ernment will resign, thus compelling the United States to take control temporarily if not permanently.

Last night's meeting of the Liberals, at which was adopted in its entirety the revolutionists' demand for the total annulment of the elections, including that of President Palma, has created a very bitter feeling at the palace against Senator Zayas. He outwitted Palma, leading him to believe that he (Zayas) was willing to allow the election of Palma to stand. So he obtained the release of forty prisoners, who immediately went off to join the rebels in the field. Then, late last night, when the Des Moines was almost in sight, he put through the Liberal convention an uncompromising resolution.

Zayas's friends say that had he not played the game of pretending that Palma's resignation would not be demanded Palma would have had him arrested, for the decree suspending hostilities did not suspend the state of martial law that exists. Besides, Zayas wanted to be in Havana on the arrival of Secretary Taft.

A despatch to *La Lucha* from Cienfuegos says that the rebels who are besieging that town have cut off the water supply and that the situation there is so grave that American marines have been landed from the Dixie and Marietta to protect the sugar estates of Constancia and Soledad, which are owned by Americans.

The news from Cienfuegos is creating a sensation here. *La Lucha* has received another despatch which says that the water supply was cut off early this morning at Jicotea. The poor people are suffering greatly.

The rebel leaders in Santa Clara province have passed resolutions to accept the armistice, but to begin hostilities again as soon as any train passes, carrying troops, arms or ammunition for the Government. They also voted not to accept any terms short of the annulment of the elections, and to appoint no delegates to meet Secretary Taft, but to negotiate directly with him.

An uprising is reported at Manzanillo, province of Santiago, under Duboy and other Generals. It is said that over 800 insurgents are in the field.

ARMY TO BE READY FOR CUBA.

Full Plans Being Made for Campaign There if Intervention Is Needed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The battleships Louisiana and Virginia are expected to arrive in Havana harbor to-morrow morning. The Navy Department received a despatch from Charleston, S. C., to-day stating that the two big vessels had been communicated with by wireless from that port. The battleship New Jersey, which sailed from Boston, will not reach Havana until Friday or Saturday. It was admitted for the first time to-day that the destination of these three ships was Havana. Heretofore it has been said that they were going south on a cruise.

Despite the fact that Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon are in Havana on a mission to restore peace in the island active preparations continue for armed intervention in Cuba in case the Taft mission fails and the revolution continues. The advices from Cuba received to-day are not especially reassuring and indicate that unless the insurgents are allowed to dictate the terms there will be no peace.

The War Department no longer conceals the fact that it is making preparations for a Cuban campaign if peace is not reached. Many steps have been taken to get the army in readiness. Plans have been prepared for the mobilization of 5,000 troops at Tampa and these will be the first to go if it is decided to intervene.

The Department has cabled to Brig.-Gens. Thomas H. Barry and W. P. Duvall, who are in Germany attending the manoeuvres of the German army, to return to Washington as soon as possible. Both officers have seen service in Cuba and the Philippines. Gen. Barry is at present assistant to the Chief of Staff and Gen. Duvall is the commander of the Department of the Gulf, which will be called upon to furnish the first troops for service in Cuba.

The transports Ingalls and Meade sailed from Manila for New York on September 8 and they will be available for the transportation of troops to Cuba as soon as they arrive. The Kilpatrick will sail about October 1 and the McClellan soon after. All four of these ships are likely to be kept close at home until all danger of necessity for intervention in Cuba is over.

Gen. Funston is expected to arrive in Washington from the West to-morrow. It was stated at the War Department to-day that he would leave at once for Havana, as Secretary Taft hopes to make good use of Funston's knowledge of Cuba and his personal acquaintance with the leaders of the Government and the insurgents.

As an evidence of additional preparation for war, the Department has sent instructions to the depot quartermaster at Omaha to purchase a large number of horses and mules. It was admitted at the Department to-day that it is the purpose to use these animals for the Cuban service if an army is landed on the island. It is explained, however, that much time is required to purchase suitable animals for military service, and that if there is further trouble in Cuba the Department desires to be prepared. In case these animals are not needed for service in the island buying them now will obviate the necessity for their purchase next year in the regular course of keeping up the efficiency of the service.

Gen. Bell, the Chief of Staff, has ordered the printing of a complete military map of Cuba. This map has been in the hands of the Department for a considerable time, but as there has been no necessity for it its publication has been deferred. Several weeks will be required to issue it.

CONVENTION TRAINS.

Republicans Will Start Sunday Afternoon; Democrats Monday.

The Republicans of this county will leave for the convention at Saratoga on Sunday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock. There will be three trains, and the delegates and their friends will take with them four bands of music. The big stockroom of the United States Hotel has been engaged for their headquarters. It is expected that more than 600 men, including the delegates and alternates, will make the trip.

The Tammany contingent will leave for Buffalo on Monday in eight special trains, three of which will go over the New York Central. The other trains will be sent over the Lackawanna, the Lehigh, the Erie and the West Shore. The whole of the Lafayette Hotel has been reserved for the braves, and many of them will be scattered among the other hotels.

THE small, conveniently-located ribbon changing lever on the front of

The New Tri-Chrome Smith Premier Typewriter

absolutely controls the kind of typewriting produced. There is nothing to do save set this lever according as you wish purple copying, non-fading black or red typewriting.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co. Syracuse, N. Y.

JEROME AFTER THE RIOTERS.

PRIMARY DISTURBANCES NOT TO PASS UNNOTED BY.

Letters to the Contestants in the Districts Where Violence or Fraud Was Charged Summon Them to Present Evidence —Some Evidence of Felony Already.

District Attorney Jerome will make a thorough investigation of the reports of violence, intimidation and violations of the primary law, especially in the Harlem districts. Mr. Jerome was stirred to action when he read in the newspapers yesterday that men's heads had been cracked, polling places invaded and ballot boxes stuffed. He got into telephonic communication with Attorney-General Mayer, who has charge under the law of prosecuting all election cases, and offered his aid in investigating what had happened on primary day. Mr. Jerome said he would do the work if Mr. Mayer would authorize him to take charge of the prosecutions. In a very short time Mr. Jerome got this letter from Mr. Mayer:

DEAR SIR—Confirming our conference of this morning and pursuant to Section 57 of the Executive law, I beg here with to authorize and request you to render any and all assistance which may be necessary to investigate and prosecute complaints of violation of the primary election law. You are herewith empowered to act as fully as the Attorney-General has power to act in relation to prosecutions for violation of the primary election law. Appreciating the prompt and hearty response that you have already made to my request, I am, very truly yours,

JULIUS MAYER, Attorney-General.

Mr. Jerome sent out his detectives to get evidence and then sent letters to Philip Rosenthal and Jacob A. Newstead, Republicans, of the Fourth Assembly district, John F. Cowan and Percival E. Nagle, Tammany, in the Thirtieth, and Roswell D. Williams and Matthew F. Donohue, Tammany, in the Seventeenth. Rosenthal charged fraud in the Fourth, and the fighting in the Thirtieth and Seventeenth districts reminded old timers of primary days of a generation ago. This is a copy of the letters sent to Williams and Donohue:

From the reports published this morning it would appear that gross and criminal irregularities took place yesterday at the primaries in a number of the Assembly districts in this city. There were acts done in the Seventeenth Assembly district which constitute crimes, if they were such as the press represent them to be.

Knowing that you had a personal interest in the contest in the Seventeenth Assembly district and were in a position to obtain information as to these acts, I would be very much pleased if you would call on me at my office to-morrow morning, September 20, that I may obtain such information on the subject as you may have. I would say for your information that I have been requested by the Attorney-General under Section 57 of the executive law to aid him in the prosecution of such criminal offences as may have been committed. Respectfully, WM. TRAVERS JEROME, District Attorney.

"If the reports in the papers of this morning are correct," said Mr. Jerome, "the primaries held yesterday in a number of districts in the city of New York were disgraceful in the extreme. It is very difficult to get good citizens to take an interest in the primaries and attend them, but if scenes of violence and disorder are apt to occur, such as are reported to have occurred yesterday, it is going to be increasingly difficult to induce decent men to attend the primaries; and yet in contemplation of law and in reality the primaries are only secondary in importance to the election itself. Citizens do not seem to realize that upon the primaries depends the choice of delegates who are to determine the candidates of parties. I hope that all citizens, irrespective of party, who have any knowledge of criminal acts committed yesterday will communicate at once with me, so that we may be enabled to the extent that the criminal law will permit to prevent occurrences such as are reported to have taken place yesterday."

Mr. Jerome has assigned several members of his staff to take charge of the investigation. It is understood that he has the names of several men who were assaulted and also of instances where ballot boxes were stuffed.

John F. Cowan, who was defeated for the Tammany leadership in the Thirtieth Assembly district by Percival E. Nagle, said yesterday afternoon that he had abundant evidence of fraud in many of the election districts and that he had his men out gathering more evidence and getting it into shape to present it to the courts. Cowan said he thought the task would be finished by Friday or Saturday, and by that time he would issue a statement for publication.

Nagle was confined to his bed all day yesterday and last night as a result of the injuries he received at the polling place at Fifth avenue and 123d street.

Matthew F. Donohue, one of the Murphy old guard, who was defeated by Ross Williams in the Seventeenth, threatens to make a contest, but the McClellan men say he hasn't a leg to stand on, as he was fairly and squarely beaten.

HEARST COMMITTEE IN KINGS.

Henry A. Powell Chosen President of County Organization.

The county committee of the Independence League in Brooklyn has been organized with Henry A. Powell, who nominated W. R. Hearst at the Carnegie Hall convention, as president. The other officers are: Charles J. Hackett, vice-chairman; Henry F. Cochrane, treasurer, and Samuel O. Stevenson, secretary.

Powell and Cochrane expect to be put on the Hearst ticket for Supreme Court Justices in the Second district.

Record Attacks Jersey Bosses.

At an open air New Idea party meeting in front of the City Hall in Jersey City last night Corporation Counsel George L. Record, one of the chiefs of the New Jersey reformers, made an attack on political bosses. He detailed some things he called crooked deals and declared that if Mark M. Fagan were elected to the Assembly the evils would cease.

Correct Dress for Men

Ready-to-wear Clothes that have been made to meet the requirements of particular men.

SPECIAL.—$20 for heavy blue serge suits that are well worth $25.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

PLATFORM JEROME WANTS

INCLUDES AN OPTIONAL FORM OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

And Election of U. S. Senators by the People —Plain Cowardice Explains the Scamper of the Little State Bosses to Hearst—The Party Is Not Behind Them.

District Attorney Jerome announced yesterday some of the things which he believes should be in the platform to be adopted by the Democratic State convention at Buffalo on next Tuesday He is in favor of home rule for the cities. He believes in an option of municipal ownership of traction utilities, whether they be underground, surface or elevated, and of gas and electric plants, each city to decide for itself what it wants. He also came out for the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

What was most needed, said Mr. Jerome, were the adoption of the Massachusetts ballot, which would give the voters a better chance to down the bosses, and an extension and a more rigid enforcement of the corrupt practices act.

The Democratic bosses in the State came in for a lacing. It was the cowardice of the politicians, Mr. Jerome said, that was responsible for Hearst's strength. They were simply looking after their own interests and had no principle to fight for. Mr. Jerome said:

"There are in my judgment some very serious issues which seem not to have been touched upon at all in the present discussion of political questions. I have always contended that there was practically little political liberty for the people, that they were simply given a choice between candidates, none of whom were of their own selection. I do not see how we are to have substantial political liberty unless we have:

"First, the starch put back into the civil service to the very limit. The decent people of this State irrespective of party do not desire that their appointive public offices should be used as bribes to perpetuate political power. Second, there should be a great extension of the corrupt practices act and a rigid enforcement of those principles.

"But important as the two foregoing issues are, there is one in my opinion which is the paramount issue, and that is the adoption of the Massachusetts ballot. If we had the Massachusetts ballot in this State, together with the nomination by petition, the decent people of the State always would have it in their power to correct the mistakes and wrongdoing of a political party. In my campaign last year I spent an enormous sum of money in the endeavor to instruct the voters how to vote as they wanted to. If the Massachusetts system was in vogue not one dollar would have been necessary and my vote would have been substantially larger than it was.

"The sure way to bust the boss and to keep the political party on its good behavior is to have the ballot laws so framed as to make it easy for those citizens not seeking personal reward to get together and elect to office men whom they trust. The present system of balloting in our State was craftily devised to render it almost impossible for an independent candidate to make a direct appeal to the people.

"The present corrupt practices act was a step in the right direction and even the limited civil service system we have does a great deal to break down the solidarity of political organization, were it not for the growth of the old system of handing out the spoils to the victors. To-day the political bosses of the State of New York, and especially in this city, probably have very much more patronage from the various public service corporations than they have in the public service. I do not believe there is a district leader in this city who would not rather give up all the patronage he has in the public service than that which he has from the gas, telephone, electricity and transit corporations. This problem will have to be dealt with and it is more difficult to deal with it than with that to which the civil service question addresses itself.

"But first, last and all the time, to my mind, the first step of paramount necessity is for the people to gain control and make organization the machinery for expressing the will of the people, and fight to the last ditch for the ballot used in Massachusetts—namely, a ballot on which candidates are grouped alphabetically for the offices for which they run and on which there is no party column."

"What is your stand on the question of municipal ownership?' Mr. Jerome was asked.

"I believe that every municipality should have the power to perform for itself all those services which involve the granting of public franchises, such services as are now usually performed by what are called public service corporations. For instance, I believe that New York city should have the right to own and operate gas, electricity and all car lines, whether elevated, underground or surface, carrying passengers. But whether the municipality should own and operate a particular street car line or whether it should own it and have it operated by a private corporation on short term leases is a question to be determined by each municipality for itself, according to the economic conditions then and there existing. It is conceivable that in one city it might be wise to own and operate a municipal gas plant, in a second it might be wise to own the gas plant but not to operate it; again in a third city it might be wise not to own or operate. These, as I have said, are questions which should be determined by each municipality for itself.

"I believe thoroughly in home rule as a Democratic principle, and it is one of the absurd phases of the Independence League platform that it jumbles up with the Ten Commandments matters which have absolutely nothing to do with State issues. For the State to assume to determine what New York city shall pay to its firemen, teachers and street cleaners is a gross violation of sound home rule principle and entirely contrary to the spirit of Democracy."

"What are your views on the method of electing United States Senators?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"I believe," he said, "that United States Senators should be elected by popular vote in the States."

"What do you think of the proposition to take from the Attorney-General the right to determine whether a charge of fraudulent election shall be presented in court?"

"In theory the office of Attorney-General is not a political one, but in this case our practice is divorced from our theory, and the office of Attorney-General and politics go together. I believe that it will be a long time before we get back to a sounder practice, and in my opinion the Attorney-General ought really to be a quasi judicial officer. In my judgment all proceedings looking toward an investigation of title to office through quo warranto should not depend on the permission of the Attorney-General, but should depend on the permission of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Personally I should not have any great fear of having this power vested in the hands of a single Judge, after due notice had been given to both sides, but in order to relieve any single Judge from the imputation of being influenced by political consideration I think the application should be made to the Appellate Division, as it has to be in certain cases where the application is for a writ of prohibition.

"What do you think of Hearst's strength up the State now?" some one asked Mr. Jerome.

"Precisely what I have always thought about it—that the strength of Hearst rests entirely on the cowardice of men who assume to be Democratic leaders, but who do not and cannot lead the Democrats of this State. This State is as naturally and normally Democratic as Pennsylvania is Republican. But the Democrats up the State are men of probity and intelligence and are moved by appeals to patriotic principle, and they would no more think of following the riffraff which sets itself up as the Democratic organization than they would of following Pontius Pilate or Judas Iscariot. Of course, I am aware that there are some spots in the State where decent men are striving for decent things in the Democratic party, and they are entitled to respect and consideration.

"When Mr. Hill was active in politics he filled the public eye and was the target for every attack and all the abuse, and it was not realized what a horde of little things calling themselves Democratic leaders had sprung up in the shadow of his sinister though powerful personality. Mr. Hill's withdrawal from politics has left a big hole; practically there is nothing left but holes, and the weaklings that tried to stop the gap have not the respect or confidence of the Democrats of this State, and they never can acquire it.

"These men have no courage and no principle. It's no reproach to a man that he should be frightened, but the difference between a man with principle who is scared and one who is without principle shows itself immediately in action. The man who has principle and becomes frightened clings all the closer to his principle, but the scared man who is without principle bolts like a rat for any hole that seems to be open.

"A considerable part of the Hearst vote in this city last year was not a ragtag and bobtail vote at all, but it was the vote of an honest self-respecting group of people who were incensed by conditions which they had good reason to believe existed and were desirous of striking a blow at and so voted for Hearst, not that they had any belief in Hearst's alleged principles, but that voting for him was the only way by which they could attack these evils.

"Those of us who voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896 didn't vote for them with any idea that they could win, but because we were unwilling to accept what we esteemed the economic heresies of Mr. Bryan on the money question. To argue that Hearst has a popular strength proportionate to the vote he received last fall is as faulty reasoning as to argue that the vote for Palmer and Buckner was to show that they personally had a following as great as their vote. Under the circumstances they got that vote, but under other conditions they would have got no vote at all.

"Take the primaries in this city yesterday. In those districts where it was announced practically that Hearst was the issue see what happened. Falstaff never led a more discreditable and absurd crowd than the procession of Hearst and his retainers. About three months ago a Democratic State committeeman talking to me about the progress of Hearst in the State in picking up fugitive delegates said to me: 'Jerome, you don't know how far a little money will go with what is left of the Democratic machine.' I said to him: 'Yes, I do. I know they haven't had anything for a long time except what they got from the Republicans.' His retort was: 'Well, you don't. When I say little money I mean little money. I mean $2.50.'

"Take Finky Conners and Norman McEackrin [Mack] in Buffalo. Can they truthfully deny that their support of Hearst is due entirely to the fact that they were driven to it by fear, and in reality by threats that if they didn't support him Hearst would establish a daily newspaper in Buffalo with morning and evening editions? If they do deny this they will deny what they told to more than one person in private conversation. Yet these two distinguished gentlemen, one a Democratic national committeeman, assume to lead the decent Democratic voters of this State. What difference morally is there between a politician who takes your money and gives you his support or gives you his support through fear of losing his money?

"It would be funny, if it were not so serious a matter, that men of such a low grade of intelligence and morals should, with a straight face, profess to be the leaders of thousands of decent self-respecting Democrats of this State. Moreover, as a matter of fact, their talk is mere talk, because the man that really controls Buffalo is John Kennedy. The plain truth is that with the exception of a few spots there isn't any Democratic organization left up the State that is worth paying any attention to.

"If at the Buffalo convention it should appear that Hearst had great strength you would find that the great majority of delegates would be falling over one another in their desire to be proclaimed the original Hearst men. If, on the other hand, the preliminary conferences go to show that Hearst's strength is overestimated the rats that would sell out the Democratic party for their own selfish interests would run to cover so fast that it would take a microscope to discover a Hearst man in Buffalo.

"Here's a man who has had twice handed to him on a silver salver by the boss of Tammany Hall a Congressional nomination in districts which were practically sure and, therefore, was twice made Congressman: who goes to the St. Louis convention in 1904 and seeks at the hands of the Democratic party a Presidential nomination, and then comes back here to the State of New York at a time when the wrongdoing of the Republican party has so weakened it that the State may again be made Democratic with decent Democracy and starts an independent State party by which he seeks to coerce the Democratic party into obedience to his will under the threat that if it does not yield he will run and ruin it. And then men pretending to be Democrats and leaders fall into line and hail him as a Democratic Messiah.

"And Murphy, the very man who made him politically, after Hearst turns on him and depicts him in his papers as worthy of stripes and chains in State's prison, humbly fawns on Hearst, kisses the hand with which he was smitten and begs to be allowed to take the crumbs from his table like a miserable modern edition of Lazarus.

"I do not recall that Hearst, in accepting a Congressional nomination from Murphy on two occasions, declared his detestation of bosses and of that boss in particular, and surely at the time that he got these nominations the despotic power of Murphy in Tammany Hall was more firmly established then it is at the present moment.

"I see a great deal in the Hearst papers about the iniquities of corporations. But I can't forget that the Hearst papers in this city are not published by a copartnership, by the individual, William Randolph Hearst, or by one corporation. Morally, I see little difference between the man who distorts corporation laws of the State for his own gain and the man who, by publishing his papers by different corporations, so juggles with the corporation laws as to hinder a full responsibility for his acts and prevent money from being taken from his pocket by those whose reputations his papers have injured. There may be a good reason, but I can see no good reason why four corporations are necessary to publish the Hearst papers in this city, but the history of the libel litigation against the Hearst papers shows clearly the motive for this proceeding.

"But the main thing in the whole situation lies in what I said before—that the entire strength of the Hearst movement lies in the cowardice and substantial dishonesty of those people who pretend to be Democratic leaders in this State."

Last of the Ninety-ninth New York.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Sept. 19.—Martin Finnerty, the last surviving member of the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, a civil war regiment, died in the Soldiers' Home in Kearny to-day. He lived in this town for many years before entering the home.

¶ Credit reports systems
Library Bureau
316 Broadway

BEATEN, ODELL CRIES PEACE.

HOPES TO HANG ON AS AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMAN.

The Shortest Lived of All the New York Republican Bosses Clears Out His Desk to Make Way for His Successor —"Small Factor Now," Says Parsons.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State committee, came down from Newburgh yesterday and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel began to clear his desk of his personal papers preparatory to turning over his place to his successor, who is to be named at Saratoga on Wednesday next. Republicans who saw him preparing to clear out bag and baggage recalled that he was the shortest lived Republican boss—for not even his friends ever called him a leader—in the annals of the Republican party of the State since 1856. Thurlow Weed was the great Republican leader of his party from 1856 to 1866. Reuben E. Fenton then took hold for six years, was followed by Roscoe Conkling for twelve years, who in turn was succeeded by Warner Miller for four years and then came Thomas C. Platt for nearly sixteen years. Mr. Odell did not become the actual boss of his organization in the State and city until the spring of 1904, when the conspiracy against Platt was organized and carried out with the aid of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and ex-Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff.

In all Mr. Odell lasted just about two years as the Republican boss of his organization, and even part of that time he was not supreme, because last winter he was stood upon his head when Halpin was defeated for president of the New York county committee and Merritt was defeated for Speaker of the Assembly, so that he really lasted as a Republican boss from April 12, 1904, when the Republican State convention was held in Carnegie Hall to select delegates at large to the national convention of that year, to January 4, 1906, when Merritt, his candidate for Speaker, was unmercifully defeated at Albany. Since that time Mr. Odell has hung on by the eyelids and through the grace of Gov. Higgins and the Governor's coterie of advisers at Albany.

Chairman Odell after he had cleared out his desk began to preach harmony. As a matter of fact all of Mr. Odell's adherents preached harmony openly yesterday and swore vengeance beneath their breaths. All of their vindictive personal utterances were directed against President Roosevelt, Gov. Higgins, President Herbert Parsons of the Republican county committee and Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn. Many of Mr. Odell's friends talked about William R. Hearst and even offered to bet that he was to be the next Governor of the State. Mr. Hearst's newspapers do not cartoon either Mr. Murphy or Mr. Odell.

Chairman Odell called together yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the district leaders who were reelected on Tuesday because of the Odell-Quigg combination and preached harmony in thirteen different ways and more harmony if wanted. He told them that it would be utterly useless and not in good spirit for anybody to raise ructions at the meeting of the Republican executive committee on Saturday when President Parsons is to be reelected because he won on Tuesday by a vote of about 500 to 213 for the Odell-Quigg combination.

Personally, Mr. Odell said for publication that he was philosophical over the result on Tuesday.

"I am not the first man," said he, "to have been beaten, nor do I imagine I shall be the last." Mr. Odell had nothing to say about his future plans, was grateful for the loyalty of his friends and insisted that there was nothing for him to feel funereal or downcast about. He did not care to say anything about Charles E. Hughes for Governor now that Mr. Hughes vicariously had been subjected to defeat through the machinations of Mr. Odell. Speaking of the work of the State convention at Saratoga next week Mr. Odell made another profoundly Newburgh saying: "With victory comes responsibility."

He still insisted that a stronger Republican should be named at Saratoga than Gov. Higgins, and then sighingly admitted that the next Republican State committee would be opposed to his own reelection. On Tuesday the following Odell State committeemen were defeated in New York county: Smith Pine of the Twelfth district, Edward Lauterbach of the Thirteenth, Frank Raymond of the Sixteenth and Samuel Strassbourger of the Seventeenth.

Not only is Mr. Odell to be retired as State chairman, but Reuben L. Fox, who recently lost his Congress district, the Twenty-fourth, is to be retired as State committeeman for that district and as secretary of the State committee. Chairman Odell, in preaching harmony after it had been thumped into him, did so, it was said yesterday, in the hope that he will be retained as a member of the executive committee of the State committee. He is still the State committeeman for his district, the Twentieth Congress, and he hopes that the reorganizers will not be too hard upon him. He is to go as a delegate to the Saratoga convention. Senator John Raines of Canandaigua was down here last evening, also talking harmony, and all along the line it was the opinion that President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins and their friends are to be dragooned into keeping Mr. Odell as a member of the executive committee.

President Parsons, speaking of Mr. Odell's harmony lectures, said:

"The ex-Governor is always for peace and harmony when it suits his personal ends, but he is now a very small factor in the politics of the State. It was a very gratifying victory under the circumstances, and I think the Republican party in this city is rid of a lot of dead timber. We must now have a thorough reorganization, and conditions in certain districts must be changed. In the Fourth Assembly district and in portions of the First and Twenty-fifth Republicans who tried to vote yesterday or act as watchers at the polls were in peril of their lives But we demonstrated that Republican leaders south of Fourteenth street can no longer win over primaries with the aid of Tammany Hall. At last the Republican party south of Fourteenth street is a fighting organization. Control of these districts was offered to me if I would recognize the rule of the Sullivans below Fourteenth street, but I declined."

Republicans familiar with every detail of Mr. Odell's boss-ship said that even though it had lasted little short of two years, it was a boss-ship that was essentially brutal from one end of the State to the other. As the pupil of Senator Platt since 1894, when Mr. Platt made him chairman of the State committee, Mr. Odell has essayed many of the tactics of Mr. Platt, but he fumbled them, and in almost every instance could not follow the broad instinct of his political creator. He was unaccustomed to power, and resorted to knock-down and drag out tactics in every county in the State; but Republicans were around yesterday a-plenty who said that for tyrannical conduct Mr. Odell could shake the bush with any Tammany leader that ever lived. That his conduct was the brutality of ignorance many Republicans averred. That he goes down unhonored was also universal comment.

Annual FALL SALE of Used

PIANOS and PIANOLAS

Now Taking Place at Aeolian Hall

ON Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week Aeolian Hall will remain open *until 7 P.M.*

It has become necessary temporarily to extend our business hours in order to take care of the unprecedented demand occasioned by our Annual Fall Sale, as well as to provide a convenient time for down-town business men who are unable to call earlier in the day.

The Aeolian Company Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av., near 34th St., New York

HEARST'S UP-STATE CAMPAIGN.

Opens It at Hudson With a Frost at the Columbia County Fair.

HUDSON, Sept. 19.—William Randolph Hearst opened his up-State campaign in his race for the Governorship here to-day. In spite of the fact that the manager of the Columbia county fair had extensively advertised Mr. Hearst as the biggest attraction ever there was not much of a crowd and very little enthusiasm.

Mr. Hearst left New York on the 10:20 train. All the way up he kept looking out of the window to see if the villagers were aware that the tribune of the pee-pul was on board and actually passing before their eyes. No one, not even the trainmen, evinced the slightest interest in the fact, however, until the train reached Hudson. There a small delegation, made up mostly of the delegates who had yelled for Hearst at Carnegie Hall last week, met the attraction. This party with a band escorted him to the fair grounds. The crowds on the streets looked at the aggregation curiously. The fair managers had done their utmost to drum up a crowd. Columbia and the surrounding counties had been placarded for weeks with enormous posters, which screamed in big red letters that "The most startling and stupendous attraction ever offered" was to prove the drawing card to-day.

The tribune of the pee-pul wore his most seductive smile and tried hard to overcome the frost. The natives of Hudson are of Dutch descent and not easily conned. They were willing to look the tall, thin millionaire over if it didn't cost anything, but they drew the line at putting up half a dollar just to hear him speak. There were several hundred people, however, who had paid the admission price, and after looking over the big pumpkins and the fat hogs they dropped around to the platform where, next to a band of itinerant vaudeville performers, the "greatest attraction ever" stood smiling and bowing.

MONTGOMERY CO. FOR HEARST.

After a Stormy Session the Convention Elects Hearst Delegates, 55 to 53.

FONDA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—A political convention which almost resulted in a riot was held at Fonda this afternoon by the Democrats of Montgomery county to elect State, Congressional and Senatorial delegates. For several weeks the Hearstites, or more particularly the members of the Independence League, have been active with a view of selecting Hearst delegates to the State convention. The old line Democrats, however, oppose such a proceeding.

Henry Whitehead, a delegate at large from Amsterdam, moved that these delegates be elected to the State convention: Mayor Jacob H. Dealy of Amsterdam, Charles E. Shultze of Canajoharie and Rufus Wiles of Fort Plain. These delegates, if they had been elected, would have gone to the convention uninstructed.

As soon as Mr. Whitehead had made his motion Charles Rowe of the town of Amsterdam, a red hot Hearstite, offered as an amendment that Alderman John Kelly of Amsterdam, Peter Cook of Fort Plain and Supervisor R. A. Brace of Fultonville be elected delegates.

At one time the proceedings were brought to a standstill and many of the angry delegates left the hall. Later order was again partly restored, and after much confusion a vote was taken whether the Dealy or Kelly delegates go to the State convention, with the result that the Kelly ticket won by a vote of 55 to 53.

The old line Democrats are much displeased over the result of the convention. Adam Wemple of Fultonville, a Hearst follower, was elected chairman of the county committee.

SULZER BOOMERS ORGANIZE.

Welcome Mack's Desertion of Hearst as Part of Their Boom.

The Sulzer boomers got together yesterday in their headquarters in the Victoria and organized for work at the Buffalo convention. W. P. Mitchell was made permanent chairman and a number of committees were appointed, including a finance committee, a business men's committee, a labor committee and a committee to confer with the leaders of city and State politics. Some of those on the last named committee are John F. Ahearn, Charles A. Towne, Richard Croker, Jr., Thomas J. Creamer, Samuel Prince, T. D. Sullivan, ex-Sheriff Erlanger, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., M. Warley Platzek, Lewis Nixon, John F. McIntyre, Rastus S. Ransom, ex-Senator Guy, City Chamberlain Keenan, Jacob A. Cantor, Frank Gass and Luke Stapleton.

Several enthusiastic speeches were made and the boom of Sulzer began to take on the appearance of reality. Some of his supporters seemed to be jubilant over the news from Buffalo that Norman E. Mack had quit Hearst, and they said it surely meant that Sulzer would win with hands down.

IT MUST HAVE THIS SIGNATURE ON EVERY BOTTLE

"Get well quickly"

For delicious Bouillons, Meat Jellies and strengthening Invalid Delicacies, nothing equals the original

LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Beef.

CARPET CLEANSING

By Compressed Air, Etc., at our works or at your house by

VACUUM CARS.

Est. 1868. Telephones 633 and 634 CHELSEA. Send for Circular. 326 7TH AV. Near 28th St.

T. M. STEWART

The Liberal Powers granted a Trust Company places your deposit in such an institution on a conservative, yet financially productive basis.

Guardian Trust Company OF NEW YORK

170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane, New York City

MANTELS FIREPLACES ANDIRONS TILES.

Wm. H. JACKSON COMPANY

UNION SQ. NORTH - 29 E 17TH ST.

Be Sure You Get the Genuine.

Underberg BOONEKAMP Bitters.

The Best Bitter Liqueur. All Dealers.

Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co.

Established 1883.

WAREHOUSES AND OFFICES:

Lex. Ave. & 42d St. Tel. 4593—38th St.

7th Ave. & 52d St. Tel. 1702—Columbus.

ENTIRELY FIREPROOF STORAGE.

Inspection of warehouses invited. Private rooms for storage of furniture, &c., renting at $4.00 per month upwards.

Furniture, Ornaments, etc., carefully packed.

Van Service by skilled workmen.

—Safe Deposit and Silver Vaults—

Facilities and methods unequaled.

Descriptive pamphlets mailed on application.

Lawrence Wells, President.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., Sec'y & Treasurer.

MARRIED.

MILLER—ACHELIS.—On Wednesday, September 19, 1906, at Seabright, N. J., by the Rev. William H. Owen, Jr., Emma, daughter of John Achelis, to Gardiner Hope Miller.

SATTERLEE—ISELIN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1906, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D.D., assisted by Archdeacon George F. Nelson, D.D., Mary Philipse Iselin, daughter of the late Adolphus N. Gouverneur, to Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee.

DIED.

DONN.—Suddenly, on the 18th inst., Wilton Courtney, at his late residence, 8005 Bay Parkway, Bensonhurst.

Services will be held at Church of the Holy Spirit, Bay 24th st., corner Benson av., on Thursday, Sept. 20, at 4 P. M. Interment in Washington, D. C.

LANE.—Miss Elsie Brittan Lane died at 2 P.M. Tuesday, at the Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn, after an operation for appendicitis.

Funeral services at 10:30 A. M. Thursday at residence of Dexter M. Swaney, 85 Herkimer st.

LINCOLN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1906, Lowell Lincoln, Jr., eldest son of Lowell and Clara A. Lincoln, in the 41st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MERWIN.—On Sept. 18, at Wolfeboro, N. H., Helen Hill Merwin, wife of Almon Baxter Merwin.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, Sept. 21, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of her brother, Charles E. Hill, 118 Mount Pleasant av., Newark, N. J.

MURPHY.—On Sept. 16, Edward Murphy, Jr., son of the late Edward Murphy of Toronto, Canada, at his residence, East 31st st., this city, aged 31 years. Veteran of the late Spanish war, First New York Volunteer Engineers. Toronto papers please copy.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, at her home, Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, September 18th, Madeleine Van Cleve, beloved wife of Allan Scott.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 36 West 16th st., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 1:30 A. M.

Interment in Greenwood at the convenience of the family.

WARDMAN.—On Sept. 19, Seymour, infant son of Ervin and Caroline Klink Wardman.

Funeral at Pelham road and Weyman av., New Rochelle, on Friday, at 11 A. M.