New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,552. To-day, rain; followed by fair. To-morrow, fair; fresh west winds. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1905, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

STRIKERS' FIRMER STAND

DEMAND TO STOP DOWNED

St. Petersburg Workmen Plan Move to Tie Up City.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—Though, according to surface indications yesterday, the outlook for the speedy ending of the strike was gloomy, the revelations made at a meeting last night of the council of workmen's delegates showed that a large portion of the workmen were breaking loose from the control of the leaders and were anxious to return to work, and a plebiscite, which will be taken to-day in the various factories, probably will result in a decision to abandon the strike Monday.

At the meeting of the council, which was held in the same hall where Father Gapon, Maxim Gorky and other leaders denounced the Emperor on the eve of January 22, "Red Sunday," delegate after delegate from different factories arose and reported that the workmen, under the influence of the ultimatum issued by the employers, announcing that the factories would be shut down indefinitely unless work was resumed on Monday, and with the pleading of their wives and of the conservative workmen ringing in their ears, were demanding that the strike should be ended.

This precipitated a hotly contested debate between the Moderates, who declared that the strike in the first instance was a strategical mistake, and that it would be a graver error in tactics to attempt to force the men to remain in line, and the "last ditch" faction, especially the unattached delegates who are members of the council by virtue of their membership in socialist organizations.

One fiery speaker who, to be better seen and heard, mounted the balcony from which Father Gapon in disguise delivered his last address in that hall, thundered his denunciation of those who wished to discontinue the struggle.

"Even if we cannot continue the strike until the purposes for which it was called are attained," he said, "let us not abandon it without inflicting a real blow on the government. A three day strike is a mere pinprick in the hides of that crafty fox, Witte, and his followers, so let us keep it up for a fortnight. The men in other factories of St. Petersburg are daily joining us, our delegates are closing the pharmacies and the railroad tie-up is complete. What a figure we will cut in the eyes of our brothers outside of St. Petersburg if, before they have had the opportunity of acting on our appeal, they hear that we have laid down our arms."

AIM TO TIE UP CITY.

After a long discussion a motion to call off the strike was rejected, and it was decided to call meetings of workmen in the factories to-day to lay the situation before them and to abide by their decision.

The leaders, however, were determined not to permit the strike to die without a final great demonstration of their power to render St. Petersburg a "dead city." After the adoption of the resolution calling for a referendum it was decided to bend every effort to close every store, market and office, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning, and to stop all streetcar and carriage traffic in the streets, so as to bring the life of the Russian capital to a complete standstill.

The stoppage of the electric plants, which the government had succeeded in getting in partial operation, was intrusted to electrical workers in the various districts, who were empowered to use any and all means deemed advisable for the injuring of the machinery and the short-circuiting of the dynamos—even to the extent of destroying the plants.

Another resolution called for demonstrations to effect the release of the four delegates who had been arrested. It was decided to mass 3,000 men in front of each prison where the delegates are detained and to hold them there until they are liberated.

The Prefect of Police has published an appeal to the well disposed classes, warning them that the strike leaders intend to take aggressive action to-day, and asking them to co-operate with the police against the agitators "who are making life unbearable."

In the meeting the advocates of the strike laid stress on encouraging news from the interior, which they said they would be able to place before the workmen to-day, but last night's dispatches showed little confirmatory evidence of such news.

A strike has broken out in the section of the Southwestern Railroad between Tsaritsyn and Voronesch, in the lower Volga region, but the demands for shorter hours and higher pay are economic and have no connection with the political aims of the St. Petersburg strikers.

The news from Moscow is even less encouraging. The railroads are still running, and the telegraphers have flatly refused to consider a strike for the political aid of Poland, whose endangered liberties form the ostensible cause of the strike in St. Petersburg. Work is being resumed in Moscow, and the news from other sections shows that the call from the St. Petersburg committee has awakened little sympathy.

REVULSION OF FEELING.

The utterly reckless spirit manifested by the "Reds," who engineered the present strike, is producing a natural revulsion of feeling, which is shared by all classes of society. The prospect of anarchy and mob rule, which would be the logical outcome of the present demoralized conditions in both the country districts and the cities, has had a sobering influence.

The lower classes, who are always on the verge of starvation, are growing bitterly angry against the agitators, who, by these continued strikes, are taking the bread from their mouths, and not only without being incited by the police, but in spite of all the authorities, these classes are threatening reprisals.

It is the intelligent middle class, however, which is beginning to rally to the support of the government in its efforts to restore something like order and public tranquillity. Many of the liberals who fought the government actively before the proclamation of the Emperor's manifesto are now convinced that their leaders blundered frightfully by refusing to lend their support to Count Witte in his difficult task because he had declined to accept the unqualified conditions laid down by them.

They see, now that it is too late, that they missed the great opportunity of becoming the leading influence in the government, and that they, by their inaction, have become a negligible quantity. The leadership which they fondly imagined they exercised has passed over to the extreme socialistic element, with whose extravagant programme for the levelling of all ranks they have nothing in common.

They realize that the restoration of public tranquillity is an immediate necessity, as other-

Continued on third page.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL

Leaves New York at 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 2:45 P. M., arrives New York 9:45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad. New equipment. Special Features. Rock-ballast, dustless roadbed.—Advt.

NEW BILL FOR CASTRO.

Secretary Root Will Have Critchfield Claim Pressed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Secretary of State has discovered a claim against Venezuela which may play an important part in future negotiations with that republic and which, because of its simplicity and absence of all complications, seems likely to afford ground for a peremptory demand for redress from President Castro. In the careful examination of cases pending before the State Department, in which Mr. Root has been engaged ever since he assumed that important office, he came across the claim of George Washington Critchfield, of New-York, against Venezuela, which was filed about a year ago and which does not appear to have been prosecuted with great energy.

An examination of the claim as presented to the State Department immediately aroused Mr. Root's interest, and he sent for Mr. Critchfield, who came from New-York to-day, accompanied by R. S. Rokeby and his attorney, J. Floyd Clarke. The Secretary spent several hours going over the case with these men both before and after the meeting of the Cabinet, and as a result Minister Russell will be immediately instructed to press the claim with all due energy.

It appears that Mr. Critchfield located an asphalt mine in Venezuela in a locality quite distant from the Bermudez asphalt lake and secured from Castro, then dictator, a contract providing that no export tax should be assessed on the asphalt mines. Mr. Critchfield, on the strength of this contract, purchased the property outright and constructed a small railroad from the mine to the coast.

No sooner, however, did he begin to export the asphalt than Castro, in absolute violation of his contract, proceeded to assess an export tax, which rendered the enterprise unprofitable, and Mr. Critchfield was compelled to abandon both mine and railroad. He then returned to the United States and filed with the State Department the claim for damages which has now attracted Secretary Root's attention.

The facts as presented by Mr. Critchfield appear to leave no ground for any counter claim by President Castro, no chance for the allegation that the owner of the mine assisted revolutionists, or other complication of the issue, and for that reason seems likely to present a case which can justly be prosecuted with the utmost vigor and without extensive and tedious investigation or litigation. Of course, the State Department will suspend judgment until Minister Russell has been heard from, but unless there exist extenuating circumstances of which the department has now no knowledge, President Castro will be compelled to reimburse the holder of the contract for the extensive damages his violation of that contract has inflicted, and this without unnecessary delay or equivocation.

ANTI-COX LEADER SUED.

Procter Heirs Ask Accounting from J. N. Gamble, Soapmaker.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Nov. 17.—James N. Gamble, of the Procter & Gamble Company, leader of the anti-Cox movement at the last election and chairman of the honest elections committee, is one of the defendants in a suit brought by Percy Jones and Olivia A. Minister, alleging that Gamble, with the other executors of the will of their grandfather, William Procter, one of the founders of the firm, who died in 1884, conspired to defraud the grandchildren out of $1,237,000.

This amount represents William Procter's share of the $6,500,000 for which the plant was sold to the company in 1890. It is charged that a false appraisement, not valuing the goodwill, cut the share of the Procter heirs to $308,696, but that even this has not been paid. The suit is brought in the federal court.

TO 'FRISCO IN WAGON.

Evangelist and Wife Reach St. Louis on Queer Trip.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harrison, aged evangelists, of No. 80 East 116th-st., New-York, arrived in St. Louis to-day from New-York in a prairie schooner, on their way to California. They left New-York on April 27, and since then have been travelling continually, stopping in various places only long enough to hold gospel service and sell potato knives.

Harrison's plan is to travel about thirty miles daily, stabling his horse for each night in some farmer's barn, while he and his wife sleep in the schooner. The outdoor life, he says, agrees with him, and besides benefiting himself and his wife he feels he is doing some good by preaching the Gospel after his own fashion. His doctrines are the brotherhood of man and the union of all religious denominations.

INFANT FOR SIX MONTHS AT 19.

Morristown Girl Restored to Normal Condition by Election Excitement.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 17.—Miss Mary Scally, known to many people as the "nineteen-year-old infant," has come out of her last infantile condition, and now, after a lapse of six months, is again going among her friends and comrades of her own age, apparently none the worse for her experience.

This is the third and longest attack Miss Scally has had. On the occasion of the two other attacks she was in an infantile condition only a few weeks, but this time she has been six months in thechildish state. The election excitement seemed to restore her to her normal condition. When she first came out of the infant state the young woman seemed to think she was waking from the sleep into which she sank six months ago, and on being told that it was nearing Thanksgiving instead of the Fourth of July, she could hardly credit it.

COAL FAMINE IN TOLEDO.

Shortage Due to Lack of Cars—Fears for Winter.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Toledo, Nov. 17.—In Toledo the coal famine is fast becoming acute. With the local supply in its present condition a severe cold wave would mean untold suffering, with no possible remedy in sight. This condition of affairs is the result of the shortage of freight cars, which is the worst it has been in twenty years, according to coal men and freight people throughout the city.

Two things are directly responsible for this condition. The first is the large shipments of grain and steel. The greatest inconvenience at the present time is being experienced by the lake transports. Navigation is greatly delayed in most cases where a coaler comes in to load. A. G. Blair, of the Blair Coal Company, and E. J. Parks, of the Crescent, say that while so far they have been able to nearly keep their customers supplied, they do not know what they will do when the cold weather comes. Many of the other dealers have served notice that all orders from now on will be filled only as fast as possible, and that no guarantee of promptness can be made.

Twenty trains a day between New York and Buffalo by the New York Central lines.—Advt.

RAILWAY RATE FIGHT.

PRESIDENT HAS WON IT.

Legislation Practically Assured on Lines Laid Down by Mr. Knox.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 17.—The President has practically won his fight for railway rate legislation, according to certain prominent members of both houses of Congress, who have already reached Washington. It is predicted by some of the more influential Senators that the upper house, where the greatest opposition was expected, will, with reasonable expedition, enact a measure which will prove satisfactory to the President, and it is largely to Senator Knox that this condition of affairs is attributed. Senators regard his speech on the subject delivered at Pittsburg, on November 3 as a masterpiece of logical and legal argument.

It appears, moreover, that a number of the more influential Senators have been in close touch with Mr. Knox in course of the recess of Congress and that they have arrived at certain important conclusions on the subject. They now assert their conviction that the legislation outlined by Mr. Knox, which is known to be precisely what the President advocates in his message, will prove both constitutional and salutary. They are convinced that the railway interests have become unreasonably panicky on the subject, but that their fears are groundless; that the anticipation is proving infinitely more injurious than will the working of the law itself; that there exists no little danger in the panicky apprehension entertained by the holders of railroad securities, and doubtless encouraged by the management of certain railroads, but that a speedy enactment of the law advocated by the President will serve to allay this needless alarm and to prove to the railway interests that their fears are unwarranted and groundless.

SENATE READY TO ACT.

Moreover, the Senate appears to have become sensitive to the popular impression that it always proves an obstacle to legislation demanded by the people, and, according to Senators whose views are known, the upper house will meet prepared to heed the President's recommendations and to enact railway rate legislation with all the expedition compatible with careful and painstaking work of so important a character.

In some quarters the desire has been expressed that Senator Knox should prepare the bill which is ultimately to become a law, but it is doubtful if the Senator from Pennsylvania will yield to this wish. Although he appreciates the compliment implied, he is reluctant to assume even the important part which he must inevitably play as a result of his exceptional command of the subject and his entire sympathy with the views of the President. He regards himself as a new Senator, and feels that it would be unbecoming for him to undertake the preparation of a measure which would make its author famous. Nevertheless, he is so generally regarded in the Senate as the champion of railway rate legislation and the able apostle of the President's doctrine that he will be unable to escape a considerable share of the credit.

RESULT OF COMPROMISE IN THE END.

It is expected that numerous measures designed to put into effect the legislation advocated by the President will be introduced in both Houses of Congress, and that the measure as finally enacted will be the result of a number of compromises and adjustments, and that it will probably bear the name of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, in accordance with the custom of both Houses of Congress of permitting the chairman of a committee to introduce any measure which has been envolved from various propositions and finally perfected in committee, or which having been reported by the committee is finally perfected on the floor of the chamber, even though when finally enacted it may bear no appreciable resemblance to the measure originally reported.

Of course, it is not expected that such a measure can be passed without opposition. Senator Foraker whose statement published on October 27, is regarded as by far the ablest argument against the proposed legislation, is expected to lead the opposition, and it is believed in some quarters that Senator Elkins will join the forces of the Ohio Senator, but that the President's recommendations will ultimately prevail and that victory for those who will champion them is now in sight is freely predicted by members of Congress, who seldom err in their estimate of a legislative situation.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION.

It will be remembered that in concluding his Pittsburg speech Senator Knox outlined the proposed legislation in the following words:

A very short and simple law would reach the root of the trouble. It should provide that the tolls collected by common carriers and the practices pursued by them should be just, fair and reasonable. The power to determine these tolls and practices should rest with the railroads, and not be interfered with except upon complaint and after full hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission should have the power, if it finds the complaint well founded, to declare what shall be a just, fairly remunerative and reasonable rate or practice to be charged or followed in place of the one declared to be unreasonable.

This order of the commission should take effect within such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the commission in the order, and should be final, subject only to attack from unlawfulness in the federal courts, where it would have to stand or fall on its merits.

Such an act, with suitable provision for the regulation of joint rates and rates upon traffic of international carriers, would go to the full extent of and no further than the recommendations made by the President in his last annual message.

Mr. Knox might have also added:

"In his forthcoming message."

It is possible that Congress may deem it wiser to create a body other than the Interstate Commerce Commission to which to intrust the important duties outlined above but that would not, it is believed, in anyway vitiate the principle for which the President and Senator Knox contend.

BARTENDER'S FORTUNE A FICTION.

Used Mythical Legacy as Lever to Open Purses of Friends.

Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 17 (Special).—James Richard Floyd, the local bartender who a few months ago gave out the information that an aunt in Long sland had left him $90,000, has been proved an impostor. He never received a cent from the estate, but on the strength of his statements he received considerable money from confiding friends. He was married to a young widow in East Onondaga who owned a hotel, but she recently obtained separation papers from him.

Floyd spent the honeymoon at the Hotel Normandie, in New-York, but the two weeks' bill was never settled.

FIGHT OVER CARNEGIE ORGAN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Nov. 17.—Word comes from East McKeesport that the First Presbyterian Church there is torn by dissension over a Carnegie organ. Half of the members want to put the organ out and half are fighting to hold it.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

PRESIDENT AND TARIFF.

HE PLEASES EVERYBODY.

Expected Utterance in Message Will Relegate Question to Congress.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 17.—The President appears to have discussed the subject of the tariff with extreme felicity in his forthcoming annual message, for members of Congress, both "stand-patters" and "readjusters," who say they have read the section dealing with this important subject express themselves as well pleased with his utterance. It is asserted that the President frankly states his own opinion that there are certain schedules which call for some modification, expresses his confidence in the ability of Congress to deal adequately and efficiently with the subject when the proper time for such readjustment arrives, and adds that the subject is so delicate a one that he deems it best to leave to the discretion of the legislative body the determination of the time when such readjustment shall become imperative and the extent to which the modifications, when undertaken, shall go.

The "stand-patters" assert that this is all they could ask; that they fully appreciate that there are schedules which should be modified, could that be done without a disturbance of business conditions out of all proportion to the good to be attained; that when these needed modifications become sufficiently numerous to warrant any overhauling of the tariff law they will be the first to appreciate the fact, and that they will not hesitate to undertake the task, however difficult it may be.

Those who favor readjustment say that while they would have welcomed more assistance from the President they fully appreciate the logic of his position and regard Congress as the proper authority to determine when and to what extent the schedules should be modified, and they are confident that in due time the Republican majority will appreciate the necessity of taking the initiative in this regard. They assert, moreover, that it will not be the operation performed on the tariff law by Republican majorities in both houses of Congress which will prove injurious to the patient, but the dread and anticipation of such an operation, and that if left to itself Congress will carefully watch the growing necessity for such an operation, and when the proper moment arrives will perform it so quietly and expeditiously that comparatively little harm to the business of the country can ensue. The "readjusters" also appreciate the wisdom which has led the President to avoid complicating the issues before Congress with a tariff discussion at a time when he so earnestly desires prompt and effective railway rate legislation.

The course of the President in discussing the subject of the tariff in his message to Congress is in marked contrast to that which he pursued a year ago when he finally struck from the proofs of his message all reference to the subject. When the President first drafted his message of a year ago it contained the paragraph:

"On the tariff I shall communicate with you later," but when he showed the proofs to members of Congress, they urged him to strike out this announcement, Speaker Cannon being especially urgent on the subject. They represented that the sentence could operate only to unsettle business and that there was no occasion for giving public notice of a subsequent message of this character. As a result, the President omitted the line, and when subsequent conferences with the leaders of both houses had demonstrated the futility of urging any readjustment at the time, the President refrained from all public communication with Congress on the subject.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON DECEMBER 5.

Washington, Nov. 17.—It has been decided that the President's forthcoming annual message to the Congress will be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives on Tuesday, December 5. The first day of the session will be occupied fully by routine business of the two branches of Congress. The Senate will take an adjournment soon after meeting on account of the death of Senator Platt of Connecticut. The House will be busy probably throughout the day in effecting its organization and drawing the seats of the members.

REPORT ON TYPE OF CANAL TO-DAY.

The Board of Consulting Engineers Expected to Decide.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The full board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission met this morning for an all-day session. It is expected that the final decision as to the character of the canal to be built will be reached to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT'S LODGE COMPLETED.

All Things Ready for His Winter Trip to Virginia—Turkeys in Waiting.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Richmond, Nov. 17.—President Roosevelt's hunting lodge in the woods near Scottsville, which has been undergoing extensive repairs, is now completed and ready for occupancy. Chimneys have been added to the building, with fireplaces upstairs and down. The largest of these, on the first floor, has been supplied with every cooking appliance so that the head of the nation can prepare his own meals.

When the President comes to the Virginia woods to hunt this winter he will find game plentiful. Several flocks of wild turkeys, one of them containing fifteen birds, have taken up their abode at the lodge in the absence of other occupants.

CARNEGIE PAYS $1,000 FOR MEAL.

Sends Check to Engineer Whose Dinner Pail He Emptied Years Ago.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Nov. 17.—Fred Fleck, an old locomotive engineer of the Pennsylvania road, has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie inclosing a check for $1,000 to pay for a luncheon which Mr. Carnegie ate in Fleck's engine cab years ago when he was riding with the engineer. Mr. Carnegie, it appears, was ravenously hungry, and ate the contents of Fleck's dinner pail, allowing the engineer to go hungry. He has now paid for that meal.

FIVE NEW CARDINALS ANNOUNCED.

Pope Gives Out List of Prelates To Be Promoted at Consistory in December.

Rome, Nov. 17.—A definite list of the cardinals to be created at the Consistory on December 11 was given out semi-officially to-night. The list comprises five prelates—Monsignor Cagaino de Azevedo, majordomo of the Vatican; Archbishop Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, of Rio Janeiro; Archbishop Spinola, of Seville; Archbishop Samasa, of Erlau, Hungary, and Monsignor Cavallari, Patriarch of Venice.

The Pope succeeded so well in keeping the secret of his intention to honor his successor in the patriarchate of Venice that nobody, not even his intimates, suspected it, with the result that scores of other candidates were spoken of for the fifth red hat.

ROCKEFELLER ENGAGES MONTAGUE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Richmond, Va., Nov. 17.—Friends of Governor Montague announce that he has accepted an offer from John D. Rockefeller to become New-York counsel for several oil corporations, and that he will leave Virginia for the metropolitan city as soon as his present term of office expires in January.

SAILORS' SHORT BATTLE.

Tame Three-Round Bout at Tom Sharkey's Is English Victory.

"Cockayne," one of the fighters among the tackles of the British fleet, easily beat young Jack Riene, of the Kearsarge, last night in a three-round bout at Tom Sharkey's Uptown Club.

It was all English, and the audience didn't like it a bit. Tom Sharkey had to interfere when the crowd became too boisterous. The crowd first showed its temper when Collins, the champion of the American squadron, did not appear. It was explained that he had been "reduced" for overstaying shore liberty, and no effort on the part of outsiders could get him on shore.

"Riene" is supposed to be the champion of his class, but when the gong sounded it was seen that he would have little show with the English tar.

In the first round "Cockayne" landed on the Yankee boy in any place he wished. Reine was plucky, and came back gamely with a few telling blows, but the Englishman simply smothered him, driving him to the ropes and finally into his corner, when the gong sounded. In the second round he got to Reine's head and face, going for a knockout to his mouth with his left and right. Reine took the count, but was up again. "Cockayne" then hammered his opponent to end the fight as soon as possible. Reine came up for the third round groggy but willing, and was tottering when Sharkey called the fight off.

No decision was given by Sharkey, but he said the cup for which the men fought would go to Cockayne as having made the best showing. Arthur Donovan, of the British fleet, was Cockayne's second, and Billy Rodenkamp was in the American's corner.

The hall was packed. Jake Kilrain, "John L.'s" old adversary, made a speech. Several minor bouts between club members were boxed. No officer of the fleet was present, and only a few jackies. The crack men of either fleet when they meet will not fight in any place like Tom Sharkey's.

HUNT INDIAN MURDERER.

Canadian Inspector and Constables Conduct Case Under Difficulties.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 17.—Inspector McInnes and two constables arrived in this city to-day on their way back from the Cat Lake district, which is more than a thousand miles due north of Minnesota. Last spring a band of Indians went to the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Cat Lake and told of a murder committed in their settlement last winter. The report reached Regina and Inspector McInnes set out by canoe and dog train to round up the murderer.

Cat Lake is really a string of one hundred and fifty lakes, among which no white man could find his way, so Indian guides were procured. The party lived on fish, which they caught day by day. Upon arrival at the Indian settlement they found that an Indian, named Tushwegah, had murdered Geesigoose, another Ojibway. Securing evidence was extremely difficult, and several Indians utterly refused to tell what they knew.

The murderer had concealed himself in the bush. After several days' hunting he was located, and, with the police, returned to Kenora by canoe. Owing to the distance from civilization at which the witnesses live, the case will not be tried until spring, when they will come down by canoe.

ARMOURS MAKE CHARGES.

Chicago Men Accused of $40,000 Blackmail Attempt.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—William S. McSwain and William Cole, his brother-in-law, were arrested to-day, charged with attempting to blackmail J. Ogden Armour and other members of Armour & Co. for $40,000 in connection with the Beef Trust investigation by means of letters which they are alleged to have stolen from the files of Armour & Co.

McSwain was employed by Armour & Co. for four years as a stenographer. Since the recent Beef Trust investigation was begun, it is charged, McSwain has taken letters from the files of the concern. Three weeks ago, it is said, McSwain went to Armour and threatened to turn the letters over to federal officers unless Armour paid $40,000. Mr. Armour refused to listen to the proposal. McSwain, it is alleged, made similar demands on other officers of Armour & Co.

With the hope of leading McSwain and his companion into a trap, several meetings were held between McSwain and Mr. Rosenthal, attorney for the packing company.

"At each of these meetings," said Mr. Rosenthal, "the sum was gradually reduced until McSwain agreed to give up the letters for $15,000. A meeting was arranged with him at the Auditorium Hotel, where it was agreed $10,000 would be paid him on the delivery of the letters and $5,000 a week later."

When McSwain and Cole appeared at the hotel this afternoon they were arrested by detectives.

HENKEL TO BE REAPPOINTED.

President Has Decided to Make Marshal His Own Successor.

Washington, Nov. 17.—President Roosevelt has decided to reappoint William Henkel as United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York. Marshal Henkel was indorsed by Senator Platt, of New-York, and also by the judges of the federal courts of the southern jurisdiction of New-York.

Marshal Henkel has served two terms. Third term appointments are rare in political offices, and for this reason the marshal and his friends feel doubly flattered. Marshal Henkel is the Republican leader in the 18th Assembly District. He is a New-Yorker by birth, and was educated in the public schools. He has acted for his district in the local and State conventions, and in 1892, with Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, represented his Congress district at the Minneapolis convention which renominated President Harrison. He was appointed to his present office by President McKinley in 1898. He is a member of the Republican County Committee.

DIVORCED AND MARRIED IN 3 MINUTES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 17.—A special dispatch from Muscatine, Iowa, says Guy Stickney has broken the matrimonial record for the State by getting a divorce at 3:15 p. m. and marrying Mrs. Josephine Haight three minutes later. The new Mrs. Haight waited downstairs while the bridegroom-to-be obtained his divorce upstairs.

"ADREA" PLAYED BY GASLIGHT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Nov. 17.—The lighting apparatus of the Belasco Theatre last night broke down, and Mrs. Leslie Carter was compelled to play two acts of her "Adrea" by gaslight. It was necessary to lay a line of gaspipe across the stage before the place could be lighted. Mrs. Carter directed this herself, while the audience waited in darkness.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Omaha, Nov. 17.—A. J. Seaman, an eccentric bond buyer of Omaha, who lives on nine cents a day, is receiving hundreds of letters from women in all parts of the country who wish to marry him. Seaman's story was printed in the Sunday papers, and the letters proposing marriage came in hundreds. To those inclosing a stamp Seaman is answering by a postal card, making one cent on each application.

OLCOTT A CANDIDATE.

PLOT, SAY HALPIN MEN.

Senator Platt Partly Withdraws Opposition to Governor.

Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott last night formally announced himself as a candidate for the presidency of the county committee to succeed William Halpin.

Mr. Halpin's friends assert that the opposition to his re-election is inspired by Thomas F. Ryan, and that the underlying reason for it is a plot on the part of the Ryan interests to have control of the Board of Aldermen as well as a strong foothold at Albany, thus giving Mr. Ryan a strategic position in traction affairs and making it certain that future subways will be built by the Ryan Metropolitan interests.

Senator Platt last night at the Gotham Hotel made it clear that he is not antagonistic to Governor Higgins. The friends of State Chairman Odell say that this is an indication that Senator Platt will try to enlist Governor Higgins to the contest for sontrol of the Republican organization in the city and State.

Seven or eight district leaders called on Senator Platt yesterday. The Senator spent a good part of the day in conference with ex-Congressman L. E. Quigg and William Barnes, jr., planning the campaign for the capture of the Republican county organization in December and the work of opposing State Chairman Odell throughout the State afterward.

Congressman Olcott's statement, announcing his candidacy, was as follows:

If my friends in the Republican organization believe that my services as president of the county committee in the existing situation can be availed of with better results than those of others who might be considered, I shall not resist their views. I have always been an active Republican, but would not select myself to be president of the county committee. The requests that have come to me since election day, however, have been so many, and have come from Republicans so high in the esteem of the party and the people that I do not feel it right to set up my personal preferences against their judgment. If, therefore, I am voted for by a majority of the members of the committee, I shall accept the office.

Senator Platt was seen at the Hotel Gotham, in 5th-ave., his winter home, and asked if he knew that Congressman Olcott had announced his candidacy for the county committee.

"Yes," said the Senator; "I saw Mr. Olcott to-day and know all about it. I think there is no doubt about his election as Halpin's successor."

"Is it true, Senator, that Mr. Olcott is the President's choice for the head of the county committee?" Mr. Platt was asked.

"Mr. Olcott was discussed along with others, and the President liked the looks of him better than any one else," said Mr. Platt.

"Does your plan of reorganization extend to Brooklyn?"

"It certainly does," said Mr. Platt.

"How does Woodruff stand? Is he with you?"

"I haven't seen Mr. Woodruff for some time. He wrote me a few days ago, saying he was coming to Washington in December to look after his lame ducks."

"Does the scope of the reorganization take in the entire State?"

"Not just now. The first thing is the reorganization of the county committee. The other things can wait."

"In a recent interview you were quoted as saying you were unalterably opposed to the renomination of Governor Higgins, and that you would oppose him to the last, and you gave various reasons for your attitude. Do you still maintain that attitude?" he was asked.

"I have partially withdrawn that opposition," said Mr. Platt.

"You were quoted in interviews given at Washington and in this city as predicting the re-election of Mayor McClellan," it was suggested.

"I never gave any such interviews," said Mr. Platt.

"Were you for Ivins?"

"I sat on a back seat and told the boys to go it," said Senator Platt, with a broad smile.

"Several district leaders called on you today. Did you receive assurances of their support in the contest for control of the county committee?"

"Some of them gave assurances and some of them were extremely reticent. Some of them talked freely about Halpin."

The Senator's callers yesterday included ex-Congressman Quigg, William Barnes, jr., Postmaster Willcox and the following district leaders: William H. Ten Eyck, John P. Windolph, Frank Raymond, Charles B. Page, Isaac Newman, Edwin F. Merwin, Louis J. Hoeninger and Herman Joveshof. Senator Elsberg called the Senator up on the telephone and told him he would call on Monday, and Tax Commissioner Strasbourger told a Tribune reporter last night that he, too, would see the Senator on Monday.

William Barnes, jr., chairman of the State Executive Committee, is still in town. It was said late last night that he would stay here for a week or two and manage the campaign against Mr. Halpin. State Chairman Odell has called a meeting of the district leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for Monday.

Tax Commissioner Strasbourger, a close personal friend of Mr. Odell, who said last night that he was going to see Senator Platt on Monday, when asked if he was against the re-election of President Halpin, said:

I am strongly for Mr. Halpin's re-election. So are practically all of the district leaders with whom I have talked. I know that he has worked like a Trojan for the last two years to get the organization in this county in a better fighting trim, and I believe in honoring a man who does his best in a trying position, such as the one he occupies. If he is removed from the presidency of the county committee, there is good reason to fear that the work that he and ex-Governor Odell have done in indexing the voting population of this city, thus strengthening the hands of the State Superintendent of Elections and making it impossible for Tammany to vote thousands of repeaters and floaters, will all be lost. I am not saying anything against former presidents of th county committee, but I do say that the present policy of the Republican organization in this city is one of uncompromising hostility toward Tammany Hall, while in former years the policy of the organization usually was one of subserviency to Tammany Hall.

The present policy, followed up for three or four years will turn this city over to the Republicans, who by that time will be in a position to demonstrate in this city, as they are doing in the State and nation, that the Republican party is the one best qualified to govern. Halpin was overruled several times in the last campaign by the district leaders outvoting him. He was right in each instance, and the district leaders were wrong. It is absurd to blame him for defections. The voters cast their ballots as they wanted to. No one could control them. The showing this time was better than the showing in the Low-Van Wyck-Tracy campaign. We have captured the Board of Aldermen, increased our representation in the legislature and split the Democratic party in two. I am going to see Senator Platt on Monday, and I shall take pleasure in telling him some of these things.

William M. Ivins was quoted yesterday as saying that he thought a reorganization was called for, when an organization that had polled 300,000 for a Presidential candidate and 260,000 for its Governor candidate mustered only 138,000 for its candidate for Mayor. He refused, however, to criticize any one, as his re-entry into politics was so recent.