergency crew. Mechanics other than auto repairers, such as blacksmiths, machinists, woodworkers, etc., performed 385 jobs.

An electrical elevator was placed in service in the headquarters building for the convenience of the public who are obliged to visit this building on matters pertaining to the Fire Department, as well as to make application for wiring permits, gasoline permits, etc. For many years the people who came to this building were obliged to climb three or four flights of stairs. An elevator has been a necessity for some time, but seems to have been lost sight of for some reason or other.

On August 14 the Fire Commissioner received from Mr. Lewis A. Crossett a contribution for \$100 in appreciation of the work performed by members of this department at a fire in his residence, 304 Commonwealth avenue, the check being turned over to the Boston Firemen's Relief Fund.

The Fire Commissioner also received a check for \$50 from the Factory Mutual Building Association of Boston in appreciation of the work performed by members of this department at a fire in their building on July 28. This check was likewise turned over to the Boston Firemen's Relief Fund.

The department drill school for probationers was completed during the month, and fourteen men in attendance at this school passed all the requirements in a satisfactory manner.

During the month the Wire Division issued 1,766 permits for interior electrical construction and fees amounting to \$6,338.87 were collected for same.

Seventy-four grants for underground conduits were passed and plans were proved for same.

Yours very truly,

THEODORE A. GLYNN
Fire Commissioner

MAYOR TRIES TO BUY ARMY BASE.

Receiving information that the Government is about to turn over the Army Base at South Boston to private concerns, Mayor Curley has once again taken steps to save the passing of the property, and held a conference with President Howard Coonley of the Chamber of Commerce, finding the latter of a similar mind.

Subsequently the Mayor sent the following telegram to President E. Farley, United States Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.:

"I have conferred with Howard Coonley, president Boston Chamber of Commerce, with a view to having the Mayor submit a proposal for the purchase and operating the Army Base at South Boston for the benefit of the city and the state. Mr. Coonley is now working on a proposition in this regard, and the chamber will be interested, and respectfully request the United States Shipping Board to hold action in the matter of disposition, sale, lease or otherwise of the Army Base, until such time as the proposal has been submitted to you, which should be within thirty days.

Some months ago, similar news of the intent of the Shipping Board reached the Mayor, and he then undertook to induce the Commonwealth to take over the property, which was returning a profit of \$30,000 a month, but Governor Cox's attitude was adverse.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS COST \$11,778,471

It cost \$11,778,471 to run the public schools for the financial year ending January 31, 1923, according to a detailed report submitted by William Keough, Business Agent, at a meeting of the Boston School Committee Monday evening, September 10, in the administration building at 151 State street.

Of the amount, \$8,297,755.32 was expended for general school purposes, including repairs, alterations, protection against fire and fire hazard and new furniture and furnishings for old buildings, including new lighting fixtures, cost \$1,099,000. The item of fuel and light is charged to the city at an expense of \$640,606.31. The balance of the money expended is explained in detail.

The committee received a notification from the Schoolhouse Commission that the latter have taken over for occupancy five school buildings as follows: Theodore Roosevelt, George Putnam District, Andrew Jackson, Washington-Allston District; Theodore Parker, Robert C. McKinley District; William McKinley, Princeton, and the John Marshall School. The committee was also notified that the commissioners accepted the buildings on the administration building.



"O Boston, fair City enthroned like a radiant queen,
From thy hills looking down on the ship-teeming plain of the ocean,
May thy future be bright, thy skies beam with light all serene,
Ensured by thy sons' and thy daughters' unselfish devotion!"

[From Boston Centennial Poem by
NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.]

CITY RECORD.

Published weekly under legislative act by the City of Boston, Massachusetts.

STANDISH WILLCOX, *Editor*, Room 25, City Hall.

WILLIAM T. SEEGER, *Business Agent*, Room 73, City Hall.

Entered as second-class matter at Boston Post Office.

By Subscription \$2.00 Per Year
Single Copies 10 Cents

IN ADVANCE.

Advertising.

A rate of \$2 per inch of 12 lines (set solid) has been established for such advertisements as under the law must be printed in the *City Record*. Advertising and other copy must be in hand by Thursday of each week to insure its publication in the Saturday issue.

Copies for sale at News-stand, Court Square, north corner, and at the Statistics Department, Room 73, City Hall.

MUNICIPAL CALENDAR.

Meeting of the City Council, Monday, October 8, at 2 p. m.

A regular meeting of the School Committee will be held in the Administration Building, 15 Beacon street, on Monday, October 15, 1923, at 6.30 o'clock p. m.

Meetings of the Transit Department are held on Monday and Thursday of each week at 11 a. m.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

Complaints, inquiries or suggestions regarding the work of municipal departments should be made in writing to the officials directly in charge. The failure of such officials to make reply within a reasonable length of time should be brought to the attention of the Mayor. Communications should be directed as follows:

To THE BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS, Room 401, City Hall Annex, for information relative to the laying out, relocation, widening and the discontinuance of highways; the taking of real property for municipal purposes; the assessments of betterments for streets and sewers; the plotting of undeveloped areas for streets and the opening of private ways; the granting of licenses for the storage or sale of merchandise in public streets; the regulation of street traffic; the making of specific repairs in public streets, the naming of public streets, the planting and removal of trees in public ways, the issuing of licenses for the storage of gasoline, oil and other inflammable substances or explosive compounds, the use of the public ways for any permanent or temporary obstruction or projection in,

under or over the same, including the location of conduits, poles and posts for telephone, telegraph, street railway or illuminating purposes, signs, marquees, bay windows, coal holes and vaults.

To THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, Room 511, City Hall Annex, for information as to the watering, cleaning, lighting and repairing of streets, the construction and care of sewers and catch-basins, the operation of the ferries, the maintenance of bridges and drawbridges and the removal of ashes and offal.

To Room 604, City Hall Annex, for information relative to the supplying or metering of water and the water charges of the city.

To THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, Room 1107, City Hall Annex, for information relative to the inspection of milk, vinegar, meat, fish and vegetables, the issuance of permits for stables, slaughter houses, etc., smoke nuisances, the existence of contagious diseases or public health nuisances.

To THE BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS, 33 Beacon street, for information as to the care of the Common, Public Garden, Franklin Park, Franklin Field, Commonwealth avenue, Back Bay Fens, Marine Park and the small parks and playgrounds in general throughout the city, and as to the extermination of gypsy moths and the charges made for such service. Application may be made to this department for informa-

NEW THORNDIKE MEMORIAL BUILDING.

(Continued from page 1437.)

All interior partitions are of terra cotta and this same material is used for the lining of exterior walls. The foundation consists of caisson piles under walls and interior columns, the former being carried between piles on reinforced concrete girders below grade. The floors and the flat roof are of so-called "long span" reinforced concrete construction, consisting of concrete joists separated by corrugated steel filler tiles and resting on the masonry walls and on longitudinal girders carried by the concrete columns. In the large panels over the lecture hall this construction spans in both directions the entire width of the building.

The interior staircases are of iron, with treads of slate and landings of terrazzo with slate base and borders. The finished toilet room floors in general are of terrazzo with terrazzo base. Except in special cases the finished floors are of linoleum cemented down firmly on a cement under floor.

Gray Tennessee marble is used for dados and partitions in all toilet rooms. All wood for cases, drawers, etc., used in the interior of the building is of straight oak.

The first floor, or basement, is devoted to X-ray for house cases, and such outpatient cases as may need special treatment. There is a deep therapy room encased in half-inch lead, in which a 300,000 volt machine for deep treatment will be installed; a room for superficial treatments; a fluoroscopic room for the diagnosis of gastro-intestinal diseases; two rooms for ordinary diagnostic work; one large operating room in which removal of foreign bodies and treatment of fractures and dislocations will be done under the fluoroscope; a developing suite, consisting of a large dark room, a small dark room for the development of wet plates, a

photographic dark room and storage room. The second floor is for out-patient and contains offices, record room, plate illumination room, rooms for the taking of pictures, X-ray equipment for this department, the latest and best that could be had and lead protection is provided out.

The rear of the first and second floors is given over to an amphitheater for medical clinics.

The third floor contains ninety-two cases to which will be referred cases to be studied intensively. Frequent windows give each patient access to the outdoors. It is so arranged that male and female patients can be cared for. There are small wards, one containing six beds, other three beds, and there are also rooms. There are also male and female toilets, kitchen, linen and service rooms.

The fourth and fifth floors are given over to clinical research laboratories. Dr. Francis W. Peabody is the director of the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory and Dr. Paul F. Butler is the director for X-ray service.

To THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE, Room 1007, City Hall Annex, for information relative to the construction and operation of the schools of the city.

To THE SCHOOLHOUSE COMMISSIONERS, Room 1007, City Hall Annex, for information as to the construction and operation of the schools of the city.

To THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, Room 1001, City Hall Annex, for information regarding the licensing of persons for the charge or control of the work of construction, alteration, removal or down of buildings.

To THE WIRE DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT, Fire Department quarters, 60 Bristol street, for information relative to the erection of poles, the building of conduits, the installation of all overhead and ground construction and electrical apparatus, as well as for general information relative to the entire division. Room 906, City Hall Annex, for information for the installing of wires and apparatus within buildings in the City of Boston, and for the payment of bills incident to the granting of the services above named, and which must be paid in advance.

photographic dark room and storage room.

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Dr. Francis W. Peabody is the director of the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory and Dr. Paul F. Butler is the director for X-ray service.

MAYORS' CLUB BACKS BOY CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN FIGHT.

At the first meeting of the Club of Massachusetts for the year held at Young's, Saturday, September 29, Hon. George H. May, ex-Mayor of Malden and twenty-five years law professor at the University, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayors of Massachusetts hereby extend their support and approval to any action Mayor Curley may take to prevent the Ku Klux Klan, as such, from meeting in the City of Boston.

ORDERS PROBE OF KU KLUX KLAN MEETING PLACE.

Mayor Curley sent the following letter Tuesday, October 2:

MR. EDWARD C. KELLY, *Chairman, Board of Assessors:*

DEAR SIR,—Boston newspapers under date of Monday, October 1, carry a story setting forth that the Shawmut Congregational Church had been leased on numerous occasions recently by the Ku Klux Klan and other organizations for public meetings.

In my opinion it would be advisable to institute an investigation at once for the purpose of determining whether the Shawmut Congregational Church is a religious body or a commercial institution. If it is a religious institution it is entitled to exemption from taxation; but if it is conducted for commercial purposes and revenue is derived from leasing of premises that enjoy exemption from taxation while being regarded as a religious institution, it would be advisable to tax the property on the basis of full valuation.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES M. CURLEY, *Mayor.*

MAYOR'S STATEMENT—SPECIAL FOR "JEWISH LEADER."

Mayor Curley, upon request, prepared the following Ku-Klux statement for the "Jewish Leader":

Farnsworth, the Barber-King-Kleagle of the notorious and lawless Ku-Klux-Klan, has announced that he is coming to Boston to hold a meeting of the Knights of the Night Shirt and Pillow Case and hoist the flaming cross over the city.

Mayor Curley stands in his path. The Mayor says: "This masked mob of law-breakers and criminals will not hold any meetings in any theater or public hall in this city if there is any law to stop them. I will see that the license of any such public meeting place is revoked if the owners undertake to permit such a body to meet there, to threaten the peace and destroy the neighborly relations of Boston by their threats and charges.

"The Ku-Klux-Klan is a distinctly anti-American body opposed to the principle and practice of American democracy, intolerant, bigoted, vicious, violent, terrorizing timid people, committing crimes and outrages under cover of darkness and fantastic disguises.

"This barber leader, Farnsworth, is a mercenary little pest traveling around fomenting trouble; he has boasted that the Klan has its two-gun men and desperadoes to carry out their designs and is an often and confessed criminal. The Klan should be put out of business; it is a danger to the peace of every community and Farnsworth should either be locked up or be deported as an undesirable alien to the country he came from, New Brunswick. There is no place for men of his stripe and the nocturnal organization he heads in Boston and Massachusetts.

"They must be destroyed as public enemies and I will do my share to root them out. In view of the character and number of the real Americans in this state opposed to the Ku-Klux-Klan and what it represents it will be extremely unhealthy for them to start anything in Boston. The men who charged over the entrenchments and batteries of a

trained German Army are not going to stand much nonsense from silly dupes prowling around in night shirts and pillow cases.

"It's quite probable the Klan will give Boston a wide berth as far as parades, meetings and flaming crosses go. It is neither safe nor healthy for them here."

LAND-TAKING IN ROXBURY.

The Mayor has approved, upon request of the Public Works Department, the order of the Board of Street Commissioners for the taking of land for sewerage works, to be constructed as follows:

The right and easement is taken to lay and maintain sewerage works in the following described lands, exclusive of any interest in trees, buildings or other structures standing thereon, reserving to the owners thereof the right to use the lands, for any purpose except such as may injure or obstruct said works, and except for placing or maintaining any structure on said lands not authorized in writing by the Mayor of said city; trees, buildings or other structures standing upon or affixed to the land in which an easement is hereby taken are to be removed therefrom within sixty days following a notice of the city's intention to enter upon said taking for the purpose of constructing said sewerage works. Said lands are in that part of Boston formerly Roxbury and are bounded as follows:

A parcel of land, owners unknown, being part of the private way known as Silva place, bounded:

Northeast by Munroe street, six feet; southeast by another part of Silva place, one hundred twenty-four and 7-100 feet; southwest by the southwesterly line of Silva place, six feet; and northwest by another part of Silva place, one hundred twenty-four and 14-100 feet; containing seven hundred forty-five square feet, more or less.

The sewerage works to be constructed are as follows:

One hundred and fifteen linear feet of 10-inch pipe sanitary sewer and one hundred and six linear feet of 10-inch pipe surface drain, in the above described premises, being part of the private way known as Silva place, leading southwesterly from Munroe street.

Betterments are to be assessed for the making of the improvement ordered herein.

Ordered, That this Board determines that no person sustains damages in his estate by the taking of the aforesaid easements and construction of said sewerage works and awards no damages therefor.

Ordered, That this Board estimates that the lots of abutting land on the easterly side of Silva place excluding the lot on the corner of Munroe street, will receive benefit or advantage other than the general advantage to all real estate in said city, from the improvement ordered herein; said parcels and the supposed owners thereof are shown on a plan marked "City of Boston, Plan No. 525, Sewerage Works, Silva Place, Roxbury, August 15, 1923, F. O. Whitney, Chief Engineer, Street Laying-Out Department," on file in the office of said department.

Lot.	Amount.
5. John P. Harrington, Irene M. Harrington	\$125
6. Samuel Williamson	125
	<u>\$250</u>

REPAVING BILL APPROVED

The Mayor has approved, upon request of the Commissioner of Public Works, a bill of James Doherty for repaving the high pressure fire trench in Water street, from Milk street to Water street, and for repaving over a hydrant trench 89 Franklin street, amounting to \$1,784.25.

The pavements in these streets were made by Mr. Doherty and the guaranty of his contract is still in force. The work has been completed satisfactorily.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ORDERS

General Order No. 73.

I. CHANGE OF TIME.

Under the daylight saving law the clocks in department stations will be retarded one hour at 2 a. m. day, September 30, 1923. At this time the clocks in department stations will be set back one hour.

All tower clocks with striking arrangements will be set back one hour at 6.30 a. m.

All tower clocks with striking arrangements will be stopped at 6.30 a. m. one hour and then started.

II. NEW MOTOR APPARATUS.

On September 19, 1923, a new American LaFrance motor-driven combination 750-gallon pumping engine and hose type 75, was placed in service with Engine Company 29 replacing a steam engine and three horses. On the same day, a new American LaFrance, type combination hose and chemical motor driven, was placed in service with Engine Company 29, replacing a drawn hose wagon and two horses.

The old apparatus was placed in service and the horses were sent to the Veterinary Hospital.

III. CORRECTION.

The following correction should be made in General Orders 72, Section c. s., under caption "Change in Fire Card Routes":

Via Bridges.—Fourth alarm, 10, 22.

Via Ferris.—General alarms, 17, 28, 34, 46.

By order of Fire Commissioner John O. Flynn.

JOHN O. FLYNN,
Chief of Department.

BOSTON'S LIABILITY FOR METROPOLITAN NET DEBT, 1922.

Boston's liability (*i. e.*, in the annual assessments for sinking-fund interest) for the State's Contingent *i. e.*, the debt incurred for Metropolitan parks, sewers, water, etc., was \$28,000,000 on July 1, 1922, or \$1,566,053 less than in 1921. It is divided thus: Water debt, \$18,021,432; park debt, \$4,167,950; sewer debt, \$3,942,100; Charles River debt, \$1,978,058. The percentage of the total debt by Boston are 73.513+ on water, 57.586+ on most of the park debt, and on most of the sewer debt, and on most of the River Basin debt the same as the water debt.

Metropolitan assessments paid in 1922 amounted to \$3,333,333, which two-thirds was for debt payments and one-third for main Water assessment, \$1,784,250, \$174,271 less than in 1921 (paid from water revenue); park, \$906,067; sewer, \$427,339; Charles River Basin, \$216,161.

MAYOR CURLEY AGAIN FLAYS KU KLUX KLAN AND BARS THEM FROM MEETING IN BOSTON.

REPLIES TO JOHN S. CODMAN, OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, WHO PROTESTED MAYOR'S ACTION—CHIEF EXECUTIVE CALLS ORDER "SECRET AND EVIL" AND "FOSTERS TREASON"—REFUSES TO WITHDRAW OPPOSITION.

Mayor Curley launched another attack against the Ku Klux Klan Friday, October 5, when he made reply to a letter of John S. Codman of the American Civil Liberties Union in which the latter pleaded for the rights of the Ku Klux to hold open meetings. The Mayor had announced that any licensed public hall allowing such meetings in Boston would have permit revoked.

The letter of the Mayor to Mr. Codman reads as follows:

BOSTON, October 4, 1923.

MR. JOHN S. CODMAN, *The American Civil Liberties Union*, 39 India Street, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter protesting my announced intention to prevent, as far as I can officially do so, any appearance of the so-called Ku Klux Klan in any public hall or theater in this city, and basing your protest on the plea that my action would constitute an abridgement of the right of free speech and be a violation of the Constitutional guaranties safeguarding that right.

Unless the public press of America has been deliberately maligning the American Civil Liberties Union which you claim to represent, its interpretation of the Constitution and the right of free speech is of a character that I am not disposed to agree with, even though I am a stout stickler for freedom of meeting, speech and press.

The difference between the views of the A. C. L. Union and mine is one of latitude, or where freedom ends and treason, sedition and disloyalty begin. As a general proposition I hold to the doctrine that any individual, or body of individuals, meeting in peaceful and orderly assembly has the right to discuss any and all laws, and pass upon their worth, advocate their amendment or repeal, and agitate for alterations in the provisions of our Constitution, or our form of government; but the agitation must be conducted peacefully and without incitement to violence.

In a democracy such as ours, government must function inside the limitations of the Constitution and in accordance with the laws made and provided for its administration; the elected and administrative officers are servants of the people and necessarily the subjects of criticism and correction, for it is axiomatic that the creature cannot be greater than the creator.

Any organized body or society whose avowed purpose is to persecute and restrict the liberties of other citizens, which fosters race and religious hatreds, foments civic dissensions, disturbs the peace, overrides the law and presumes to engage in activities that are noxious, nocturnal and lawless places itself clearly outside the Constitution and the law and is a threat to the peace and integrity

of the state. It cannot expect to shelter itself behind the rights it denies and the guaranties it repudiates, because admittedly it is a public enemy. Self-preservation is the first law of nature and nations. No free, democratic, self-governing people organized as a republic or commonwealth can be guilty of the folly of protecting conspirators who are engaged in a movement to destroy it and hope to endure. It is not only its right but its duty to balk such conspiracy and conspirators, and make their continued existence and activity impossible. Such a body is the Ku Klux Klan. All its activities and preachments place it squarely in the category of a pestilent public enemy. Respect for the Constitution and law, the peace and happiness of the Commonwealth, the preservation of public order and a fair and just observance of the principles underlying our democracy demand the suppression of the Ku Klux Klan and every other body openly or secretly antagonistic to our system.

Whether they be bigots or altruists, fools or fanatics, natives or aliens, the well-meaning or the misguided, when they impudently and violently seek to upset the law of the land, assume its administration and refuse to acknowledge the authority of any but the secret conspiracy they serve, they should be stamped out.

The masks and grotesque regalias they masquerade in are mere incidents in their criminal activities; they merely emphasize and illuminate the character of the society, while in themselves harmless and ridiculous. It is the acts of the Ku Klux Klan, their violation of law, their false and vicious incitements to persecution and lawlessness, their contempt for the rights of others, and their defiance of constitutional authority and nocturnal violence that constitute the unanswerable reason for the extirpation of this mercenary, treasonable and cowardly body. They have placed themselves outside the pale of the law; they cannot expect, nor should they receive, its protection.

Your conception of what constitutes freedom of public assembly and speech is untenable and farfetched, and if admitted and permitted would open the door to disorder, revolution and anarchy and lead to the destruction of American government.

There is no law that can kill bigotry, hatred, prejudice and the evils that grow out of human ignorance and frailty; the hand of the law cannot reach into the heart of a scoundrel nor the mind of a fool; but the arm of the law is long enough and its hand heavy enough to reach both scoundrel and fool when they undertake to translate their evil passions into actions dangerous to the public weal.

The Ku Klux Klan is a secret and evil thing that is disturbing and destroying the peace of America, and as far as lies in my power, officially and personally, I will thwart this creature of the night, which shames Christianity, insults Americanism, assails liberty and fosters treason. Under no circumstances will I withdraw my opposition to this wretched travesty on American citizenship, nor cease to combat a body that shuns the light of the sun and finds its ideals in the bat and the obscene creatures of the night.

Yours very truly,

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

DEPARTMENT CO-OPERATION SAVES HUGE SUM TO CITY.

The Division Engineer in charge of the Water Division of the Public Works Department, Christopher J. Carven, reported on Saturday, October 6, that a 24-inch high pressure service main located on South street near Kneeland had broken at 4.30 a. m., and as a result of the break the basement of the post office and the cellar of several buildings in the vicinity were flooded with water.

The impression of the city authorities was that the damage would be considerable, but a later investigation disclosed the fact that it would probably be less than \$25,000. The entire mains were snut off within thirty minutes of the time that the break occurred, and the fire apparatus began pumping within one hour. As a result of the joint activities of the Public Works Department and the Fire Department it has been possible to keep the loss at a minimum.

LAND-TAKING IN EAST BOSTON.

The Mayor has approved the order of the Board of Street Commissioners for the taking of the estate now or formerly of Antonio G. Tomasello, on St. Andrew road, Lillian street and Teragram street, East Boston district, containing approximately 32,400 square feet, for schoolhouse purposes, being the following described parcel of land, including the trees, buildings and other structures standing upon or affixed thereto:

A parcel of land, supposed to belong to Antonio G. Tomasello, bounded:

Northeast by Saratoga street, one hundred and eighty feet; southeast by Teragram street, one hundred and eighty feet; southwest by St. Andrew road, one hundred and eighty feet; and northwest by other land of said Tomasello, one hundred and eighty feet; containing thirty-two thousand four hundred square feet, more or less.

Said parcel is shown on a plan marked "City of Boston, Saratoga Street, Teragram Street, St. Andrew Road, East Boston, August 15, 1923, F. O. Whitney, Chief Engineer, Street Laying-Out Department," and on file in the office of said department.

Voted, That this Board determines that the undermentioned estate sustains damages by the taking made for school purposes on Saratoga street, Teragram street and St. Andrew road, East Boston district, under the order of the Board, in the amount hereinafter set against it, and awards said amount therefor.

	Amount.
Antonio G. Tomasello, 32,400 square feet	\$12 960

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED OCTOBER 4 TO OCTOBER 10.

OCTOBER 4.

OWNER.	Location.	Ward.	Nature.	Estimated Cost.
May H. Magur.....	Rear of 61 Topliff street....	18	First-class garage.....	\$1,200
Mary A. Monahan.....	111 Fenwood road.....	14	Second-class garage.....	975
G. LaMarca.....	Rear of 22 Delmont street....	20	Second-class garage.....	800
G. LaMarca.....	Rear of 12 Delmont street....	20	Second-class garage.....	1,000
G. LaMarca.....	Rear of 18 Delmont street....	20	Second-class garage.....	800
Irving H. Ward.....	Rear of 58 Howitt road.....	23	Third-class garage.....	800
Grace and Marion Dame....	17 Conway street.....	23	Third-class dwelling.....	6,000
Mary A. Remmes.....	Rear of 984 Washington st....	21	Third-class garage.....	100
William Douse.....	55 Thetford avenue.....	21	Third-class dwelling.....	11,000
Peter Pisa.....	11 Richfield street.....	18	Alterations, dwelling.....	500
John Ippoleto.....	105 Mt. Hope street.....	24	Alterations, dwelling.....	1,500
B. Sidman.....	20 Savin street.....	16	Alterations, dwelling.....	175
New England Trust Com- pany	83 and 85 Commercial street....	5	Alterations, storage and mercantile.	3,500
D. O'Neal.....	249 Foster street.....	25	Alterations, dwelling.....	400
Annie Sullivan <i>et al.</i>	2 Shafter street.....	19	Alterations, dwelling.....	1,200
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.	290 Southampton street....	11	Alterations, engine house....	25,000
Mrs. H. Buckley.....	8 Bloomington street.....	20	Alterations, dwelling.....	600
Henry Gibbons.....	2-20 East Glenwood avenue....	24	Alterations, foundry.....	3,000
Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.	549 Atlantic avenue.....	5	Alterations, mercantile.....	500
Coroline Freeman.....	Rear of 110 Minot street....	20	Alterations, garage.....	500
Boston Elevated Railroad Company.	10 P street.....	9	Alterations, car house.....	50
C. G. Rice.....	341 Commonwealth avenue....	8	Installing elevator.....	600
Boston Elevated Railroad Company.	696 East First street.....	9	Alteration, builder's hoist....	500
C. S. Drake.....	Rear of 124 Woodrow ave....	21	Take-down, stable.....	10
Barry Building Wrecking Company.	519-523 Hanover street....	5	Take-down, vacant.....	350

OCTOBER 5.

A. W. Myers.....	Rear of 68 Marine road....	10	First-class garage.....	\$6,000
W. J. Cornell Company.....	121 Brookline ave.....	8	First-class stores.....	30,000
David H. Curtis.....	5 Vine st.....	12	First-class garage.....	3,500
Wendell F. Wagner.....	Rear of 21 Aldrich st.....	23	Second-class garage.....	900
A. W. Myers.....	68 Marine rd.....	10	Second-class store.....	3,000
Edward P. Tobin.....	20A Rutland st.....	6	Second-class store.....	1,000
Clara J. Storer.....	Rear of 31 Hendry street....	17	Special garage.....	600
Rose Alleas.....	Rear of 57 Byron street....	1	Special garage.....	265
James Samuels.....	Rear of 1 Grosvenor place....	13	Special garage.....	480
Adam Yanco.....	Rear of 280 Temple street....	23	Third-class garage.....	600
Ethel R. Kilgorn.....	Rear of 201 Stratford street....	23	Third-class garage.....	700
Namy M. Samya.....	11 Cottage ave.....	23	Third-class dwelling.....	8,000
William S. McGregor.....	11 Sanford st.....	21	Third-class dwelling.....	6,500
H. D. Akermark.....	12 Seminole street.....	24	Third-class dwelling.....	6,000
C. Allen Frost <i>et al.</i>	31 Hill Top st.....	20	Third-class dwelling.....	4,000
H. G. Somerville.....	Rear of 15 Walter street....	23	Third-class garage.....	600
Edison Electric Illuminating Company.	39 Boylston street.....	5	Alterations, office building....	7,000
E. D. Mallory.....	44 Crawford street.....	16	Alterations, dwelling.....	500
Russell J. Goodnow, guar- dian.	91 Richmond street.....	5	Alterations, light manufac- turing.	1,200
Mrs. Ellen Gallagher.....	17 Hillside street.....	14	Alterations, dwelling.....	100
Herman Saunders.....	523 Norfolk street.....	21	Alterations, dwelling.....	2,000
John P. Langenfeld.....	749-753 Dudley street....	17	Alterations, stores.....	1,000
Allston Congregational Church.	41 Quint avenue.....	25	Alterations, church.....	300
City of Boston.....	659 Centre street.....	22	Alterations, engine house....	7,000
Eli H. Tarlin.....	14 Spring street.....	5	Alteration, dwelling and store.	500

OCTOBER 6.

Betsey Neustadt.....	3 Dunkeld street.....	17	First-class shop.....	\$800
Horace Binney.....	Rear of 61 Commonwealth avenue.	8	Second-class storage.....	900
Annie L. Chase.....	48 Stockton street.....	21	Third-class dwelling.....	10,000
Nathan Sadur.....	28 Leaton street.....	21	Third-class dwelling.....	15,000
Guiseppa Madonia.....	2 Goodway road.....	23	Third-class dwelling.....	6,000
Guiseppa Madonia.....	49 Southbourne road.....	23	Third-class dwelling.....	6,000
Kenneth J. Matthewson....	108 Church street.....	23	Third-class dwelling.....	8,000
Rose E. Price.....	20 Erie street.....	19	Alterations, dwelling.....	2,000
Rose E. Price.....	22 Erie street.....	19	Alterations, dwelling.....	2,000
A. W. Wheelwright <i>et al.</i> ...	51 Temple place.....	5	Alterations, stores and offices.	15,000
Shaw Building.....	52 Eliot street.....	8	Installing ash lift.....	400

OCTOBER 8.

Summerfield Company.....	15 Dover street.....	5	Alterations, furniture rooms..	\$400
H. F. Nation.....	39 Warner street.....	19	Alterations, dwelling.....	600
Daniel P. O. Sullivan.....	112 Victory road.....	20	Alterations, dwelling.....	100
Samuel Mirich.....	259 Saratoga street.....	2	Alterations, dwelling and store	1,000
Ivers and Pond Piano Co....	256 Boylston street.....	8	Alterations, mercantile.....	25,000
Mary E. Walsh.....	33 Plainfield street.....	22	Alterations, dwelling.....	3,000

OCTOBER 9.

Charlotte Mendelsohn.....	Rear of 158 Glenway street....	19	First-class garage.....	\$1,000
Catherine J. McIsaac.....	Rear of 39 Everton street....	18	First-class garage.....	1,100
J. H. Wisback.....	138 North Beacon street....	26	First-class manufacturing....	20,000
H. O'Rourke.....	Rear of 7 Sparhawk street....	25	Second-class garage.....	800
J. V. Caruso.....	547-553 Washington street..	19	Second-class stores.....	15,000
Rubin Rosen.....	106 Floyd street.....	21	Third-class dwelling.....	10,000
Rubin Rosen.....	102 Floyd street.....	21	Third-class dwelling.....	10,000

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
REPORT.

BOSTON, October 5, 1923.

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY,
Mayor of Boston:

DEAR SIR,—We are glad to report that the annual "Municipal Register" was issued and distributed two months earlier this year than in previous years, owing to the special co-operation of Superintendent Casey of the Printing Plant also to the reduction in size of the volume by 112 pages as compared with the 1922 book. Most of the tabular statistics relating to population, finances and elections was omitted for the first time since the year 1900, as the new "Boston Year Book" is to include such matter of that kind as it seems necessary to continue using.

As most of the municipal statistical information hitherto contained in our annual "Boston Statistics" is also to be transferred to the "Year Book," we have deemed it wise to avoid duplication of same, hence the issuance of "Boston Statistics" as a separate publication is discontinued.

This department is attending to the indexing of the *City Record* for the year 1923, and improving the arrangement as well as the contents, also reducing the length of the index. Of late years the Printing Department has contracted for this work, paying an excessive price therefor of \$350.

In our work we, of course, need to refer constantly to the City Auditor's annual report, and we hope that in the future it may be made to contain a consolidated table of assets and liabilities such as other large cities show in their financial report. A complete tabular statement of the city's financial condition at the close of each year (or semi-annually) including in the assets all municipal properties (at a fair valuation, with depreciation reckoned in) as well as outstanding taxes, etc., receivable, and, in the liabilities, all bills payable, might prevent such misunderstanding and criticism as occurred earlier in the year.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM T. SEGER,
Acting Secretary.PROBES USE OF CHURCH BY
KU KLUX KLAN MEMBERS.

The chairman of the Board of Assessors sent the following letter Monday, October 8, to the pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church:

"My attention was called to the fact that the Shawmut Congregational Church was used for other than church purposes, and the congregation was receiving an income from the renting of the same.

"I note by this morning's paper that it appears that the church was used at times by other organizations than the Shawmut Congregational Church, who appear as the owners of the property. May I ask you to submit to me a statement showing the amount of income received from the renting of these premises for the past twelve months prior to April 1, 1923, and also the persons or corporations to whom this church was rented.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD T. KELLY, Chairman."

MAYOR WARNS OF UN-AMERICAN DOCTRINES BEING EXPOUNDED BY KU KLUX KLAN BODY.

CALLS ATTENTION TO FRATERNIZING OF ALHAMBRANS AND MASONS; ALSO TO THE AMERICAN SPIRIT IN THE WORLD WAR AS REAL AMERICANISM, AT COLUMBUS DAY BANQUET AT COPLEY-PLAZA.

Mayor Curley, called attention to the fraternization of members of the Masonic order and those of the Knights of Columbus at a dinner he gave to the mayors of Massachusetts cities and other guests Columbus Day night, as one of the features of "Discovery Day" celebration at the Copley-Plaza. He declared that "In this hour when new but un-American doctrines are being expounded, doctrines that would lead the hand of one group of Americans against their fellow-Americans, you have made a real contribution to the fundamentals of our government and its preservation as members of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Columbus in the observance of the anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus." His reference was to the Ku Klux Klan.

More than one hundred twenty-five members of the Aleppo Temple band in uniform, and the band of the Order of Alhambra, also in uniform, the latter occupying the same relative position to the Knights of Columbus as the former does to the Mystic Shrine, mingled with each other during the dinner, and at the conclusion of Mayor Curley's eloquent address jumped to their feet with the rest of the assemblage and gave assent to his sentiments by giving him an ovation.

Besides the mayors of various cities and their wives, representatives of the armed forces of the United States had seats at the head table. Mayors of other cities and members of the City Council of Boston had seats at other tables in the grand salon where the dinner was served.

Mayor Curley, expressing his appreciation and thanks to all who helped to make the observance a success, and referring to the Alhambrans and Shriners, said:

"To the Alhambrans, and the representatives of the Shrine who in the contribution of the Aleppo Temple have made a distinct contribution at a most necessary time in the life of this nation and to real, worth while Americanism, we express our thanks.

"Four hundred and thirty-one years seems a very long time, but the period from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock in 1620, 303 years, seems a very short time; and even the achievement of the liberty of the American people, a short space of 140 years, seems only yesterday. Less than a century and a half we have existed as a republic, and no organization in America should be, or I believe is, more vitally interested in the preservation of the sacrifice of the fathers and the mothers who gave to the world the American republic, than your organization, that boasted among its early members the first President of our nation, father of our country—George Washington; that boasted among its members the author of the immortal document, the Declaration of Independence.

"Every age, every generation has had real, perplexing problems to consider; but the day will never come in the life of this republic when the American nation will have a problem to consider of equal magnitude to the problem confronting the father of this republic in the dread winter at Valley Forge. His was a problem of adversity, his was a problem the like of which no man or men have ever attempted to solve from the beginning of time.

"The problems that confronted the Great Emancipator from '61 to '65, the prospect of disunion, the prospect of stars being pulled from the best flag ever known in the world's history. His was a problem of progress, his was a problem that could only be solved by recourse to the great Creator of all mankind, by faith in himself, a spirit of self-reliance, by a spirit of optimism in the American nation and in the cause which he typified and, for the fruition of which he will be remembered in history as the great martyr President of the American nation—Abraham Lincoln."

Then the Mayor said that ours was a problem of prosperity and that he supposed that until the end of time capital and labor would have their differences of opinion with reference to national policies and national projects, but every one of those differences could be adjusted by a recourse to the thought and the writings and the history of the men who made possible the American republic. Continuing, he said:

"During the period of the World War, when free government trembled in the balance, it was to America that the world looked for relief, and it was America that responded. It was America that won the war, and we won it by mustering under the folds of the American flag, not a Catholic, Protestant, atheistic or Hebrew creed, but an American creed, the creed of sacrifice to humanity, a sacrifice for the best loved banner in the whole world—the American flag."

William P. Larkin of New York, who was the orator of the day at the exercises on the Common, was presented with a golden key to the city by the Mayor. It was the second golden key to the city so far presented, the other going to Sir Oliver Osborne of London, a few days ago.

CITY HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on October 5, 1923, the following vote was passed:

Voted, That, subject to the approval of the Mayor, Ritchie, Parsons & Taylor be employed to make a survey for new buildings, as planned by the trustees, and that sketches be prepared for presentation to the Legislature. The cost for this preliminary work is not to exceed \$12,000.

PROPOSALS ADVERTISED.

(Continued from page 1490.)

SCHOOLHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Advertises for proposals for furnishing and installing electrical equipment at the Girls' Trade School, 620 Massachusetts avenue, Boston. Surety bond will be required in an amount equivalent to 45 per cent of the contract price. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Schoolhouse Department, Room 1007, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$500, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bids, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Tuesday, October 23, at 12 m.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Advertises for proposals for furnishing hay, grain and straw to the various city departments for the month of November. Surety bond will be required in an amount equivalent to 25 per cent of the contract price. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Supply Department, Room 801, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$200, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Tuesday, October 30, at 12 m.

Advertises for proposals for furnishing meats to the various city departments for the month of November. Surety bond will be required in an amount equivalent to 25 per cent of the contract price. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Supply Department, Room 801, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$200, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Wednesday, October 31, at 12 m.

DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

The following changes in the number, rating and compensation of city employees have been made during the week ending Thursday, October 18:

ASSESSING DEPARTMENT.

Catherine J. Moore has been employed as temporary clerk for a period not exceeding thirty days, at \$4 a day.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Eugene Mirabelli, building inspector construction engineer, who is also an instructor at the Institute of Technology, where he desires to teach afternoons, has been allowed to work from nine to one o'clock at \$1,400 a year.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

Christine MacDonald, temporarily employed as typist, is no longer employed.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Joseph Hinchey, laborer in the Park Department has been transferred to a similar position in the Fire Department at \$4 a day.

John P. Buckley has been appointed painter in the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs at \$5 a day.

Edward G. Corliss has been appointed

MAYOR CURLEY SEVERELY SCORES CIVIL LIBERTIES LEAGUE FOR DEFENCE OF KU KLUX KLAN.

TELLS WRITERS OF LETTER THEY DEFEND INCITERS TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE AND DISORDER AND VOWS TO DO HIS DUTY TO PROTECT CITY FROM VICIOUS ACTIVITIES AS LONG AS HE IS IN OFFICE.

Mayor Curley has sent the following answer to the communication of the American Civil Liberties Union, 100 Fifth avenue, New York City:

GENTLEMEN,—I have your letter signed on your behalf by Messrs. Harry F. Ward, Robert Morss Lovett, Norman Haggood and John Haynes Holmes, protesting against my contemplated action re the Ku Klux Klan as set forth in my letter to Mr. John S. Codman, of Boston, answering a similar plea by him.

I note with interest your expressed opposition to the Ku Klux Klan, your statement that there is no proper place for such an organization in this country, and that you are fighting it by such means as seem to you "consistent with American principles"; and in the meantime your Boston representative, Mr. John S. Codman, has identified himself with one of the allies of the Ku Klux Klan, a notorious agent provocateur and preacher of religious hatred and civil dissension. You further state "When you deprive an organization of its rights of peaceful assemblage and free speech because in your opinion it is seditious you are arrogating to yourself powers not authorized by our Constitution and law."

Neither the right of "peaceful assemblage" nor "free speech" has been abrogated in Boston, nor do I intend at any time to go outside the accepted practices of this Commonwealth and split hairs about principles and theories.

The rights of "peaceful assemblage" and "free speech" are not at stake; the peace of this community and the safety of life and property are, since the Ku Klux Klan makes no secret of its intention to deprive other citizens of their rights and privileges under the Constitution and law and since its activities wherever it has met have not been peaceful and have engendered lawlessness and violence.

In defining what is peaceful assemblage and what is free speech the character of the organization which is to assemble and speak must be considered in connection with its avowed purposes and its recorded activities and results; and if measured by these tests the Ku Klux Klan has shown itself to be a deliberate disturber of the public peace, and inciter of dissension and a fomentor of conditions dangerous to the welfare of the community; it becomes the duty of those to whom the preservation of the public safety and peace are committed to discourage and prevent such meetings.

I am Mayor of Boston with certain restricted powers; I have no control over the Police Department of Boston; I have some co-ordinate powers in the licensing and use of theaters and public halls; and such authority as I possess I will use to conserve the peace of the city and protect the lives and property of its citizens.

If your interpretation of the rights and principles you claim to defend were

to obtain acceptance, public meetings of thieves, burglars and other lawbreakers to discuss and formulate plans for assailing and plundering the public would be beyond the interference of the police provided they were conducted amiably and in accordance with the usages of polite society. Your attitude is that the first principle of life, self-preservation and the legal precautions for giving vitality to that doctrine, must give way to crime, disorder and incentive to violence, when masquerading as "peaceful assemblage and free speech." You make a mockery and snare of the principles that have made and preserved this republic and are on all fours with him who is an enemy of the disease and pestilence that desolate the world and who objects to any action to arrest their spread and secure their suppression.

I am dealing with a practical question and not with a strained conception and tortured theory of a great principle of liberty; and I would be false to my oath of office were I to permit meetings that carry with them the threat of riot, disorder and worse in this city, if it lies within my authority to prevent such gatherings. Your fantastic conception of an honored principle carries with it the implication that no American community can protect itself from the enemies who plot and plan its destruction and I have no hesitation in aligning myself with those who believe the preservation of the Commonwealth and its ordered life transcends in importance the acceptance of any interpretation of any principle or paragraph of the Bill of Rights that negatives their force and virtue and strikes the sword of authority from the hand of the state. Your interpretation is merely an illusory and superaltruistic definition of national hari-kari.

The Ku Klux Klan has placed itself outside the law; its leadership is vicious, mercenary and immoral, its membership credulous, intolerant and antisocial; its aims lawless, its activities terrorizing, its existence dangerous to the state, abhorrent to Christianity and the brotherhood of men and detrimental to true Americanism.

To attribute to hysteria a resolution to do my duty as I see it and aid in the extermination of this evil outgrowth of the meanest motives and basest passions that can inspire a weak humanity, is to insult American intelligence. You mock common sense for you cannot at one time be enemy and defender of Ku Klux Klanism as your protest attempts to make you.

Very truly yours,

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

The letter which Mayor Curley received from the American Civil Liberties Union, of New York, was as follows:

October 22, 1923.

HON. JAMES M. CUBLEY,
Mayor of Boston:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of October 4 addressed to our representative in Boston, Mr. John S. Codman, has come to our attention, and we desire to put before you some considerations which your letter overlooks.

In the first place, let us make it perfectly clear that we are just as much opposed to the Ku Klux Klan as you are. We abhor its assumptions of private power against the law. We detest its secrecy, its bullying, its masked anarchy, just as you do. We do not think there is any proper place for such an organization in this country, and we are fighting it by such means as seem to us consistent with American principles. Suppression by force is not consistent with those principles.

Your order barring the Ku Klux Klan from holding meetings in the City of Boston put you in the position of being the sole judge of what organizations have a right and what not to hold meetings in the city of which you are mayor. Men's views differ as to what organizations are "seditious" and what are not. When you deprive an organization of its rights of peaceful assemblage and free speech because, in your opinion, it is "seditious," you are arrogating to yourself powers not authorized by our Constitution and law.

Your further attempt to set your own interpretation upon "free speech," drawing the line between one sort of speech and another. We judge that you would prohibit speech you regard as "disloyal" or "violent." We refer you to the whole tradition of this country for a century past to refute any such conception of free speech as that. Until the war hysteria of recent years we always drew the line between word and deed. We didn't draw it between one kind of speech and another. Can any man successfully set himself up as judge of what should be permitted to be said and what not? If this were the guide for public officials, there would be considerable parts of this country in which religious intolerance would prohibit Catholics and Jews, and indeed, the representatives of some Protestant sects, from holding meetings or speaking at all.

The legal right of the Klan to hold meetings on private property and to discuss in private is clear and should be maintained. When the Klan attempts to hold public masked parades or to arrogate to itself the power of the law, then of course the proper authorities should interfere. We are prepared to help the Klan maintain its rights, in any legal proceedings it may take, much as we detest its principles and practices. We are so advising the national office of the Klan, though we hardly expect them to accept our offer. The genuineness of our interest in free speech can be attested only by our being just as willing to defend the rights of the enemies of civil liberty as of its friends.

This position is in accordance with sound social policy, with American tradition and with the law and our constitutional guarantees.

We trust that you will not lend yourself to the counsels of hysteria which attempt to suppress ideas and movements by force. We express to you our hope that under your administration the City of Boston will maintain its ancient

PROMISES TO CURB CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF KU KLUX KLAN IN CITY OF BOSTON.

MAYOR CURLEY AGAIN PINIONS AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION IN ITS EFFORT TO DEFEND VICIOUS AND MALICIOUS ORGANIZATION—DEFIES THEM TO GO TO COURTS AND SHOWS UP THEIR FALSE POSITION.

Letter from American Civil Liberties Union, Harry F. Ward, chairman, addressed to Mayor Curley from 100 Fifth avenue, New York City, under date of October 26:

"I have your letter of October 22 replying to a joint communication signed by myself and others on behalf of this organization, protesting against your announced intention of refusing to allow the Ku Klux Klan to meet on private property in the City of Boston.

"Let us make it clear again, as we have endeavored to do before, that we are wholly and uncompromisingly opposed to the Ku Klux Klan. We are not its defenders, as you attempt to describe us. We are defenders only of its constitutional and legal rights to assemble peaceably on private property and to discuss any and all public matters they choose. That is a right which we accord to our enemies just as freely as we do to our friends.

"You are evidently a believer in free speech only for your friends. Merely by your own dictum you put an organization outside the law and arrogate to yourself the powers of courts and lawmakers. The Ku Klux Klan is not 'outside the law,' or it would not be operating as it is all over the United States, with its papers and literature freely circulating in the mails. Many of its members have been guilty of criminal acts, and the organization is intolerant and dangerous in its influence. But that does not justify you in outlawing it merely on your personal opinion.

"If you follow the logic of your position you would have to refuse to allow many other organizations to hold meetings on private property in the City of Boston while you are Mayor, for, in their cases as well, members have been charged with lawbreaking in the conduct of organization activities. That is true of organized labor, of the radical political and industrial organizations, of various employers' associations and big business combines and of certain nationalist groups who have sought to aid rebels in their homelands by shipments of munitions.

"Why you should make an exception of the Ku Klux Klan, save for your own personal feeling about it, is not at all clear. If you will reflect upon the matter, it may be evident to you that the lawless spirit against which you inveigh is the very spirit you represent in taking this position! You propose to use your power as Mayor of Boston to do a clearly illegal and arbitrary act, sanctioned only by your personal views.

"We are bound to say to you under these circumstances that we shall be glad to meet you on this issue in the courts of Massachusetts. We are perfectly confident of the result. We would join in a legal test of the issue with

any organization against which an official took such a position as you are taking in this case. It makes no difference to us what the organization is. As we have advised you, we have notified the national office of the Klan that they can count on our services in such a legal proceeding in the City of Boston.

"Your comment about our conception of free speech is quite beside the facts of American history. We refer you to the writings of Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson for clear statements of the American tradition, which does not tolerate such arrogation of power as you voice as Mayor of Boston."

Mayor Curley's reply to the foregoing is as follows:

"I have your curious letter of October 26, 1923, relative to our respective attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan. You appear to have a genius of misquotation and misinterpretation so pronounced that you are apt to excite the mingled envy and admiration of the Ananias Club.

"Your statement that I have announced 'my intention of refusing to allow the Ku Klux Klan to meet on private property in the City of Boston' is a pure invention; and when you supplement the figment of your own imagination by offering—or is it threatening?—to meet me on this issue in the courts of Massachusetts, I am compelled to believe that you are merely trying to tickle the long ears of the dupes of that Klan you piously denounce and persistently defend.

"Let me refresh your memory by repeating what I wrote to you and your conferees: 'I am Mayor of Boston with certain restricted powers; I have no control over the Police Department of Boston; I have some co-ordinate powers in the licensing and use of theaters and public halls; and such authority as I possess I will use to conserve the peace of the city and protect the lives and property of its citizens.'

"Licensed theaters and public halls may and probably are private property, but as soon as they apply for and receive licenses to do business under certain restrictions as to law, order, decency and other requirements, they cease to be private and become quasi-public and subject to regulation.

"Your excessive tenderness for this lawless organization, your heated misstatement that I have outlawed it illegally and arbitrarily, and your protective zeal for its rights are interesting in their way, but they do not impress one particularly with your honesty and sincerity. I will not waste time or effort splitting hairs with the American Civil Liberties Union; I will accept its own characterization of the Klan that 'Many of its members have been guilty of

criminal acts, and the organization is intolerant and dangerous in its influence,' and proceed from that point. That it has gone unchecked in its career of crime in places outside of Boston is an excellent reason why it should not be permitted to disturb the peace and violate the law of Massachusetts. As far as lies in my authority I will curb its criminal activities.

"I note with some amusement your gesture referring me to the writings of Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson *in re* the American tradition of freedom of speech and meeting. Let me refer you to the recorded activities of those three eminent Presidents of the United States, who when they conceived the integrity and peace of the republic to be threatened and the lives and property of its citizens endangered showed no hesitation in taking practical action to curb, restrain and suppress the activities of the enemies of liberty.

"Mr. Woodrow Wilson is still alive; your citation of his name as a champion of American tradition is interesting but somewhat embarrassing; only the other day the American Civil Liberties Union was fighting and denouncing his interpretations of law and his executive acts; and now you call upon the Mayor of Boston to emulate him.

"This is a law-abiding, law-maintaining community, and it will not be transformed into a Klan-infested province of Texas and Oklahoma or a section of the back lots of Maine without opposition."

PLANS FOR G. A. R. CONVENTION.

A preliminary meeting of the committee to make arrangements for the Grand Army convention was held Tuesday, October 23, at the office of the Mayor, City Hall, and the following G. A. R. men were present:

Joseph Smith, W. Wetherbee, Frederick Bolton, George Pratt, department commander; J. Philip O'Connell, Director of Public Celebrations, William Gilman, J. Payson Bradley, Past Commander Henry Clark, John M. Wood, George A. Hoseley, D. B. Good, representing the Chamber of Commerce, and John F. Dowd.

It was the desire of the entire committee and unanimously passed that Mayor James M. Curley act as chairman for the entire arrangements for the convention. Frederick Bolton is vice chairman; George Pratt, department commander, second vice chairman, Wilfred Wetherbee, executive secretary; John F. Dowd, secretary.

The following subcommittees have been appointed by Mayor Curley with the approval of the entire committee:

Housing Committee, John M. Wood, chairman, assisted by William Gilman and Joseph Smith.

Transportation Committee, Department Commander George Pratt, chairman, assisted by D. B. Good.

Finance Committee, Col. George A. Hoseley, assisted by Past Commander Henry Clark.

Auto Transportation, Chairman Frederick Bolton, assisted by Col. Thomas Sullivan and Chester I. Campbell.

It was unanimously agreed that Colonel Hoseley would be chief of staff for the parade. The encampment will be held in Boston the second week in August, 1924.

MORTUARY REPORT.

For the week ending October 27, 1923:
 Population estimated, July, 1923,
 United States Census Bureau, 770,400.
 Number of deaths (stillbirths excluded):
 Residents, 149; nonresidents, 31; total,
 180.
 Death rate per 1,000 of population:
 All deaths, 12.18; nonresidents deducted,
 10.08.

Death rate per 1,000 of population:
 Last week, 14.42; corresponding week
 last year, 15.22.
 Deaths by age periods, sex, etc.: Under
 one year, 22; one year to five years, in-
 clusive, 8; sixty years and over, 59;
 total deaths, male, 93; female, 87;
 deaths in hospitals and institutions, 74;
 deaths of colored, 9.

REPORTABLE DISEASES; CASES AND DEATHS.*

DISEASES.	Cases and Deaths Reported Week Ended Oct. 27, 1923.		Cases and Deaths Reported Week Ended Oct. 28, 1922.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Anterior poliomyelitis.....	1	—	1	1
Diphtheria.....	101	2	52	5
Encephalitis lethargica.....	—	—	—	—
Influenza.....	1	1	1	—
Measles.....	43	—	41	2
Meningitis epidemic.....	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia (lobar).....	16	4	21	8
Scarlet fever.....	42	—	28	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	39	9	32	13
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	8	3	6	—
Typhoid fever.....	4	1	1	—
Whooping cough.....	3	—	40	5

* Residents and nonresidents included.

PLUMBING PERMITS ISSUED OCTOBER 25 TO OCTOBER 31.

OCTOBER 25.

PLUMBER.	Location.	Ward.	Nature.	Estimated Cost.
John E. McCurdy.....	64 Larch st.....	25	New fixtures.....	\$450
Stanley G. Crawford.....	38 Howland st.....	16	New fixtures.....	600
I. N. Crozier.....	585 Centre street.....	22	New fixtures.....	1,000

OCTOBER 26.

L. R. Freedman.....	427 East Sixth street.....	10	New fixtures.....	\$150
L. R. Freedman.....	252 Massachusetts avenue..	7	New fixtures.....	350
Abraham Katz.....	232 Tremont street.....	5	New fixtures.....	200
R. Hoffman.....	9 Verrill street.....	21	New fixtures.....	1,100
Richard A. Tobin.....	361 West Third street.....	9	New fixtures.....	350
W. G. Cornell Company.....	253 Huntington avenue.....	7	New fixtures.....	16,790
Samuel Barron.....	407-411 Centre street.....	22	New fixtures.....	800

OCTOBER 27.

A. I. Weiss.....	30 Roxbury street.....	13	New fixtures.....	\$250
John J. Vogel.....	120 Bynner street.....	14	New fixtures.....	600
Thomas J. Hennigan.....	91 Main street.....	4	New fixtures.....	45

OCTOBER 29.

Henry H. Gurl.....	148 Friend street.....	5	New fixtures.....	\$475
Henry H. Gurl.....	107 Williams avenue.....	24	New fixtures.....	225
A. I. Weiss.....	144 Norwell street.....	19	New fixtures.....	350
C. J. Donoghue.....	100 Meridian street.....	2	New fixtures.....	250
James A. Kent.....	76 Florence street.....	23	New fixtures.....	300
James M. Rowen.....	18 Boynton street.....	22	New fixtures.....	600
A. Gordon & Co.....	1366 Blue Hill avenue.....	21	New fixtures.....	165
Charles Rosenwald.....	865 Centre street.....	22	New fixtures.....	2,100
Charles Rosenwald.....	869 Centre street.....	22	New fixtures.....	2,100
David B. Karger.....	1433 Centre street.....	23	New fixtures.....	800
John J. Vogel.....	1442 Centre street.....	23	New fixtures.....	895
George P. Sennott.....	2 Chestnut terrace.....	22	New fixtures.....	250
P. F. Russo.....	69 Edgewater drive.....	24	New fixtures.....	442
David B. Karger.....	7 Lorraine street.....	23	New fixtures.....	2,000
H. E. Blaisdell.....	298 Milton street.....	24	New fixtures.....	500
Walter P. Wilson Company.....	8 Rockford street.....	12	New fixtures.....	300
John J. Vogel.....	92 Russett road.....	23	New fixtures.....	840
P. F. Russo.....	603 South street.....	23	New fixtures.....	2,000
William J. Riley.....	46 Tremlett street.....	19	New fixtures.....	350

PETITIONS APPROVED.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company and New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Hill Top street, Ward 20, erect two poles.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Glendower road, Ward 23, erect one pole.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Church street, Ward 20, erect one pole.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Mt. Ida road, Ward 18, erect one pole.

Beatrice M. Fransesa, 11 Centre court, Ward 20, three units.

Patrick J. Curley, 48 Nonantum street, Ward 25, two cars.

Robert A. McPherson, 53-57 Belgrade avenue, Ward 23, addition to public garage.

MAYOR CURLEY HITS BACK AT CODMAN ON KU KLUX.

SEVERELY SCORES BOSTON REPRESENTATIVE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOR "FATUOUS OBTUSENESS" AND CALLS ON HIM TO DIVORCE HIMSELF FROM KLAN.

Mayor Curley sent the following letter on October 29 to Mr. John S. Codman, Boston representative of the American Civil Liberties Union of New York:

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of October 25, 1923, protesting against my reference to you and your association with certain undesirable elements in Boston, contained in my letter to the American Civil Liberties Union of New York, and which you with a singular lack of humor and good temper stigmatize as "hysteria!"

I am not prepared to believe you are stupid or devoid of intelligence. The fact that you claim to have addressed your audience of nocturnal bigots and dupes on "free speech" is an amusing incident of your association with them, an explanation, not a condonation. To speak to ravening beasts on the undesirability of a lamb diet does not alter the character of the beasts; it merely exhibits a certain fatuous obtuseness in the speaker.

The world out of its ages of experience with humanity has formulated certain proverbs, as the logical deductions of conduct and associations: "Men are judged by the company they keep," and "Those who lie down with the dogs will get up with the fleas."

You have aligned yourself with the Ku Klux Klan under several of its various aliases in this city, and while your "Free Speech" alibi may satisfy a rudimentary conscience it can carry no conviction to those who are concerned for the peace and welfare of the American community, and are opposed to any and every evil calculated to wreck them, no matter under what name they masquerade.

If you are out of sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan, divorce yourself from it; until you do so your *bona fides* will be distrusted and your protests be accepted as mere evasion, sham and camouflage.

Truly yours,
 JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

ADVISES LETTER WRITER TO ESCHEW KU KLUX KLAN AND ITS ACTIVITIES.

MAYOR CURLEY CLOSES CONTROVERSY WITH CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION MEMBER WITH CRIPTIC ADVICE.

On November 2 Mayor Curley sent the following letter to Mr. John S. Codman:

MR. JOHN S. CODMAN:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of October 30, in which you return to your pathetic assertion that the Mayor of Boston is afflicted with hysteria, is before me.

I am reluctantly compelled to believe that your intermittent association with the Ku Klux Klan and its obstreperous allies, who meet furtively in obscure halls and whose mercenary leaders thrive on the gate money, has rendered you temporarily unable to grasp the meaning of words and differentiate advice from neurosis, logic from language, reason from rhetoric, or freedom from fanaticism.

For the illumination of a "Village Hampden" temporarily struggling and spouting in the shadows of religious dementia I reproduce Webster's definition of Hysteria:

"A nervous affection occurring chiefly in women, in which the emotional and reflex excitability is exaggerated and the will power correspondingly diminished, so that the patient loses control over the emotions, becomes the victim of imaginary sensations and often falls into paroxysms or fits. The chief symptoms are convulsions, tossing movements of the limbs and head, uncontrollable crying and laughing, and a choking sensation as if a ball were lodged in the throat, vasa-motor derangements, motor paralysis, anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia or other sensory disturbances. The affection presents the most varied symptoms, often stimulating the gravest disease."

The impatience which your illogical utterance and attitude aroused has upon reflection been supplanted by a concern bordering on pity; and I am beginning to understand how a passionate defender of free speech addressing an audience of rattle-pated bigots and disturbers of the peace might become infected with their mania and out of his reactions be led to impute the outgivings of his shallow-pated auditors to one who was seeking to correct his strained interpretations of law and his twisted conceptions of liberty and license.

It pains me to believe that the exhalations from that choice collection of defenders of faith and freedom you so feelingly instructed in the heresies of the American Civil Liberties Union should have entered into your mind and soul and led you to stigmatize my courteous attention as a phase of their dementia; yet I sincerely trust the infection is merely a temporary evil. Perhaps a little study of Doctor Webster's definition of hysteria may alleviate your case; and I am of the opinion that a little rest, a few weeks' abstinence from "Free Speech," a light diet and possibly a change of scene may restore you to as large a share of normalcy as a man of your habit of thought, speech and action can hope to secure.

So with the caution so charmingly given by the distinguished Indiana poet, "The gob-a-lins will get you if you don't watch out," and imploring you to eschew the Ku Klux Klan and its vociferous allies, I am

Yours very truly,

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

MAYOR LEAVES KU KLUX FATE TO INTELLIGENT CITIZENS.

Mayor Curley issued the following statement on November 2:

The Ku Klux Klan, according to the press, has come to Boston and come in characteristic furtive fashion, stealthily like a thief in the night, obtaining house room under false names and false pretences. From the safe vantage of New Hampshire and Maine the king kleagle, Farnsworth, the ex-mesmerist, pedler of fake stocks, looter of guileless women, ex-barber and ex-bass-drum thumper, is now selling gold bricks to rural innocents and hurling his defiances. As Artemus Ward said of the kangaroo, he is "an amoozin' little cuss."

Apparently he has gone back to the ethics of his alma mater, the New Brunswick barber shop, for he is stigmatizing the Mayor as a shyster, vilifying the Irish of New England as Shanty Micks, the Canadian French as Canucks, the Italians as Dagos, the Jews as She-nees, the colored people as niggers and the rest of the emigrant population by equally choice epithets.

Whatever success in collecting graft this noisy little chap has had in the hills and backwoods of Maine, I have an idea that the Protestant American pop-

ulation of Massachusetts, with its pride in such leaders as Webster and Hoar, Channing and Phillips Brooks, Garrison and Wendell Phillips, is not likely to seek its leaders today among the graduates of Canadian barber shops, the workers in swindling broker shops, the itinerant mesmerists of medicine shows, nor among the fake-stock pedlers of the underworld. It is really pathetic to find this type of blatherskite and humbug able to find dupes even among the ignorant classes of rural New England; but he and his fellow mercenaries will not go far in an intelligent state like Massachusetts.

Intelligent Americans are not likely to follow such vulgar little chaps as he; the emigrant population which he insults and befouls fortunately for him only knows him as a loud voice and he will find it difficult and hazardous in Boston to peddle his hoods and night shirts even among the undesirable leftovers his peculiar propaganda appeals to.

As long as the valiant barber confines himself to bad language, foul epithets and long-range abuse of foreigners, Catholics, Jews and colored people, no great harm will be done. He and his belong to the Ancient Order of Rabbits, whose motto is "Safety First."

MAYOR SENDS MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO MRS. McCALL.

Mayor Curley sent the following telegram on November 5:

MRS. SAMUEL W. McCALL, 15 Hillside Avenue, Winchester, Mass.:

DEAR MRS. McCALL,—I sincerely mourn with you in the passing of one of our country's most eminent citizens, whose loyalty to his friends was unceasing and whose service for every good and righteous cause leaves a blessed and most inspiring memory. May God in His infinite mercy attend you during these sad hours.

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

JEWISH CITIZENS PROTEST TO MAYOR AGAINST GENERAL HALLER'S COMING TO BOSTON.

Mayor Curley received the following protest on November 3, from the Zionist Organization of America against the proposed visit of General Haller to Boston:

DEAR MR. MAYOR,—My attention has been called to the fact that General Haller, who has been invited by the American Legion to attend its convention in San Francisco, is also to visit our Boston community and that a public reception is planned in his honor.

As the former executive director of the Conference of Jewish Organizations of New England, that was the most representative body composed of the leading Jews of New England States, which protested against the atrocities perpetrated upon Jews in Poland in 1919, I cannot conceive that this city, where the Cradle of Liberty was first rocked should now receive the very man who did not even protest when his soldiers unmercifully killed innocent Jewish men and women in Poland.

I do not feel that it will be necessary to revive our old organization to protest General Haller receiving public recognition, but I do believe that as Americans there is no justification for us to acclaim publicly the man who was directly responsible for the horrors that were described in the "Jewish Black Book" (published by the American Jewish Committee).

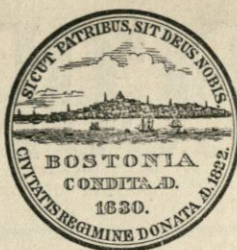
The editorial in the Boston Daily Globe that appeared May 28, 1919, already voiced the sentiments of the American people against those brutal men who failed to stop horrors unparalleled in human history. Our own Governor Channing Cox, Prof. Charles W. Eliot and ex-Governor Samuel W. McCull spoke for America at the largest mass meeting ever held of Jews in Mechanics Building.

The Jewish people fought to make this country safe for democracy and the world at the same time, but is it fair for us as Americans to give honor to General Haller, the very man who helped to destroy democracy in Poland? We cannot prevent his coming to our city, but I should urge you, dear Mr. Mayor, that in the name of the people of Boston we should not receive General Haller.

Most respectfully yours,

MENDEL N. FISHER.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA,
Rooms 36 and 37, 3 Tremont Row,
Boston, Mass.



"O Boston, fair City enthroned like a radiant queen,
From thy hills looking down on the ship-teeming plain of the ocean,
May thy future be bright, thy skies beam with light all serene,
Ensured by thy sons' and thy daughters' unselfish devotion!"

[From Boston Centennial Poem by
NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.]

CITY RECORD.

Published weekly under legislative act by the City of Boston, Massachusetts.

STANDISH WILLCOX, *Editor*, Room 25, City Hall.
WILLIAM T. SEEGER, *Business Agent*, Room 73, City Hall.

Entered as second-class matter at Boston Post Office.

By Subscription \$2.00 Per Year
Single Copies 10 Cents

IN ADVANCE.

Advertising.

A rate of \$2 per inch of 12 lines (set solid) has been established for such advertisements as under the law must be printed in the *City Record*. Advertising and other copy must be in hand by Thursday of each week to insure its publication in the Saturday issue.

Copies for sale at News-stand, Court Square, north corner, and at the Statistics Department, Room 73, City Hall.

MUNICIPAL CALENDAR.

Meeting of the City Council, Monday, November 26, at 2 p. m.
Regular meeting of the School Committee Monday, December 3, at 6.30 p. m.
Meetings of the Transit Department are held on Monday and Thursday of each week at 11 a. m.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

Complaints, inquiries or suggestions regarding the work of municipal departments should be made in writing to the officials directly in charge. The failure of such officials to make reply within a reasonable length of time should be brought to the attention of the Mayor. Communications should be directed as follows:

To THE BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS, Room 401, City Hall Annex, for information relative to the laying out, relocation, widening and the discontinuance of highways; the taking of real property for municipal purposes; the assessments of betterments for streets and sewers; the plotting of undeveloped areas for streets and the opening of private ways; the granting of licenses for the storage or sale of merchandise in public streets; the regulation of street traffic; the making of specific repairs in public streets, the naming of public streets, the planting and removal of trees in public ways, the issuing of licenses for the storage of gasoline, oil and other inflammable substances or explosive compounds, the use of the public ways for any permanent or tem-

porary obstruction or projection in, under or over the same, including the location of conduits, poles and posts for telephone, telegraph, street railway or illuminating purposes, signs, marquees, bay windows, coal holes and vaults.

To THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, Room 511, City Hall Annex, for information as to the watering, cleaning, lighting and repairing of streets, the construction and care of sewers and catch-basins, the operation of the ferries, the maintenance of bridges and drawbridges and the removal of ashes and offal.

To Room 604, City Hall Annex, for information relative to the supplying or metering of water and the water charges of the city.

To THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, Room 1107, City Hall Annex, for information relative to the inspection of milk, vinegar, meat, fish and vegetables, the issuance of permits for stables, slaughter houses, etc., smoke nuisances, the existence of contagious diseases or public health nuisances.

To THE BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS, 33 Beacon street, for information as to the care of the Common, Public Garden, Franklin Park, Franklin Field, Commonwealth avenue, Back Bay Fens, Marine Park and the small parks and playgrounds in general throughout the city, and as to the extermination of gypsy moths and the charges made for such service. Application may be made to this department for informa-

CREDIT UNION FLOURISHING.

(Continued from page 1637.)

gencies. Of the 1,296 members, 684 are borrowers at present. Outstanding loans, not due, amount to \$56,514.57. The cash on hand is \$12,069.32. The operating expense for the year was only \$1,477.76.

Respectfully yours,

BERNARD C. KELLEY, *President*.
THOMAS JORDAN, *Vice President*,
J. GEORGE HERLIHY, *Treasurer*,
CHRISTOPHER I. FITZGERALD, *Clerk*.

MAYOR SCORES VICTORY FOR WEST END FAMILY BARRED FROM UNITED STATES.

Mayor Curley was especially pleased to learn November 21 of the admission of Mrs. Jacob Klayman of 16 Anderson street, Boston, by the authorities at the Bureau of Immigration at Portland, Me., with her three children, Annie, nineteen years of age, Jennie, seventeen years of age, and Rosie, twelve years of age. It appears that Jacob Klayman, who is employed as tailor's pressman, came to the United States in April, 1910, and was followed by his wife who arrived in America in 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Klayman at a great sacrifice established a home for their children on Anderson street and Mrs. Klayman went over to Russia to bring back her children. They arrived upon the steamship "George Washington" at Portland, Me., upon November 2, 1923, and were held by reason of the exhaustion of the Russian quota.

Mayor Curley certified that Mr. and Mrs. Klayman were hard working and deserving persons of excellent character, probity and honor and the enforced separation of their children after a long and arduous journey from Russia was a grave hardship and presented a most intolerable cruelty in the Klayman home.

tion regarding the public baths and gymnasiums maintained by the city, and with regard to municipal indoor concerts and band concerts; also information relative to Mount Hope, Evergreen, Fairview and other public cemeteries owned by the City of Boston.

To THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 15 Beacon street, for information relative to the operation of the schools of the city.

To THE SCHOOLHOUSE COMMISSIONERS, Room 1007, City Hall Annex, for information as to the construction and repair of school buildings.

To THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, Room 1001, City Hall Annex, for information regarding the licensing of persons having charge or control of the work of construction, alteration, removal or tearing down of buildings.

To THE WIRE DIVISION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, Fire Department Headquarters, 60 Bristol street, for all information relative to the erection of poles, the building of conduits, the installation of all overhead and underground construction and electrical apparatus, as well as for general information relative to the entire division. To Room 906, City Hall Annex, for permits for the installing of wires and electrical apparatus within buildings in the City of Boston, and for the payment of fees incident to the granting of the privileges above named, and which must be paid in advance.

Commissioner General Husband after a review of the Mayor's brief admitted Mrs. Klayman and her children.

BOSTON GETS FUND FROM PORTLAND, ME.

His Excellency Governor Percival P. Baxter, one of the executors under the will of his father, James Phinney Baxter, waited upon his Honor Wednesday, November 21, with reference to the first payment to be made under the will of James Phinney Baxter, late of Portland, Me., which will provides a bequest of \$50,000 to the City of Boston, \$5,000 of which is to be paid to the city provided it accepts the bequest within three years after the final probate of the will, which was July 19, 1921, and the balance of \$45,000 to be paid by the trustees within ten years of the final probate of the will in such installments and at such times within the ten years as the trustees may determine.

The \$50,000 is to accumulate until the year 2020 or until such sum accumulates to \$1,000,000, and the same is then to be used for suitable buildings to be erected in the City of Boston to commemorate the lives and deeds of the founders of New England. The city is to complete the building and all such details on December 31, 2025.

Upon recommendation of Mayor James M. Curley on July 25, 1922, the Council adopted the order providing for the acceptance of the bequest.

CHANGES IN CONTRACT.

PARK DEPARTMENT.

The C. & R. Construction Company have been ordered to make the following change in contract dated September 5, 1922: Add the sum of \$10.73 for furnishing and installing electric service switch.

MAYOR REFUSES TO BOW TO DICTATES OF LOYAL COALITION ABOUT MEETING.

PROTEST OF KINDRED ORGANIZATION TO KU KLUX KLAN HAD TRIED TO PREVENT MEETING IN SYMPHONY HALL ON NOVEMBER 25,—CALLS COALITION OFFICERS "FLAG-FLAPPING" PATRIOTS.

Mayor Curley sent the following answer to the Loyal Coalition November 19:

MR. TELFAIR MINTON, 312 Nottingham Building, 25 Huntington Avenue, Boston:

SIR,—I have your letter of November 17, 1923, protesting against a contemplated meeting in Symphony Hall to be held on the evening of November 25 and asking that the Mayor of Boston prevent such meeting.

You write as secretary of a rather unsubstantial and tenuous organization known as the Loyal Coalition, whose president, F. Eugene Farnsworth, is a person of unsavory reputation and anti-American activities, whose treasurer, Arthur W. Joslin, has a vicious court record as a polluter of elections and whose secretary, Telfair Minton, has achieved a dubious notoriety as a flag-flapper, British propagandist, *agent provocateur* and in other roles equally malodorous and mischievous.

The address of the Loyal Coalition appears to change with the seasons; its aims and ends appear to be the same in *secula seculorum*, to disturb the peace, collect easy money, slander the Catholic population of Massachusetts and live by false pretences.

Who pays the bills of this disreputable organization is as profound a mystery as the membership of it is; and only when your Loyal Coalition can come to the Mayor of Boston with clean hands, with a membership that is real American, loyal and visible to the naked eye, and with an official staff that is not in need of moral disinfection, can you hope for any recognition at his hands.

The contemplated meeting which appears to alarm you is being conducted by and for American citizens; the announced speakers are reputable, cultivated gentlemen and scholars who have been scrutinized, examined and admitted to America by the constituted authorities. Unless the activities of these visitors show a tremendous change from a previous tour of America, their meetings will be conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner and devoid of the unfortunate public disturbances that marked the recent visit of a British politician who treated a friendly government, France, with scant consideration and sought to tie up the American republic with his pestilent and peculiar propaganda without any special protest from the Loyal Coalition, the Ku Klux Klan and kindred infamous organizations.

Your declaration that "The Loyal Coalition will not countenance any infringement on the rights of free speech and free assembly guaranteed to citizens of the United States by the Constitution thereof" must be very reassuring to

our national, state and municipal governments; and carries with it a glorious echo of the undaunted utterances of the historic "Three Tailors of Tooley Street"; it will have a stimulating effect upon the embattled barber of New Brunswick, who, razor in hand, is camped upon our frontier prepared to lead his dauntless army of patriots, clad in nocturnal lingerie, to the suburbs of Boston to take counsel with you and the other members of the Loyal Coalition.

How the British empire will feel about your protest and proclamation I do not know; doubtless our state department will assure them that you are dangerous only when taking up a collection for personal and patriotic purposes; yet they may regard your minority allusion to "Aliens who come as guests to our country for the purpose of fomenting hatred toward a friendly nation" as an unkind and uncharitable whack at a recent visitor to this continent.

I appreciate your fear of being forgotten unless you get into the limelight occasionally. I know the business of saving the American republic from spooks and men of straw grows more difficult and unprofitable daily; there is too much competition in this form of enterprise, too many Richards in the field; and while the number of silly gulls and dupes do not decrease to any great extent the profits of patriotism appear less when the easy money has to be divided up among so many sterling patriots. Let me suggest that Boston is overworked and that you transfer your ingenious talents to rural New England, where under the guidance of your barber-president you might be able to tide over a hard winter.

Meantime the meeting you protest will be held. Most of the organizers are and a large majority of the audience will be American citizens and their wives and families, peaceful, law-abiding persons of good repute, many of whom wore the uniform of and served the armies of the American republic on the fields of France and Flanders, at a time when you were flapping flags in New York schoolhouses, and defaming the men who were defending ours. The Mayor of Boston has never obstructed or interfered with any peaceful assembly of law-abiding citizens, native or alien, when they have met in good faith in accordance with law, to agitate or protest any question not inimical to the republic; but he will not hesitate to throttle and prevent gatherings of evil doers, lawbreakers and disturbers of the peace, whether they are led by aliens like Farnsworth or pseudo-Americans like yourself who design to foment dissension and threaten the peace of the city.

Truly yours,
JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

PROPOSALS ADVERTISED.

Bids have been asked for by advertisements in the *City Record* for the following departments. The attention of contractors and others is specially called to the closing time for the receipt of such proposals. This will be published weekly.

PARK DEPARTMENT.

Advertises for proposals for alterations to the Refectory Building, Franklin Park. Surety bond will be required in the amount of \$4,000. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Park Department, 33 Beacon street, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$500, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Friday, November 30, at 12 m.

Advertises for proposals for excavating and grading for extension of single grave section, Mt. Hope Cemetery, West Roxbury. Surety bond will be required in the amount of \$2,000. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Park Department, 33 Beacon street, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$500, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Friday, November 30, at 12 m.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

Advertises for proposals for the erection and completion of Police Station No. 18, 1243 Hyde Park avenue, Boston. Surety bond will be required in an amount equivalent to 45 per cent of the contract price. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, Room 802, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$2,000, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Tuesday, December 4, at 12 m.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Paving Service).

Advertises for proposals for removing snow and ice. Surety bond will be required in the amount of \$1,000 for each district. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Public Works Department, Room 508, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$300 for each district, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Monday, November 26, at 12 m.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Sewerage Works).

Advertises for proposals for sewerage works in Weld street, between Board of Survey Street No. 1779 and Parkvale road, West Roxbury. Surety bond will be required in the amount of \$13,000. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Public Works Department, Room 508, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$1,500, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate

MAYOR CONTRIBUTES TO BURIAL OF LOYAL COALITION BY SENDING GIFT OF 100,000 MARKS.

TREASURER HAD ISSUED APPEAL FOR FUNDS WITH WHICH TO WIND UP BUSINESS SINCE ORGANIZATION HAD DWINDLED TO NOTHING—LETTER COMES TO MAYOR.

Mayor Curley sent the following communication November 23:

ARTHUR N. JOSLIN, *Treasurer of the Late Loyal Coalition*, Care of Miss Doris E. Lee, P. O. Box 164, Essex Station, Boston:

SIR,—I am shocked at the awful tragedy your last touching appeal for financial help has revealed and which you as administrator of the late lamented Loyal Coalition have sent out to the faithful and the few, who rallied to its clarion call so often when country and religion were threatened by those dreaded enemies, the Macs and the O's.

We shall miss the dear old coalition; it has added to the gayety of Boston and the tremors of the truly good; it has fought the good fight as long as a dollar was rolling its way; but even the dupe and the dumb bell have their limits. I weep to think that Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Mortimore have refused to further finance you; it is pathetic to think that the shrieking petticoats and patriots that once were "touched" with ease have buttoned up their pockets; and now the Loyal Coalition is dead and derelict and you and your fellow patriots find like Othello your occupation is gone.

You have given me so many good laughs when you were active and vociferous and the easy money was rolling in that I cannot see you vanish from darkest Boston without helping you to pay your bills and save you from furnishing your natural enemies with ammunition. The sudden collapse of the Loyal Coalition should not discourage you; take courage from the barber of New Brunswick, who deserted your ship when the lockers were empty.

Let me reach out a helping hand. Inclosed I am sending you a beautifully artistic bill issued by the Government of Germany for 100,000 marks, which any enterprising bank in the city will cash for its exchange value, in America one cent and in Russia one kopeck. Spend it freely and pay your debts and devote the surplus that remains over to placing a wreath upon the grave of the dear, dead coalition, which sleeps in peace on Spectacle Island, soothed by the murmurous scented seas that ebb and flow upon its strand.

I trust your mail will not be tampered

with and that this gift may reach the hands of a true patriot and that no enemy of the late lamented may be able to say,

Rattle its bones over the stones,
It's only a pole cat nobody owns.

Yours with tears, idle tears,

JAMES M. CURLEY, *Mayor*.

This is a copy of the appeal to which the Mayor sent the above reply:

THE LOYAL COALITION,
BOSTON, November 20, 1923.

DEAR SIR,—As treasurer of the Loyal Coalition, I am making a last appeal to you for a contribution.

We find that we cannot get sufficient constant financial support to keep going, even with the expense down to the absolute minimum.

We want to quit "clean" and not leave behind us unpaid bills, which would furnish our natural enemies with ammunition and possibly subject some of us to law suits. Aside from quite a large sum of money advanced by Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Mortimore, it will only take about \$2,000 to clean up everything and close up shop.

As you have shown by your interest and contributions in the past that you are in hearty sympathy with the attempts we have made to arouse the American people to their principal danger, won't you now contribute a reasonable amount to permit me, as treasurer, to pay our bills and close up our headquarters, thus quitting the field, for a time at least, in an honorable manner.

I hope I do not need to ask you to treat this communication as strictly confidential.

As we suspect that our mail is sometimes tampered with, I am sending this letter out in a plain envelope, and would ask you to send your contribution to Miss Doris E. Lee, P. O. Box 164, Essex Station, Boston, Mass. Miss Lee is my stenographer and I have had to hire this box for the above purpose.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR N. JOSLIN,
Treasurer.

DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS.

The following is a list of the buildings in the City of Boston for the demolition of which permits were issued by the Building Department during the week ending Nov. 24.

OWNER OR CONTRACTOR.	Location.	Ward.	Nature.	Reason for Taking Down.
Arthur C. Brady.....	Rear of 155 Readville st....	24	Stable (vacant)....	Unsafe.
Leithton-Mitchell Company....	19 Longwood avenue.....	14	Shed.....	Vacant.
American Building Wrecking Company.	70 and 72 Norfolk avenue..	12	Dwellings.....	
Mystic Building Wrecking Company.	307-317 C street.....	9	Dwellings.....	Unsafe.

MAYOR INVITED TO BE ON CHILDREN'S HARDING MEMORIAL FOUNDATION.

His Honor the Mayor received the following communication from the Children's Foundation, Harding Memorial:

BOSTON, November 23, 1923.

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY,
Mayor of Boston:

SIR,—You are cordially invited to become an honorary member of the Advisory Committee of the Children's Foundation and in such capacity to cooperate with the Organization Committee in perfecting plans for the movement.

The Foundation has for its purpose the establishment of a memorial to our late President, Warren G. Harding, which will be not only the children's tribute to a great man who dearly loved the little ones, but also a source of happiness to the children themselves by furthering their pleasures in a practical way and in a manner which would have delighted him.

The campaign will be nation wide and will be inaugurated soon after the holidays. Responses to invitations have been cordial and promise early assistance in making the Foundation a success.

Your acceptance will be an honor to the Organization Committee and will assure them of whole-hearted co-operation in your city.

Should you, however, feel that pressure of official business makes it necessary for you to decline the invitation, may we ask that you nominate a representative man or woman who will be interested in helping to carry on the work, which, by the way will not be burdensome.

Looking forward to your acceptance, I am,

Yours sincerely,

SUSANNA TAPSON,
Chairman Organization Committee.

MAYOR FELICITATED BY MAINE GOVERNOR.

Mayor Curley received the following letter November 28:

AUGUSTA, ME., November 27, 1923.

MY DEAR MAYOR CURLEY,—I enjoyed my call upon you the other day and appreciate the courtesy which you extended to me.

Under separate cover I am sending you a little story I wrote about my dogs, thinking that some of the young people in your family may be interested to read it.

At your convenience will you please have the proper city official send me a certified copy of the vote accepting my father's bequest, so that I can have it in my files, and I will then make prompt remittance of the first payment due to the City of Boston.

The key to your city which you so kindly presented to me now occupies a place of honor on the mantelpiece in the Governor's office, and I am pleased to show it to my friends.

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,
Governor of Maine.