been made. He added that while Mr. Morgan had been alert neither he nor Mr. Morgan had any desire to prevent any one from voting who had a right to do so. "All we want," he said, "is to secure an honest and fair election."

TAMMANY CALLS DOWN MORGAN.

The meeting at Tammany Hall yesterday was held on a hurry call after the experiences of the first day of registration. As a result of the reports of what had happened in the different districts on the first registration day a committee was sent to call on Mr. Morgan and represent to him that he had no power to instruct election inspectors to challenge from his enormous lists. It was also decided to have at least one lawyer present at every registration place on the remaining days of registration to protect Democrats who might be challenged by the Morgan deputies. It was resolved also that the Tammany Hall law committee should hold daily meetings between now and election day to prepare the necessary papers to mandamus boards of election inspectors who refuse to register citizens entitled to vote. Two watchers will also be sent to every registration booth. Section 30 of the Election law permits this, but Tammany had not thought it necessary to send watchers for registration days. Immediately after the meeting yesterday morning watchers' blanks were delivered to the district leaders and within two hours there were two Democratic watchers stationed in each of the 895 election districts in the county.

SCHEME TO DELAY VOTING.

The meeting of the committee was held behind closed doors, but afterward this official report of the proceedings was given out:

"It was the consensus of opinion of the members of the executive and law committees that the Morgan challenge lists were instigated by Governor-Chairman Odell for the purpose not so much of keeping down to a low mark the Democratic registration as of intimidating the Democratic voters on election day, and thus preventing, by congesting the voting places, the full and normal Democratic vote from being cast. The putting of a challenge to a voter on an average consumes about five minutes' time before the board of registry are finished with him. The polls are open about 600 minutes, so that it is obvious what an unscrupulous delay and effect this challenging process would be expected to have upon the regular Democratic majority of voters in the greater city."

Thomas Foley of the Second Assembly district reported that two men out of three were challenged in the lodging house election districts; that in one district, where 110 men were registered, 54 of them were down for challenges, and in another where 508 were registered, 350 names were sent in by Morgan to be challenged.

John F. Ahearn of the Fourth said that his experience was the same as Mr. Foley's; that 2,878 men had registered, which was an increase over the first day's registration in 1900, and that 195 men had been challenged on Friday in his district. He said that former Alderman Thomas Sheils, who had been a resident there for thirty-five years and active in politics in the district, had been challenged.

Bernard Martin of the Fifth had the same story to tell. His registration increased 500 votes over 1900.

Timothy P. Sullivan of the Sixth stated that last year there were 8,400 votes cast in his district, and that on Friday Morgan had sent up a list of 13,611 names which he ordered challenged. In one election district where there were 300 votes cast last year they had a list of 1,100 names. He said that the Morgan men were told to use their own discretion about challenging the voters. Mr. Sullivan also stated that the orders received from Morgan directed the inspectors to challenge, whereupon Mr. Knox, chairman of the law committee, said that the inspectors had no right to take any such instructions from Mr. Morgan; that they were under the supervision of the Bureau of Elections.

THIRTY DAY MEN NOT CHALLENGED

Mr. Sullivan and all the other leaders in their reports stated that in no instance were thirty day men challenged, which was an indication that the Republicans were bringing in thirty day men to vote.

F. J. Sullivan of the Eighth said that an old resident of his district, Mr. Rothman of 73 Eldridge street, was told by the Morgan men when he presented himself to register that according to the list he was dead and that if he insisted upon registering he would be arrested. He was arrested and taken before a magistrate, who declared him to be alive. He subsequently registered.

William Dalton of the Eleventh complained of the great influx of thirty day colored voters. He also stated that out of 2,889 challenges that have been issued by Morgan for his district, there were three or four hundred names in every election district except the Eighteenth, which is a strong Republican district. In this district there were only twenty-one challenges.

Matthew Donohue of the Twenty-first said that 2,500 citizens of his district were on the Morgan list to be challenged.

Mr. Lantry of the Twenty-second said that three-quarters of the Democratic voters of his district were challenged, that several prominent citizens, including clergymen, had been challenged, and that most of the polling places in his district were congested by a crowd of men who were unable to register because of the time taken in challenging them, and that nearly in every instance it took five to ten minutes to swear the challenged man.

James J. Martin of the Twenty-seventh reported that he had noticed an attempt to colonize his district with thirty day voters; that the registration is 800 short of what it was in 1900, which was a good indication for the Democratic party.

Thomas Rush of the Twenty-ninth said that 2,000 of the voters of his district were down for challenges; that the registration was 600 lighter than it had been in 1900, and that he considered that an encouraging sign.

Senator Frawley of the Thirty second district complained that he had a great deal of trouble with the Morgan men over challenging the Democratic voters. He said that 1,000 more registered than on the first day of 1900.

Reports were made that negro colonization was particularly marked in the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth.

PROTEST PRESENTED.

The Tammany Committee reached Supt. Morgan's office at about 8:45 o'clock and for an hour went over with him their chief objections to his methods of challenging. They had their complaint in written form as follows:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic-Republican organization of New York county (Tammany Hall) held this morning, its Assembly district representatives reported that wholesale challenges were made yesterday which tended to delay registration of citizens entitled thereto. The attempted justification of the registration officers was the order issued by you dated Oct. 13, 1904, as follows:

To the Board of Registry:

Inclosed I hand you herewith six copies of list of names for challenge, one for each member of the registry board. If any person attempts to register upon any of the names from the address given for such names, you are hereby directed to challenge such person forthwith and administer to him the challenge oath contained in section 24, subdivision 6 of the general election law. The two additional copies which are herewith inclosed you will deliver to the captains of the election district on duty at your place of registration—one to the captain of the Democratic party and one to the captain of the Republican party—for such use as they desire to make of them. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

We regard the issuance of this order as an unwarranted assumption of power on your part and a usurpation of the authority given by law to the registration officers and in violation of Section 418 of the Penal Code, which makes it an offense as well for a public official as for a private citizen to intimidate voters or to delay or embarrass the registration or voting of qualified electors.

The list of persons to be challenged in each election district which emanated from your office and which accompanied the above order contained in many instances the names of more than twice as many persons as have voted in such election districts at preceding elections. Many of the inspectors, mistakenly assuming you to be their superior officer, openly stated that your instructions left them no discretion and that they were obliged under your order to challenge every person on the list without the exercise on their part of the personal judgment which the law requires them to use and the personal responsibility which the law imposes on them, refusing to assign any reason for their action other than the direction contained in your order.

As glaring examples of the wrong and injustice worked by your order we cite the following:

In the Fourth Assembly district the list of names sent to be challenged numbered 7,455. You challenged substantially the entire vote of the district.

In the Sixth Assembly district your list contains 13,641 names, notwithstanding the fact that the highest vote cast in recent years in that Assembly district only reached about 8,000. In six election districts of this Assembly district, more than 1,000 names were sent to be challenged in each of these election districts, while the fact is that at no time heretofore in either of these districts has the vote cast exceeded the number of 400.

In the Eleventh Assembly district 3,686 names have been sent to the inspectors to be challenged.

In one election district of the Fifteenth Assembly district 1,055 names have been sent for challenge, over two and a half times the number of voters in the election district.

Many similar instances exist in other districts.

On the list furnished by you of people to be challenged appear the names of clergymen, merchants, artisans, laborers and other reputable citizens who have resided in and voted from their present residences for many years.

The arbitrary nature of these instructions appears when we consider that under them a son acting as an election inspector, who lived in the same house with his father and knew him to be a qualified voter, might be obliged to challenge him and to dispute his right to register and vote. By obeying your instructions the inspectors appointed pursuant to the statute would become mere puppets and your will would be substituted for the discretion which the law imposes upon them.

The effect of these bogus wholesale challenges would be to greatly hinder and delay the taking of the vote on election day as well as the previous registration of voters, and practically disfranchise many qualified citizens.

Wholly independent of party considerations and in the interest of the general public, we ask most respectfully that some reason be assigned by you why these challenges have been directed at this time.

We believe that every citizen lawfully entitled should be allowed to register and vote and that his right to do this must be protected or else suffrage becomes a farce. We also believe that no man not entitled to vote should under any circumstances be permitted to register or to vote; but, being a qualified voter, that no citizen should be allowed to be intimidated by a public official or private citizen, and that all good citizens should combine to safeguard the citizen's rights irrespective of party affiliations.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee of the before named organizations to bring these facts and considerations to your attention and to ask you to take such immediate action as will prevent the reoccurrence or continuance of the wrongs of which we complain. Yours very truly,

CHARLES H. KNOX, M. WARLEY PLATZEK,
JAMES J. MARTIN, TIMOTHY P. SULLIVAN,
WALTER S. LOGAN, ROBERT E. DEVO,
JOHN F. AHEARN,

MORGAN WILL WITHDRAW THE ORDER.

After the conference was over the Tammany men said that Mr. Morgan had promised to make answer to their complaint after he had given it due consideration, and Mr. Logan declared that he had been given to understand that Mr. Morgan's order to the Board of Registry would be qualified by another order, releasing the registry officers from making challenges and putting that duty on Mr. Morgan's own deputies.

Mr. Morgan said that he had assured the committee that they were laboring under a misapprehension of the facts.

"The committee seemed to be very much exercised," he said, "over the possibility of there being so many challanges. They feared that a wholesale swearing in of voters on election day would so delay matters in the polling places that many persons would have to wait a considerable time in line before they got their ballots and that some latecomers might lose their votes because of being in line when the polls closed. That seemed to be their main fear.

"I told them that so far as persons on the challenge list are concerned, every one would be investigated before election, and that as fast as a man was found to be eligible to vote his name would be removed from the list. Many challenges will be withdrawn in that way, and I do not anticipate that swearing in of votes will block the business of any poll."

Mr. Morgan explained the fact that there are many more names on the challenge list in some districts than there are voters by saying that for three or four months his deputies have been making a canvass of the city, getting the name of every person who is not qualified to vote. Their list includes unnaturalized foreigners, persons who have lost their citizenship and those who have not lived in the State or district long enough to fill the requirements. The name of every such person has been entered on the challenge lists.

"In some districts," he declared, "where foreigners predominate, the challenge list is ten times as large as the list of qualified voters. We have put all those who are not qualified on the list, so that they will be challenged promptly if they attempt to register, but there is no doubt that a very large number of them will not attempt to register at all."

NO ORDERS TO ARREST ON CHALLENGE LISTS.

Mr. Morgan said that this system had made the challenge lists bigger than ever this year and that the number was further increased by the addition of the name of any one sent in by either of the parties with a request that the person be challenged. Such requests were sent in by Republican organizations, Mr. Morgan said, and by the leader of one Democratic district. What this district was and how many men these organization challenges affected Mr. Morgan declared that he could not say. He said, however, that every name so sent in had been put on the lists and that orders had been sent out that the men were to be challenged if they attempted to register, but that in no case should they be arrested. Between now and election day, deputies will investigate every such challenge, and the only people who will have to swear in their votes, Mr. Morgan said, will be those who, according to the report of the deputies, are not qualified.

Morgan declared that only a small percentage of those on the challenge lists had been challenged on Friday, which showed that a large percentage of unqualified voters on his list would not attempt to vote at all.

Little Tim Sullivan said after the conference that he had no serious kick at the state of affairs in his district and that he thought that after another day of registration the matter would be so straightened out that there would be clear sailing on election day.

WHO GOT UP THE BOGUS CHALLENGE LIST?

Superintendent of Elections Morgan received word last night that a man was going through the Eighth Assembly district with a list of men to be challenged if they attempted to register. The list was typewritten and the man announced that it had been issued by Mr. Morgan. On the list were the names of a number of the most respectable residents of the district, men who have lived there for a number of years.

Mr. Morgan sent out to find the man who had the list. He said that he hadn't issued any such list and that it was bogus. The list he made of challenges in the district was not typewritten. The man wasn't found, however, although he succeeded in having a number of voters challenged on the strength of the list he carried.

McAdoo Wants Legal Help.

Police Commissioner McAdoo has requested the Corporation Counsel to assign a lawyer to his office next Friday and Saturday, the last two registration days, when he expects to be beset by lawyer politicians of both parties.

WOODRUFF HIES TO THE WOODS.

With a Party of Friends He Goes to His Adirondack Preserve to Hunt Deer.

UTICA, Oct. 15.—The Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn was in this city this afternoon with a party of friends on the way to the Adirondacks in quest of deer. Mr. Woodruff did not appear as if politics was bothering him to any great extent. He ventured the prediction that Roosevelt and Fairbanks were sure winners and that Higgins, while having to overcome considerable adverse sentiment, would be elected to the Governorship.

Beyond this Mr. Woodruff declined to discuss the political situation. Mr. Woodruff and friends were bound for his private preserve at Raquette Lake.

PARKER SPEAKS.

Continued from First Page.

pinos in the fullest sense of the word. When prepared, they may govern themselves, as the Cubans do; unassisted unless asking help; undirected, unless asking advice; untrammelled by our politics, unencumbered by our politicians and uncontrolled by us.

Secretary Taft has said: "A promise to give ultimate independence will be construed by the more violent element disposed to agitation to be a promise to grant independence in the near future and during the present generation. The success of he experiment we are making in the Philippines depends on having the Filipinos understand that we are there for their benefit, but that we expect to stay there indefinitely in working out the good we propose to do them.

"Here we have the issue clearly defined. The Republican party stands for the subjugation of defenceless foreign people. Democracy stands for freedom.

"We relieved Spain of this thorn in her flesh, the Philippines, to plunge it into our own. We paid, and are paying, enormously for the privilege of performing the operation. Spain had been trying to conquer the islands since the early decades of the sixteenth century. She had never quite succeeded. That is not surprising. Every true American would despise a man who would not fight to the last gasp for the land of his fireside and the birthplace of his babes. Did not our illustrious ancestors in the Revolution do so? For what does civilized man revere the memory of Washington? Are not the Irish still chafing under the English yoke? Will the Boer sympathizer refuse his sympathy to the Filipino patriot defending his hearthstone against the Spanish spoiler and tyrant? Do we not honor every man who has been sacrificed at freedom's holy altar?

"When the battleships of our great republic destroyed the Spanish war vessels, the Filipinos hoped the freedom for which they had struggled so long was finally approaching. Our history seemed to guarantee that our ambition would be to see them free, happy and prosperous.

"We perpetually point with pride to our love of liberty. The Republican platform asserts that 'fifty years ago the Republican party came into existence, dedicated among other purposes to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery.' Arresting the extension of human slavery! That sounds well. But it speaks of the virtues of another generation. All the leaders of the Republican party of that day have passed away. In their places have come very different men. We need not point out that which principally differentiates them. It readily suggests itself. But we will refer to one of the results of that difference.

"After our utter defeat of the Spaniards the Republican administration paid to the vain oppressor of the unconquered Filipino $20,000,000 for his uncertain option on his victim's lands, tenements and hereditaments. In the attempt to bolster the option we have wasted over $650,000,000 more of the people's money and sacrificed over 200,000 lives. And the waste of money and the sacrifice of lives are not yet ended if the policy of the Administration is to be continued indefinitely.

"The policy refuses to promise independence for the islanders now, or at any time or upon any conditions. It does not even leave open the door of hope. The administration rails at the Democratic proposal to promise them independence as soon as they are prepared for it. Indeed it suggests to eighty millions of intelligent people, that such a promise would stimulate the vicious to be more vicious, instead of encouraging the improvement which would secure them what they most desire on earth—freedom.

"But I state a proposition. It argues itself. If our people agree that the administration is wrong in threatening by its silence that which it undoubtedly intends—namely, perpetual bondage for the Filipinos—the remedy is in their hands.

"We could have donated to Spain a number of millions and annexed Cuba with equal justice and less suspicion of imbecility than we displayed in acquiring the Philippines. But we have done our duty to Cuba. We have left her to work out her own salvation—to take her place in the march of civilized nations.

"Shall we forbid the Filipinos to hope for independence? Shall we prevent their building up their own civilization and try to force ours upon them? Civilization is a growth, not a disguise; every race must work out its civilization in its own way.

"Our duty to the Filipinos demands a promise of independence. But if it did not, our own interests demand that we be relieved of the Filipinos just as soon as they are reasonably prepared for self-government. A colony holding nation is ever subject to expensive wars with other nations and with its colonies. This necessitates strong garrisons and powerful navies and draws heavily upon the treasury. And history records no instance of a nation receiving from her colonies anything like an adequate return for the blood and treasure spent. England's national debt was doubled by the revolt of the thirteen colonies it had cost her so much to secure.

"The American expansionist, following European argument, alleges that annexation of the Philippines must promote progress, foster commerce and industry and introduce the leaven of civilization into a backward and inferior race. The evidence of history is to the contrary.

"Certainly the claim will not be made that we can ever get back the money that has been taken from the pockets of our taxpayers and wasted on the Philippines. And it is alike certain that but two classes of our people can hope to be benefited by our holding the Philippines—the class which is always hunting for special 'Government' privileges and the class which seeks to make of office-holding a means of livelihood. The latter class in the Philippines comprises some officials of whom a student of conditions there recently said:

"'Of the character of many in office too little cannot be said. At the best they have been inefficient, at the worst dishonest, corrupt and despotic. The islands seem to have succeeded in getting the very dregs of our people.'

"He also said: 'The situation in the Philippines to-day is so terrible that it passes the comprehension of our people at home. Agriculturally the country is for the time ruined. Land is going out of cultivation; the population is ill fed and in some places unable to get work. The country is overburdened with taxation; disease is prevalent, the farm animals dead, the towns in many places in ruins, whole districts in the hands of ladrones, the price of products poor and unremunerative.

"Public opinion has no free expression, newspapers are bought up or are browbeaten into silence; men of influence who criticize the commission are ostracized; the plays produced in the theatre are censored; there is not an organ of expression of the popular voice that is uncontrolled. In private life men are subject to a complete, far reaching, thorough system of espionage. Detectives appear in the guise of servants, and the oath of a single one is enough to destroy a man's reputation, property, liberty, or even life itself.

"This country should hasten to the relief of that situation. I ask of the Republican party whether, if the administration of the United States should be continued in its hands, it proposes to undertake to apply any remedy. Will it enact for the Philippines proper statutes regulating their affairs with some view to their interests? Will it give their perishing shipping interests relief? Will it give them tariff regulations under which they can exist?

"We hold the Philippine Islands. Have we taken proper steps to fulfil the obligations therein assumed? Are the Philippine Islands to-day a self-supporting community? Are not their efforts toward acquiring such position embarrassed at every turn by the legislation we have forced upon them? Had we left them to their own devices they might have dealt with foreign nations. Had we brought them within the United States of America they might have dealt with us. To-day they can do neither.

"Where are the Philippine markets? Where the development of their natural resources? Why should not these islands, asserted by all and conceded by all to have great natural resources, be self-supporting? I warn the Republican party that it is not an unheard of proposition that an oppressed—I use the term advisedly—oppressed people should be restive.

"The true questions which have concerned our relations with the Philippine Islands from the moment of our taking them and which remain to-day utterly untouched for any good to the islands themselves, and the questions which will regulate their future—in other words, the real basis on which the Philippine Islands interest us politically—are: Philippine tariff, Philippine taxation and encouragement of their shipping interests. These matters regulated to the advance of these islands, Philippine independence will appear on the immediate horizon. Continue as we are doing to oppress these people, and one of the most vexed questions that this nation has ever yet been called upon to deal with will confront us interminably. But, aside from the duty we owe the Filipinos to aid them in preparation for the enjoyment of the blessed privileges we possess, we should guard against the danger to ourselves of an imperialism.

The movement is gradual and unperceived of the people. Its ominous progress when discovered leaves open but two courses: submission or resort to violence.

"That our people may never be compelled to choose between these fearful alternatives should be our prayer. But we should work as well as pray. And our work should be to guard the foundation on which our Government rests.

"Its basis is that of declared ideas—ideas that are stronger than battleships and armies—ideas which for more than a century have stimulated our development and which have given promise that our "world mission" shall be not to seize the territory of distant peoples, and rule them with a sceptre of iron, but to establish truth, honor, justice and peace among the nations.

"We must choose whether within our borders the basis of government shall continue to be this idealism or a materialism which is the sure precursor of dissolution, for no nation can endure upon a basis of materialism, however splendid. Prudence requires that the choice be made in time. The time is now.

A brief reception followed Judge Parker's speech and the visitors departed. The independents went right back to New York, but the Avon Beachers took a trip to Kingston for dinner before going home.

LITTAUER'S SHARP TRICKS.

Mr. Kellogg Throws Some Light on His Struggle for Renomination.

Joseph A. Kellogg of Glens Falls, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Twenty-fifth Congress district, where he is running against Lucius N. Littauer, the glove man, was in this city yesterday. Mr. Kellogg had this to say about Mr. Littauer and his doings:

The counties in the district are Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Montgomery and Warren. Mr. Littauer felt that he could control Fulton and Hamilton counties, which constitute one Assembly district, and knew that he could rely upon Senator Brackett for the delegates from Saratoga county. But the feeling against him in Montgomery and Warren counties had become so strong that he realized there would be little hope of securing the delegates from those counties. He and Senator Brackett, therefore, after a stormy contest in the 1902 convention, passed a resolution changing the voting representation of the five counties so that Montgomery and Warren counties united were powerless to outvote Fulton, Hamilton and Saratoga counties. To effect this change it was necessary to secure the vote of one Montgomery delegate, and at the last moment Mr. Littauer proved himself equal to the emergency by persuading Emil Rebell, a Montgomery delegate, to vote for the unfair plan of reapportionment.

Rebell was a Republican postmaster at Fort Plain. He was removed by President Roosevelt on charges alleging that he had withheld portions of the salaries of the clerical force of his office. Notwithstanding this fact Mr. Littauer succeeded in taking care of Rebell by securing a Government position for him in Washington, where he is now employed.

Last January, however, after the official investigators of the glove contract scandal had declared that the charges against Mr. Littauer constituted a clear case of violation of the Federal statute, the revolt in his home counties became so strong that he decided upon a snap Assembly convention of those two counties. At the time the convention was held, on Jan. 26, the severe winter storms rendered the roads in Hamilton county in many instances almost impassable, and, naturally, it was impossible for Mr. Littauer's opponents, who were unprepared for such astonishing tactics, to get out their delegates.

TAFT SPEAKS IN BALTIMORE.

Talks on Government Expenditures and the Philippines Question.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Secretary Taft was the chief speaker here to-night at a great Republican mass meeting. Mr. Taft arrived here from New York about 6 o'clock and met several well known Republicans at the Hotel Rennert before starting for the mass meeting. His address was devoted principally to the justification of governmental expenses, the necessity of building the Panama Canal and an explanation of the Philippine situation.

In the matter of governmental expenses he said the country had expanded, making increases necessary, and it was more of a dereliction of duty to make the country suffer for needed improvements than to indulge in what may be termed a little extravagance to furnish necessities that in the future would prove blessings. Regarding the Panama Canal, he argued that the Democrats, even including Judge Parker were strong advocates of this measure, yet they were unwilling to assume the responsibility of such an expenditure. Of the Filipinos he said they were unfit for self-government, and that the United States was doing more for them as individuals and as a nation than any other country on the face of the earth could do.

S. A. Williams, who was the Republican candidate for Governor last fall, presided at the meeting.

W. E. S. FALES FOR THE SENATE.

Nominated in a Hopelessly Democratic Brooklyn District.

The Republicans in Kings county have completed the list of local candidates to be voted for on Nov. 8 by these nominations:

William E. S. Fales for Senator in the Third district, and Dr. John F. W. Clasing for Assembly in the Eighth district. Mr. Fales, who has been a lifelong resident of Brooklyn, has a picturesque career as a newspaper man and attaché to a Chinese consulship. He has now settled down steadily to law practice. His prospect of wearing a Senatorial toga at Albany next year cannot be considered bright, inasmuch as Senator Thomas H. Cullen, his Democratic opponent, has a normal plurality of about 6,000 behind him.

Dr. Clasing has also a hopeless race for the Assembly before him, his district being one of the Democratic Gibraltars in Kings county.

COCKRAN'S SPECIAL CAR TOUR.

Stumping Trip Until Election—Goes to Butte and Salt Lake.

W. Bourke Cockran will leave this city to-morrow night to begin a speaking tour which will last until Nov. 8. He will visit several States and will travel in a special car. This is his itinerary:

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 18; Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 19; Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20; Davenport, Ia., Oct. 21; Kansas City, Mo., afternoon, Oct. 22; Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 24; Butte, Mon., Oct. 25; Terre Haute, Ind., afternoon, Oct. 28; Indianapolis, Ind., evening, Oct. 28; Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 29; Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 31; Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1; Wilmington, Del., Nov. 2.

Mercer County, N. J., Nominations.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Mercer county Democratic convention, held in this city this afternoon, made the following nominations: State Senator, John T. Bird, Trenton; members of Assembly, William S. D'Ary and Harry Conover, Trenton, and David C. McGalliard, Hamilton Square; Surrogate, George Weigel, Trenton. Mr. Bird, the nominee for Senator, has had two terms in Congress and two terms as a Vice-Chancellor. He is 75 years old.

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This is an innovation which interests not only all PIANOLA owners, but also every person who is contemplating the purchase of a piano-player

THE rapid growth in popular favor of the Pianola as a means of enjoying music in the home has resulted in a demand for an edition of the light music of the day (corresponding to the paper-covered editions of popular fiction), which can be procured at low prices and be accessible in roll form while its popularity is at its height.

Such an edition has been published by the Universal Music Co., and is on sale at Aeolian Hall. The music is all new, perfect and unabridged. The low prices are made possible by putting up the rolls in more economical form and by the large quantities of each roll cut.

Below we instance a few specimen prices—complete catalog sent upon request:

Number	Title	Price
11526	Peggy Brady (*Isle of Spice.*)	Jerome .55
11459	Yankee Land March and Two-Step (*Rogers Bros. in Paris.*)	Hoffmann .80
11425	Girl With the Changeable Eyes	Sloman .60
11452	You're the Flower of My Heart, Sweet Adeline.	O'Hara .65
11434	It's Great to Be Crazy (*Maid and the Mummy.*)	Bowers .65
11389	Bit o' Blarney (*Little of Everything.*)	Helf .85
11456	O'Reilly (*Royal Chef.*)	Jerome .60
11360	My Cosy Corner Girl (*School Girl.*)	Bratton .80
11523	Hyacinth—Intermezzo	Lyon-Hatch .65
11322	Big Indian Chief	Johnson .65
11291	Egypt (*Girl from Kays.*)	Kummer .75
11280	Miller's Daughter (*Three Little Maids.*)	Rubens .50
11032	Violets	Wright .50

In ordering by mail add 8 cents per roll to cover postage; also 25 cents for a pair of patent-end pieces. One pair of end-pieces is sufficient for any number of rolls.

One of the many advantages of the Pianola over any other piano-player now before the public is its enormous and matchless repertory. On Oct. 1, 1904, the complete Pianola catalog contained 12,978 selections.

This immense collection comprises all that has been written for the pianoforte which is worth hearing.

By arrangement with music publishers all over the world, they send us advance copies of their latest productions. Whatever is considered worthy is immediately placed in the Pianola repertory, thus keeping owners of the instrument fully abreast of the times.

In many cases, new compositions are available for the Pianola before they can be obtained in the form of sheet music, while with the light operas of the day it frequently happens that Pianola owners have become familiar with their best numbers long before the opportunity has been presented of seeing the productions themselves in the theatre.

The ownership of a Pianola not only enables one to enjoy the great classics *but also carries with it a complete command of the entire musical situation such as the daily papers afford in regard to the daily news of the world.*

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

FREAK ARREST OF BAUSCH.

HE SWORE HIS NAME IN YESTERDAY—NOT PINCHED AGAIN.

Supt. Morgan Guesses It Was a Mistake—Bausch Guesses He Will Sue for Damages—Uptown Merchant Arrested in About the Same Way by Morgan Deputy

When former Coroner Jacob E. Bausch, who was arrested Friday night when he attempted to register, was arraigned yesterday in the Essex Market police court, the only person to appear against him was Policeman Lope of the Delancey street station, who arrested him. No one representing Supt. Morgan was in court, and the policeman was unable to explain what crime Bausch was charged with when locked up.

"Have you any complaint?" asked Magistrate Moss.

"No sir," replied the policeman, "the chairman of the board of registry in the polling place at 578 Grand street, a man named Melrose, said he was acting under instructions and ordered me to lock Bausch up. We have a list of names, and Bausch is on it."

"Did you telephone Mr. Morgan last night to be here?" asked the Magistrate.

"The sergeant did," replied the policeman.

"It is an outrage upon the rights of a citizen to lock him up in this manner," said the Magistrate.

"We are under instructions," pleaded the policeman.

"I don't care whose instructions you are under," continued the Magistrate. "You should not lock up anybody without having some evidence that a crime was committed, or a law violated. You policemen should use common sense and judgment about making arrests. Every man's liberty is dear to him."

"I want to say this," said the former Coroner, "that I have lived in this ward for 13 years, and I have lived for 8 years at 32 Lewis street, the house I wanted to register from. I live there with my wife, a grown up daughter and a son, and last night when I went to the polling booth I was informed that my name was on the Morgan list, and the chairman of the board of registry informed me that his instructions were to have me arrested. I was taken to the station house and put in a cell until the arrival of a City Magistrate. I want to waive examination in this case."

"There is nothing against you and I must discharge you," said the Magistrate.

"But they refuse to allow me to register," continued Bausch. "What redress have I? Can't I have this official arrested on a charge of oppression?"

"You had better seek legal advice and see if you cannot mandamus the board to enroll you," said the Magistrate.

Abraham Grossman of 370 Madison street, who was arrested by the same policeman in the same polling place under similar circumstances, was discharged. None of Supt. Morgan's men was present to prosecute, and the policeman said that Grossman was arrested simply because he was on the "list."

"Supposing you had a list of all the voters of the city and all marked 'dead,'" asked the Magistrate, "would you arrest everybody who appeared at the polling place?"

"I would arrest everybody I could from the list," answered the policeman.

Former Coroner Bausch said afterward "This is a scheme not only to intimidate voters, but to prevent them from even registering. Here I am actually prevented from registering. The police who have the list sent them by Morgan have instructions to lock up every one whose name is on it before they are registered. I offered to swear in my name, but they would not let me. I was arrested without a warrant, upon no charge other than that my name was on a slip of paper, and then let go without even the semblance of a charge being made against me in the court.

"If this is allowed to stand it is within the power of Morgan and his deputies to prevent thousands of men from even registering. Many men after being locked up the way I was will be scared from going back and repeating the attempt. If I am interfered with when I go to register again I shall apply for warrants for the arrest of Supt. Morgan, the board of registry and the policeman on a charge of conspiracy. Outside of these I intend to sue all concerned for damages for false arrest and imprisonment."

Mr. Bausch returned to the polling place last night and resolved to get his name on the voting list or go to jail again in the attempt. He had Magistrate Moss nearby to accept bail for him in case he was arrested again. The inspector informed him that the challenge still held good, but Mr. Bausch swore in his registration and was not again arrested.

Capt. O'Connor of the Delancey street police station gave orders yesterday that the police were to make arrests only on the complaint of the inspectors at the polls. It was said that Mr. Bausch was arrested because the policeman at the polling place thought he was expected to take in all persons on Morgan's list who attempted to register. That isn't what the policeman said.

Supt. Morgan said last night that he had not investigated the arrest of ex-Coroner Bausch, but that he presumed that Bausch's name had been placed on the challenge list on which names are put at the request of either political party and that in that case he should only have been challenged and not arrested.

Charles Overton, a merchant, who lives at 17 Livingston place, went to register yesterday at the polling place of the Thirteenth election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district.

Benjamin Blumenthal, a deputy from the office of State Superintendent of Elections Morgan, told Mr. Overton that he was not entitled to vote. The merchant insisted that he was a qualified voter and had lived at his present address for three years.

"I don't think you live there," said the deputy.

"But I know that I do and I am going to register," responded the merchant.

Mr. Overton was arrested and taken to the Yorkville police court, where the circumstances were related to Magistrate Ommen.

"Why did you arrest this man?" the Magistrate asked the deputy.

"His name was on my list which was given me in the office of the Superintendent of Elections. He does not live at that address," the deputy replied.

"Have you investigated to find out if that is a fact?"

"No, sir. The name was on the list and I went by that."

"You had no right to arrest this man. You don't know now whether or not he lives there. He is a reputable business man and a little investigation would have shown you that he has a right to vote. He is discharged," announced the Magistrate.

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"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

CHALLENGE MAYOR'S CLERK.

Mattie Dobbins Had to Swear In His Vote—He Was "On the List."

Matthew J. Dobbins, familiarly known as "Mattie" in the City Hall where he is executive clerk in the Mayor's office at $1,800 a year, was told when he tried to register at 88 Madison street last night, that he was challenged. Dobbins's home is at 45 Catherine street and he has never lived outside of the Second Assembly district.

"Quit your kiddin'; put down me name," remarked Mattie, but the clerk only repeated his assertion that Mr. Dobbins was challenged.

"Why," remarked Mattie indignantly, I work in the City Hall an' I've lived in this election district for years. The gang here knows me."

Some of those present did know him, but he had to swear in before his name went on the voting list. All the satisfaction he could get regarding the source of the challenge was that he was down on Morgan's list to be challenged.

ODELL'S POPULIST PETITION.

Amsterdam Signers Take Steps to Have Their Names Withdrawn.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Populist petition filed in the Secretary of State's office in Albany recently contains the names of close to a hundred residents of this city, representing business men and office holders of both the Democratic and Republican parties. A copy of this petition, bearing the names of the signers from Montgomery county, has been received in this city.

The petition was circulated in Amsterdam by James J. Mahoney, a lawer of 96 State street, Albany. Many of those whose names appear on it are anxious to have them withdrawn, and will sign a petition to be sent to the Secretary of State, asking that this be done on the ground of misrepresentation. Several men seen to-day said that they signed the petition without even reading it, and did so purely as a matter of accommodation to the local notary public who accompanied Mr. Mahoney.

The names of several former officeholders of both parties appear in the list, together with that of one of the present Aldermen of the city, a Republican.