

IF YOU THREATEN INSPECTORS

YOU ARE CRIMINALLY LIABLE, AND COLLINS WILL PROSECUTE.

Deputy Attorney-General Says So for the Information of Halpin and Others Who Want to Force Action on Morgan's Lists—Fewer Challenges Yesterday.

Challenging from Supt. Morgan's "lists," both by the inspectors and by Republican inspectors of election, went on all day of the city yesterday. The indications last night were, however, that the caution opinion rendered on Monday by the Attorney-General against the right of inspectors to challenge from their "lists," with nothing to back them, although not promulgated officially by the Board of Elections, nevertheless had some effect.

In many places the Morgan idea had been discarded, unless a deputy was present himself to do the challenging. Not quite so many were challenged, according to the best reports last night, as on the registration days last week, before public sentiment was as thoroughly stirred up as it now is against the Odell methods of intimidating voters.

Meeting under the orders of Governor-Chairman Odell's executive committee that inspectors should do the challenging in spite of the Attorney-General's opinion, and would be dropped if they didn't, the Republican inspectors in a lot of the districts, evidently fearful of their jobs, made challenges themselves from the "lists" put in their hands by Morgan deputies.

The Tammany inspectors refused to have anything to do with the "lists." William Halpin, the Odell boss of the Republican executive committee, said on Thursday night that any Republican inspectors who refused to obey the instructions of their leaders to make challenges from the lists placed in their hands would be dropped under the Elsbarg law.

Mr. Halpin said yesterday that he expected to receive by last night the morning reports showing whether the inspectors had obeyed, and those who hadn't been good would be punished, as were fourteen in one district last week. About this threat Deputy Attorney-General Collins made this interesting statement yesterday to a SUN reporter.

"I have received information to-day that Republican inspectors of election are in some cases making challenges from the lists placed in their hands by Mr. Morgan. How much of this has been done I do not know. It is, of course, directly contrary to the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General's office and which this office asked the election board to transmit to the boards as coming from the proper legal adviser of the State.

"If evidence is brought to me showing that an inspector undertook such action by reason of the threat made by any member of any organization that unless he followed the instructions of that organization he would be removed from office, I shall feel it my duty to proceed against the person making this threat, if that person can be pointed out by his superior officer under Section 127 of the Penal Code.

"The section of the Penal Code referred to by the Deputy Attorney-General says: 'If any person who is authorized by law to exercise any public office or to act as a juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser or assessor, or to perform any duty authorized by law to refer or determine any controversy or matter, with intent to induce any other person to violate any law, or to act, decision or determination, is guilty of a misdemeanor.'

"The view of the Attorney-General is that any attempt of the Republican organization to instruct inspectors as to what they shall do in a matter such as this, in violation of the Election law and any threats to remove them if they don't follow these instructions come directly under the provisions of this section of the Penal Code.

"Some of the Republican anti-Odell leaders declared after Thursday night's meeting, when these instructions were given, that they would try to care for themselves, that their inspectors wouldn't. They said plainly that it was nothing more than downright intimidation.

"Mr. Halpin expected to be at his headquarters last night to receive reports from the district about which inspectors did not register the books. He was told that he hadn't turned up to get these reports at a late hour. In some quarters there was a feeling that Mr. Halpin's bluff had been called and he would not be able to remove many, if any, applications for the removal of recalcitrant inspectors.

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RENOUNCE THE BEEF TRUST.

Pure Butter Men Resist Movement in Favor of Oleomargarine.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The members of the Pennsylvania Pure Butter Protective Association, in objection to the proposed repeal of the Groat bill, which provides for an almost prohibitive tax upon oleomargarine, have put themselves on record against the repeal of the bill, which they hold accountable for the movement to have the law relating to colored butter revoked.

The pure butter men will ask the President to resist the repeal of the bill, and the association has been appointed to go to Washington for this purpose.

The members of the association met to-day to adopt resolutions denouncing the beef trust.

GIRL RUN DOWN BY AUTO? Police, After an Investigation, Think the Report Was False.

About 7 o'clock last night there was a telephone call to the police of the Jamaica precinct, asking that an ambulance be sent at once to the junction of Jericho road and Creed avenue, Queens. It was explained that an automobile had run down a little girl. Dr. Bourke of St. Mary's hospital hurried to the point indicated, but could find no trace of the girl, nor did any one in the vicinity know of any accident.

Two persons, it is said, recalled seeing an automobile going at more than the usual rate of speed along the Jericho road, after standing still for a few minutes at the junction of Creed avenue. The police think the report was false.

WOOD ALCOHOL ON A CAR. Conductor Stabbed and Italians Who Didn't Do It Looked Up.

Three intoxicated Italians boarded a northbound Broadway car last night at Fifth street and demanded transfers for Fifth street from Conductor Daniel J. O'Brien. When O'Brien explained that no line runs on Fifteenth street, one of the Italians stabbed him in the thigh.

The Italian escaped, but the other two were arrested by Patrolman Curdick and locked up in the East Twenty-second street station. They gave their names as William Belmont and Joseph Birgini. One of them had a face bruised and swollen. O'Brien was sent to the New York Hospital.

RAILWAY BUILT BY FARMERS. One in North Dakota Said to Be Only Successful Line of Its Kind.

From the World's Work. The movement of crops was formerly a problem, but railroads and trolley lines almost to the farmers' doors now provide transportation. But difficulties arise, such as when the wheat growers of Ramsey county, N. D.

These farmers hauled their grain—often a distance of twenty-five miles—to Devil's Lake, the county seat, through what is the Great Northern Railway. It kept the farmers hauling grain all winter. They asked James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, to build a branch line from Devil's Lake through their section.

Mr. Hill said he could not build. Six of the largest farmers met at a schoolhouse. One of them was Joseph Kelly, who owned 900 acres of land and who hauled his wheat fifteen miles to Devil's Lake. Mr. Kelly said: "If the Great Northern won't build, we will build." And the farmers built a railroad twenty-five miles long.

They asked every farmer who hauled grain to Devil's Lake to subscribe. Some subscribed \$25; others \$500. They raised \$50,000. They sent a farmer to Duluth to buy ties and another to St. Paul to buy old rails. A land office was hired to survey the route. They hired section hands to lay the track. But they needed more money. They bought land along the line and laid out three towns, sold the lots and used the money to buy an old engine, a day coach and four box cars from the Great Northern Railway.

It will stop the farmers' grain at any place. Last year the road made its expenses. It hauled 60,000 bushels of wheat. This year, with the railroad at hand, the farmers planted only wheat, and the road hauled 100,000 bushels.

I went to Starkweather, the largest town laid out by the farmers on their road. Two years ago the site was a flat field. I found it a bustling place, with a schoolhouse, a church and a hotel. At the other two towns, which a year ago were only a few scattered grain elevators, schools and stores.

The Weather. The big storm over the Lake region joined with a secondary depression which formed on the coast of Virginia yesterday. Their combined movements created a high wind storm, with gusts and heavy rains from one to nearly four inches. At Charleston 3.90 inches fell; at Baltimore 2.10; at New York 1.80. In New York city only 20 of an inch was reported. The rain gauge evidently had its cover on, for the fall was extremely heavy. It seemed to be between one and two inches.

Hail also fell over all the New England States and Lake region and as far south as St. Louis. The storm passed on, and clearing weather. An area of high pressure covered the Rocky Mountain States with colder, clear weather. Freezing temperatures were reported in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, and all over from 8 to 18 degrees.

The storm near Florida was still in evidence yesterday, having moved to the east of the Florida peninsula. An area of high pressure covered the Rocky Mountain States with colder, clear weather. Freezing temperatures were reported in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, and all over from 8 to 18 degrees.

In this city the storm was over by the morning. The temperature was in the 40's, with a light rain and southwest and northwest, and the rainfall was extremely heavy. The Weather Bureau report for the city is as follows: On Oct. 21, 1904, the rainfall was 2.00 of an inch. Either incorrect records were given or the instruments failed to work. The average humidity was 81 per cent. Barometer, corrected to sea level, was 30.00 at 8 A. M., 29.80 at 3 P. M., 29.40 at 8 P. M., and 29.20 at 11 P. M.

The highest temperature, 65°, at 12 noon. The lowest temperature, 40°, at 5 A. M. Wind, light and variable.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, partly cloudy to-day, with occasional rain; fair and colder to-morrow. Fresh, southwesterly to south wind, becoming westerly to-morrow.

For Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, partly cloudy to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; fresh west winds.

For New England, fair to-day, except rain in northwest portion; fair to south, rain in north, northwest portion; diminishing south winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, partly cloudy to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; fresh, rain to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; fresh southwest, shifting to northwest, winds.

Alexander Oberio, a Porto Rican who has been in the United States three years and who was naturalized in the district of Columbia, was arrested yesterday for failing to register for sixteen months, was not allowed to register yesterday. He went to the 48 West End avenue police station, where the Third Election district of the Nineteenth Assembly district, but was told he would have to present naturalization papers. Oberio protested that it was not necessary, as he was from Porto Rico, a part of the United States, had voted twice there on municipal elections, and had fulfilled all the requirements of citizenship.

He was appealed to by J. Van Vechten, a candidate for Congress from the Fifth Assembly district, who advised that Mr. Oberio's protest was in vain and he announced that he would apply in the Federal court to-day for a mandamus.

FURNACEVILLE 'ROCK' ON VIEW

PROF. LEE BRINGS DOWN A JAR FROM THE CANAL BANKS.

He Describes It as Loam—Farmers Using It as Fertilizer, but It's Also in Demand Up There as an Exhibit of the Effect of Odellism Upon Soft Stuff.

There was a practical demonstration yesterday, at the Democratic State headquarters which went to show that when Attorney-General Cunniff asserted that \$18,618 had been improperly paid by the Canal Board to the Furnaceville Iron Company, on a claim made for rock excavation when only mud had been dug, he was speaking by the book.

Duncan Campbell Lee, the former professor in Cornell University, who was permanent chairman of the last Democratic State convention, brought to Democratic State headquarters a jar containing some of the so-called "rock" taken from the banks of the Erie Canal near Albion, Orleans county, the center of the stretch where the excavation was made. Prof. Lee exhibited the contents of the jar last night in the State headquarters. It did not require scientific testimony to enable the beholders to realize that the dirt was absolutely free of any rocky or stony substance.

Prof. Lee explained that the sample which he exhibited was dug by himself in the presence of witnesses who were made professor and knew the material to be part of that excavated by the Furnaceville company. The banks of the canal near Albion are covered with this excavated material for a considerable distance. Since the present controversy, the professor said, many neighboring residents have secured samples and are preserving them as campaign souvenirs, believing they are destined to be of historic value some day.

"Everyday in Orleans county knows it, too," said Prof. Lee. "An action was recently brought in this county for damages from the State for alleged injury done to land on which the excavated material had been distributed. It is held in this case that no damages could be recovered as the land had been rendered more productive than ever before by the excavations.

"Now everybody knows that grass or garden produce will not grow on rock or hard pan. When I was speaking in Albion last week a farmer came to me after the meeting and told me he had secured several loads of this loam for his potato field and that the potatoes of this field took the prize at the county fair."

The moment Attorney-General Cunniff learned that the Furnaceville company had charged for excavating "rock" at the Great Northern Canal, he knew there was something wrong. He had gone to school at Albion and as a boy he used to go swimming in the banks of the canal. He knew every inch of the ground and he knew there was no rock or hard pan there. Then he began his investigation and secured about a dozen samples of what he knew must be the fact.

"I see that candidate Higgins is now repeating in his campaign speeches that the Republican orators have uttered in their speeches that the excavated material was really hard pan. Well, here it is. You can see for yourself whether it is or not."

Prof. Lee picked up a handful of the dirt, rubbed it between his hands and said that it was not a substance of any substance whatever. Some of the onlookers did likewise to personally test the material. The demonstration was held at the headquarters and outposts in any enterprise. Letters are read to men snowed in the forest fifty or a hundred miles away and answers dictated by the same men to the newspaper editors who transcribe them to the office and then mail them to their homes.

The relative contentment among the men which is established by the telephone along a highly advantageous to the working force, and therefore to their employers.

The applications of the telephone to the operations of the canal are of two kinds. One is the line of telephones which connect the banks of rivers and telephones which are connected in sheltering boxes are attached to trees and connected to the line. The other is the line of telephones which connect the logs together at some narrow place in a turbulent stream and plink upon each other in a "jam" to which contributions are made by every log floating down the river to the company.

The formation of a jam results from some obstacle, and generally occurs without warning, and it requires great labor, fraught with danger and expense to break the jam. It is frequently necessary to use dynamite, and much lumber is destroyed by such explosions.

With the use of the telephone warning of the formation of a jam can be given to one of the men patrolling the banks, who telephones to the men up the river to stop the further flow of logs at calm places termed "breaks" and to break the jam. The jam is broken and the logs are allowed to pass on their way down the stream.

As soon as the small jam is removed the men above the jam are notified from their stream of logs held at the "trip," and the jam is resumed.

Under former conditions a larger number of men were employed, and when a jam was broken the men were sent in various directions to direct the logs to stop the flow of logs, and others to summon help who are down the stream to come and break the jam. It was a long time to amplify, and then, after the jam had been broken, second messengers must be sent up the stream to release the logs at the "trip."

By the introduction of telephonic communication the rate of sending logs down the stream is increased by the avoidance of delays.

Beyond this, the use of the telephone rendered it feasible on the smaller rapid rough streams, where it was formerly out of the question.

The Buenos Aires Arrives Safely. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Oct. 21.—The steamship Buenos Aires, which left New York on Oct. 13, yesterday, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning, without any damage whatever. She met bad weather immediately after leaving New York and encountered a cyclone on reaching the channel. She had to run at half and quarter speed and beat around to escape the high seas.

Great Area of American Coal Fields. From Success. It is estimated by experts that the area of American coal fields at present open to mining is more than five times as great as that of the coal fields of England, France, Germany and Belgium combined.

While practically all the available coal areas of the world have been opened up to mining, ours have scarcely been opened up. The great motive powers in the manufacturing world, it is evident that this immense wealth will be put to use in the United States as to be beyond any man's calculation.

Employed on One Farm 45 Years. From the London Chronicle. In connection with the Prince's Agricultural Show some first prizes were given to Matthew Markham and John Henry Gann, for forty-three years.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR POX. Iching, Itching, Bleeding or Pruritic Pimples. Best cure for you in 10 to 15 days. Price, 50c.

Actress Sue Hawtry for Salary. BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Kate De Becker, an English actress, is the plaintiff in a suit against Charles Hawtry, actor, to recover \$2,000 alleged to be due her under a contract which engaged her and her three children to take a leading role in "A Message from Mars." The suit is pending in the District Court, and a decision was reserved.

ANOTHER GOT WIDOW'S LEGACY.

Real Mrs. Kerney Gets Property Which Was Given to a Son-in-Law Claimant.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—A notable controversy over an estate was decided in the Orphans' Court to-day. John Kerney died in 1895, leaving \$40,000. A Mrs. Margaret Kerney, who represented herself as the widow, her son, daughter, two sisters and a nephew and niece, who made claim to the estate and secured the property. Eight years after another widow, Mrs. Annie Burns Kerney and her daughter, Elizabeth Lynn, both of Thurles, Ireland, appeared and demanded the estate. The court has decided in the latter's favor.

As the estate was distributed, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, surety on the bond of the executor, will be expected to make good the original sum of \$40,000, for interest for about ten years. Kerney came to this country leaving his wife and child behind, and they never heard of him thereafter until one of the participants in the distribution of the estate confessed to a priest and by his side told the deserted widow of her husband's death.

MINING WAR GOES ON. Heinz Now Sure Parrott and Anacosta Companies for \$2,000,000.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 21.—P. A. Heinz, for the Nipper and Heine Mining Company, today began an action in the Supreme Court against the Parrott and Anacosta mining companies for \$2,000,000 on account of ore said to have been unlawfully taken from the Nipper vein two years ago.

Heinz owns a 21-acre interest in the Nipper and the Anacosta owns the remainder. Heinz worked the property until stopped by the courts, and the Anacosta and Parrott companies charged that he mined on a vein belonging to those companies and brought suit against him for \$4,000,000. The suit to-day is in retaliation.

F. S. PAMMER KILLS HIMSELF. Landscape Gardener in Tarrytown Was in Fear of Insanity.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Franz S. Pammer, 33 years old, a landscape gardener, of 22 Cottage place, committed suicide in his office in Tarrytown by shooting himself in the left temple. His body was not found until late this afternoon. Near the body was this note: "I have nothing to drive me to this death as I fear insanity. I will escape."

Below this was written: "Please notify Charles D. Millard, on the table nearby with a copy of this note, and request that he be buried with him. Mr. Millard drew Pammer's will last evening."

TELEPHONES IN THE FOREST. Jams in Streams Stopped and Movement of Logs Facilitated.

From the Electrical Review. Throughout the forests, from the St. Johns to Vancouver, lumber camps belonging to the same interests are connected together, and thence to the saw mills or wood pulp works at frontier towns, from which communication can be held even to the metropolis.

It was formerly the custom to back over the interior to maintain a force of cutters, like the voyageurs of the Hudson Bay Company, and these hardy men, with knapsack, would travel twenty-five miles a day through the wilderness to the lumber camps.

Now the mill calls each camp in turn at stated hours and receives reports and gives instructions to the foreman, and it is not necessary to dwell on the commercial advantages of maintaining such close touch between headquarters and outposts in any enterprise. Letters are read to men snowed in the forest fifty or a hundred miles away and answers dictated by the same men to the newspaper editors who transcribe them to the office and then mail them to their homes.

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LODGE RIPS UP CULBERSON.

HE CHARGES THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS GUILTY OF COMPLICITY IN THE REVOLUTION, AS THE OPPOSITION SAYS, THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS ARE EQUALLY GUILTY, BECAUSE THEY PERMITTED THE TREATY TO GO TO A VOTE WITH THAT KNOWLEDGE IN THEIR POSSESSION. SENATOR LODGE SAID:

Nothing could show the desperate and helpless condition of the Democratic party more strongly than the publication under misleading headlines of the President's letter to Dr. Albert Shaw which was read at a public meeting in New York last night by Senator Culbertson of Texas.

The Democratic newspapers announced that the letter is a great exposure of the President and proves his complicity in the Panama revolution. To print such headlines is to make the President's name a synonym for the Democratic party and its editors a most flattering contempt for the intelligence of the American public, because the letter proves the exact reverse of what the headlines claim for it.

The President's letter to Dr. Albert Shaw which was read at a public meeting in New York last night by Senator Culbertson of Texas.

Comment on the letter is needless. It was a private one, written Oct. 10, 1903. The revolution occurred on Nov. 2 and the letter, written long before the revolution, in all the fulness of private confidence, demonstrates that the President, no matter what his private views were, did not and did not take any part whatever in fomenting or encouraging the insurrection.

The section to make the public believe that this letter shows the President's complicity in the revolution, is a gross and deliberate falsehood. It is the beginning of the extremely crude deception which has been going on since the revolution, and which is being practised upon the public. The effort is made to give the impression that this letter is something new, just drawn from dark recesses to throw light upon a shady transaction.

After the revolution of Nov. 2 and 3 and the opposition treaty charged that the President was guilty of complicity in fomenting and encouraging the revolution. Thereupon the President directed that his letter be given to the press, which he did in order to show, as it does show, that he had carefully and promptly furnished to the press a true and accurate account of the letter, and the letter was accordingly given out and published just a year ago.

The letter is not new, it has been published before, and published by orders of the President. Mr. Hay furnished it to a Democratic Senator who, as Mr. Hay must have suspected, intended to use it for partisan purposes.

If Mr. Roosevelt was anxious to suppress this letter to Dr. Shaw, he displayed a woeful disregard of justice. If he was anxious to suppress it, he should have suppressed it before it was published. He should have suppressed it before it was published. He should have suppressed it before it was published.

Senator Culbertson, it is supposed, knew of the contents of the letter in this way, but did not feel at liberty to use it in a public speech unless it came to him from some other source.

On the 21st of this month Secretary Hay received a note from Senator Culbertson asking for a copy of the letter. Mr. Hay complied promptly with the request, sending the copy on the same day that Mr. Culbertson's note came to him. Far from attempting to suppress it, Mr. Hay, as a Senator, was perfectly free to give a copy of the letter to any Senator who desired it.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes bread in an hour—no standing over night.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LODGE RIPS UP CULBERSON. HE CHARGES THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS GUILTY OF COMPLICITY IN THE REVOLUTION, AS THE OPPOSITION SAYS, THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS ARE EQUALLY GUILTY, BECAUSE THEY PERMITTED THE TREATY TO GO TO A VOTE WITH THAT KNOWLEDGE IN THEIR POSSESSION. SENATOR LODGE SAID:

Nothing could show the desperate and helpless condition of the Democratic party more strongly than the publication under misleading headlines of the President's letter to Dr. Albert Shaw which was read at a public meeting in New York last night by Senator Culbertson of Texas