

Fair and colder tonight and tomorrow. Cold wave tonight.

The Washington Times

ALL THE NEWS AND ALL THE READERS

NUMBER 3853.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

STUTTLER TO FIGHT ACTION OF BOARD; MAY NOT RESIGN

Intimates He May Make Some Startling Disclosures.

VICTIM OF CONSPIRACY Believed That Harrison Stidman Will Succeed Him.

The District Commissioners have requested the resignation of Warner Stutler, Superintendent of Street Cleaning, but it is said on good authority that he will not resign.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Commissioners finally reached an agreement, and announced that they had found Stutler not guilty of the charges of maladministration and blackmail brought against him by Royal Robinson. At the same time they requested his resignation within forty-eight hours for "the best interests of the District."

No resignation was forthcoming from Mr. Stutler today, and it is not filed by 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon he will be removed by order of the Commissioners.

Will Seek Vindication.

Mr. Stutler will not resign, because he intends to continue his fight for complete vindication, which he does not believe was accorded by the public. He refuses as yet to make any statement for publication, but promises to do so in a short time. He predicts a sensational denouement, and says the leaders in the conspiracy, which he claims has been working against him, will suffer.

This morning he called on Commissioner West, whom he charges with being the chief actor in the prosecution. Later Mr. Stutler had a conference with Senators Scott and Eldkins of West Virginia. He went to them for advice and as to the best course of action in the future, and before meeting them he intimated that they would discuss the retaliation which he contemplates toward Commissioner West and others instrumental in his downfall.

He believes that were he to resign, this action would appear like an admission of guilt and would handicap his future movements.

Make Short Statement.

Beyond a short statement of the findings of the board nothing was given out by the Commissioners at the conclusion of their long conference yesterday. Nevertheless, it is supposed that Commissioner Macfarland saved Stutler from abrupt dismissal.

Commissioner West at first urged a verdict of guilty, and immediately moved. Engineer Commissioner Biddle stood with West as to Stutler's guilt, but was willing to let the Superintendent have a chance to resign.

Commissioner Macfarland held out for a more moderate verdict, and succeeded in persuading his colleagues to find Stutler not guilty as charged, but to request his resignation on the ground that he is an unfit person to hold public office. Colonel Biddle is believed to have voted with Commissioner Macfarland on this proposition.

Points Against Him.

The two points in the testimony which the Commissioners believed were strong enough to warrant his withdrawal from office were both brought out in Stutler's own testimony and had nothing to do with the original charges.

The first was Stutler's own admission that he had dealt heavily in stocks and had borrowed money to protect his margins. The Superintendent while on the stand admitted that such transactions were not prudent in his position and said he had discontinued the practice several years ago.

The second matter which weighed against him in the minds of the Commissioners was his testimony that Robinson had offered him bribes on three different occasions which he had refused but failed to report to the Commissioners until the trial, when he brought forward these charges in answer to charges of blackmail preferred by Robinson. The latter denied the counter-charges of attempted bribery.

Explains His Conduct.

The Superintendent explained his failure to report the alleged offers by saying they had been made by the contractor in private, and he had no proof to substantiate his charges.

Superintendent Stutler was at his office early this morning and visited a number of officials throughout the building to discuss the verdict. He everywhere hinted at counter-charges which would injure District officials in high places and other persons in Washington whose financial interests he had antagonized in his capacity as Superintendent.

During the last five years, by my recommendations, I have saved the District of Columbia \$100,000 by hand cleaning at a lower rate than we were able to secure under machine contracts," was Mr. Stutler's statement today.

His Probable Successor.

The question of who will succeed Warner Stutler as Superintendent of Street Cleaning has been practically decided, but the name of the successful applicant was not announced today.

It is believed at the District Building, however, that Harrison Stidman will be appointed. Mr. Stidman comes from New York, but is closely identified with Washington interests. He graduated from Cornell University in 1891 in the course of civil engineering.

CLASSIFIED SERVICE FOR INSPECTORS OF IMMIGRATION BUREAU

Three Hundred Employees to Be Placed Under Civil Service Law by Order of the President.

Unless President Roosevelt should decide to change his opinion in the matter in the next few days more than 300 inspectors and other employees of the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor, now unclassified, will soon be placed under the civil service law.

The President can do this by issuing an order, and from authoritative sources this morning it was learned he had expressed his willingness to take the action necessary.

Others May Benefit.

A movement is on foot, also, to take some action to classify between 600 and 700 "laborers" in the other departments, who have been doing high-class clerical work for years at a salary of \$50 a month, the pay of a real laborer. It was said today that the condition of these employees is receiving the attention of the Cabinet, the matter having been called to the attention of the President by Postmaster General Wynne and Secretary Hitchcock at the time Secretary Metcalf presented the plan for classifying the Bureau of Immigration employees.

None of these officers of the Government will discuss the proposition. From other sources, however, it was learned there are hundreds of deserving, highly educated, and intelligent clerks among the "laborers" who have been serving the Government for years, doing exactly the same sort of work for which other employees are receiving \$1,200 and \$1,500 a year. Some of these laborers, "messengers," and "assistant messengers" have been in the Government service eight and nine years. None considered as eligible to transfer to the civil service list have been appointed within less than three years.

A number of attempts have been made by Cabinet officers to help this class of employees. In several cases they have succeeded, notably when Hoke Smith was the Secretary of the Interior.

At that time nearly a hundred of the "laborers" were transferred. If it is possible Secretary Hitchcock will also have a number of transfers made and his action will probably be followed in the other departments.

It was said by a competent authority this morning that the opposition to action is coming from the Civil Service Commission, which on general principles does not want the President to extend the law to any more employees who have not passed a civil service examination. To this contention an officer of one of the departments said today that the laborers were more than willing to undergo examinations, if it would do them any good.

"Why," continued this officer, "some of the best clerks we have here these so-called laborers. Some of our employees drawing \$5 a month have been clerks in the taking of the census, are good statisticians and expert stenographers and typewriters. In some cases we have men and women who have been doing their work and giving satisfaction for seven and eight years."

Old Appointees.

In many cases these people were appointed prior to the civil service law's enactment or extension. We have appointed none in three years. Those who are in the service were put to work because the clerical forces could not handle the work.

"Every one to whom I have spoken thinks that action should be taken," said the officer. "The fact is, however, that something should not be done for them. The office can well pay the increase as it is a self-sustaining institution with a balance of nearly \$2,000,000 to its credit in the Treasury."

Levy Requests Speedy Retrial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Mr. Levy, of counsel for Nan Patterson, called at the district attorney's office to see Mr. Jerome and Mr. Rand, and to urge a speedy retrial. He seemed to think that there was a possibility that the district attorney would abandon the case and move to dismiss the indictment for murder. Said he:

"If Mr. Jerome insists on another trial I wish to know at once so that I can begin my preparation. We have new evidence, and will gladly enter another trial of the case."

It was said at the district attorney's office that the delay would be as brief as possible.

GIRL GETS CRUEL LETTER

The show girl has been so annoyed by letters sent her in the Tombs that her lawyers have directed the officials of the jail to give to her none that has not first been read by them.

One letter which did not reach her, an envelope to her lawyers, was in an enclosure on which was a pen drawing of an electric chair, besides the address: "Nan Patterson, Electric Chair, Sing Sing, by way of the Tombs."

On the back of the envelope, it is said, were the words: "You are a scoundrel."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The storm central Tuesday morning in northern Illinois moved slightly northward during that day, and assumed the proportions of a heavy one over Lake Michigan. The barometer fell to 29.86 inches at Milwaukee, and southerly gales with snow prevailed over the lower end of the lake. The storm this morning has diminished in energy, but fresh westerly gales continue over Lake Erie and high northwesterly winds over Lakes Michigan and Huron.

An offshoot of the main depression is also central this morning over New England; it has been attended by heavy rains, but as yet strong winds have not developed.

The weather is fair and cold in the South and West. In the lake region and the Ohio Valley light snow continues. The weather will clear in New England tonight, with much lower temperatures. Snow will continue in the lake region and the upper Ohio Valley to night and Thursday, with somewhat lower temperatures.

It will be colder tonight in the Middle and South Atlantic States and Florida. Somewhat lower temperatures will prevail Thursday in Atlantic coast districts.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	41
12 noon	38
3 p. m.	36

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

(Registered Atneck's Standard Thermometer.)	
9 a. m.	40
12 noon	39
3 p. m.	37

THE SUN.

Sun sets today.....4:45
Sun rises tomorrow.....7:18

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today.....7:30 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow.....12:46 a. m., 1:22 p. m.
High tide tomorrow.....7:30 a. m., 8:01 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow.....1:22 a. m., 8:01 p. m.

BOILER, UNBOOSED, POUNDS HULL OF STRANDED SHIP

Steamer Ashore on Fire Island Beach in Grave Danger.

NO HELP NOW POSSIBLE Life-Savers Impatient to Aid—Destruction Threatens.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 28.—The situation of the British steamer Drumelzier, ashore on Fire Island beach, is extremely critical this morning.

Unless wind and sea settle before night her destruction, with her captain and crew of thirty-two men, seems almost certain.

This morning at 8 o'clock the members of the Fire Island life-saving crew, who had maintained an eager, though fruitless, vigil all night, discovered the steamer on the beach pounding heavily. Signals of distress were displayed, but owing to the high surf no attempt to launch a lifeboat was made.

Boiler Loose.

Twenty minutes later she signaled that her boiler had been twisted from its foundations and was swaying from side to side and threatening to rend the ship's hull.

At 10 o'clock this morning the sea, swollen by a rising wind, was causing the vessel to pound more heavily. The high tide is carrying her farther upon the beach toward the bar.

The members of the Oak Beach and Fire Island life-saving stations have carried their apparatus down upon the beach. Owing to the dangerous surf which forbids launching a boat, and the distance intervening to the wreck, which prevents shooting a line, the life-savers, are pitifully impotent to offer assistance.

No Tugs to Help.

No sight of the tugs is reported since Monday night. Whether they have returned to the city or run to sea cannot be ascertained. The life-savers, however, express certain belief that even their presence could avail naught to rescue the impounded crew, so high are the seas.

Should the sea subside sufficiently to allow the launching of a lifeboat an attempt at rescue in this direction may be made. In the event of the threatened weather conditions, however, such a possibility is remote.

Boats Stand By.

At noon the stranded steamer was lying broadside onto the sea and laboring hard. The sea breaks over the ship frequently and at such times covers her from stem to stern.

A wrecking tug is lying a mile away in deep water, but cannot approach because of the heavy sea.

This afternoon a revenue cutter hove in sight and signaled the Drumelzier, asking if help was wanted.

"HOLY JACOB" TO PAY TEMPORARY ALIMONY

Wife Victorious Over Head of Universal Love Cult, "Spirit Fruit Farm."

LISON, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Temporary alimony of \$50, payable by January 11, has been allowed to the plaintiff here in the divorce of Louisa Beihart against Jacob Beihart, known as "Holy Jacob," the head of the Universal Love Cult here.

Beihart is now in Chicago recruiting converts for his "Spirit Fruit Farm." He was served with the summons in the divorce suit before he left here.

WESTERN BAD MEN SHOOT UP A CAR

VALLEY SPRINGS, S. D., Dec. 28.—Two Western bad men shot up the Omaha passenger train, and for more than an hour terrorized the score or more of men and women in the car.

Shortly after leaving Sioux Falls the two men, who had been drinking, drew revolvers and began firing into the floor and ceiling. A stampede took place among the passengers, but was halted by the desperadoes announcing that the first passenger attempting to leave the car would be shot.

The news agent was forced to dance a jig in the aisle and the brakemen and conductor were made prisoners. The two men left the train here and have not yet been arrested.

SHOOTING JACKET SAVES LIFE OF A HUNTER

EASTPORT, L. I., Dec. 28.—Charles Albin had a novel escape from possible death because of the bullet-proof properties of a heavy canvas hunting coat which he wore. He was hunting ducks on the river when another sportsman, discovering his decoys and supposing them to be ducks, discharged both barrels of his gun among them.

Albin, who was on the opposite side concealed in the grass, received the charge in the breast. Believing he had been fatally shot he took off his coat and was surprised to find that the shot had not penetrated the canvas.

TROLLEY CAR RUNS A MILE A MINUTE

UTICA, Dec. 28.—A new 56-foot trolley baggage car, equipped with four Westinghouse "55" motors, purchased by the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railroad company at a cost of \$10,000, made a trial trip between Rome and Ilion yesterday, at an average rate of a mile a minute.

Manager Allen said he expected the car to reach seventy miles an hour as soon as it humbers up. The wheels are thirty-six inches in diameter. The car weighs thirty-nine tons, and has a capacity for carrying 40,000 pounds of express freight.

POSTAL OFFICIAL DIES.

W. S. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, received notification this morning of the death of M. H. Macdonald at Parkersburg, W. Va.

Mr. Macdonald was an assistant superintendent of the Railway Mail Service and was one of the veteran employees of the Postoffice Department.

Watch for the Great Offer

On the Want Pages in Tomorrow's (Thursday's) Times.

MANY YEARS A DIPLOMAT

Celebrates Today Half-Century in Harness.

COUNT CASSINI LONG A DIPLOMAT

Russian Ambassador in Washington Celebrates Today His Fiftieth Year in the Service of the Czar.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, is celebrating his golden jubilee today. The date marks the completion of fifty years in the diplomatic service of his country. This afternoon members of the embassy will present the ambassador with a handsome gold tribute. There will be a reception this afternoon, and this will be followed by a dinner at which will be present all the members of the embassy and a few close friends.

Count Cassini is only sixty-eight years of age. He, therefore, entered the diplomatic service at the age of eighteen. After the usual preliminary service in St. Petersburg which all Russian diplomats are required to serve he was assigned to Hamburg and Dresden, and then to the Imperial court of China, serving ten years in that court where diplomacy meets its highest requirements. Seven years ago he was transferred to Washington.

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STOESSEL WOUNDED; HORSE FELL ON HIM

General Smilnoff Also Reported Injured.

DINNER AT THE EMBASSY JAPANESE CASUALTIES

Russian Ambassador Has Been in This Country Over Seven Years.

TOKYO, Dec. 28.—News received here from Port Arthur reports that General Stoessel, in command of the forces there, has been injured by his horse falling upon him.

Smilnoff Also Wounded.

It is also reported that General Smilnoff has been wounded.

The authorities this morning publish a list of thirty-three officers killed and fifty-six wounded.

No localities are given, but it is presumed the casualties occurred at Port Arthur.

"Special Duty."

The naval authorities also publish a list of nine officers and sixty-five men killed on special duty.

The nature of the duty is not explained, but it is surmised another cruiser has been sunk or damaged, and these officers and men lost their lives in this manner.

Smoke Consumed.

At a business house this morning it was asserted by the person in charge that a smoke consumer used there actually consumed all the smoke from the furnaces, and economized on the use of fuel.

For the enlightenment of the reporter the finances were allowed to operate for an additional day without the smoke consumer. This resulted in the smokestack emitting large volumes of dense black smoke.

Putting the consumer to work again stopped the appearance of the smoke in about one minute.

Using Hard Coal.

Engineer O'Donnell, of the Postoffice Building, persuaded the Postoffice authorities last fall to ask this Congress for an additional appropriation to change his furnaces so as to allow of the use of anthracite instead of soft coal in them.

In making his report, Mr. O'Donnell estimated that it would cost the Government \$6,000 to change the furnaces, and \$8,000 additional each year for anthracite coal, which is \$2.16 a ton more than soft coal. The building uses 4,000 tons a year.

Postmaster General Wynne accordingly asked for a six-month change in the House and will probably pass the Senate and receive the President's signature.

Engineer O'Donnell's Views.

Engineer O'Donnell said today: "When I started to change the furnaces, I will work on six at a time, keeping three for use and three in reserve in case of emergency. It will take at least three months to make the change."

"As far as I have been able to observe, there will not be a great difference in the amount of coal used."

"I believe I can produce as much steam with a ton of anthracite coal as bituminous coal, and vice versa."

"Therefore, in making my estimates for coal I merely calculated the difference in the cost."

"Last year we used about 4,000 tons of coal in the Postoffice Department. This is a six-month change. I asked for \$9,000 to cover this, and I think it will amply cover the cost."

"In my opinion, the use of anthracite coal is absolutely essential for a strict compliance with the law. There is no smoke consumer which will do away with all the smoke produced in a big furnace."

A Good Smoke Consumer.

At Schneider's bakery, 431 I Street northwest, where a smoke consumer is used, an employe said it was the only thing that prevented the company's being often fined in the Police Court. He said it was absolutely serviceable and reliable.

Several engineers today commended the action of District Commissioner West in advocating that the authorities be asked to allow the emission of smoke for a reasonable length of time. They argued that it is almost impossible to keep from emitting smoke from the stacks altogether.

At the Portner flats, however, the smoke stacks were never seen coming from the chimney of his building. He is, he says, the only one who uses the furnaces that are stoked from the bottom. Soft coal is used in his furnaces.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—

The purchase by the H. C. Frick Coke Company of 1,000 acres of Connelville coke-ignition coal land, just completed, takes what is said to have been the last piece of coal land held by individuals in the Connelville region.

The property lies in North and South Union townships, near Uniontown, and the price paid is said to be \$1,000,000.

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BY SOME DEVICES SMOKE NOISANCE IS ERADICABLE

Hard Coal, Underneath Stoking, and Consumers Cited as Remedies.

PREVENTION IS POSSIBLE

Opinions and Demonstrations by Those Who Comply With Law.

The complete prevention of smoke is a practical thing, according to assertions made today to a Times reporter by several individuals.

This position is directly opposed to the assertions made yesterday by various engineers of Washington, and published in yesterday's Times.

To Prevent Smoke.

According to what was said today, smoke can be prevented:

By the use of anthracite, instead of bituminous coal.

By using a furnace into which coal is fed from the bottom instead of on top.

By means of a certain kind of smoke consumer.

Chief Engineer O'Donnell, of the Postoffice Building, is the highest authority for the claim that it is practicable and sensible to comply with the District smoke law by using anthracite, or hard, coal in the furnaces. Another well-known engineer gave it as his opinion that the time would soon come when all the business houses and Government buildings would have to use anthracite coal entirely.

Stoked From Bottom.

At the Portner Flats, 431 I Street northwest, a building which requires the burning of about five tons of soft coal daily, a furnace is used which is automatically stoked from the bottom. In this way, the fresh coal burns at the bottom, and whatever smoke escapes from the first combustion is completely destroyed by passing upward through the bed of white-hot coals in the furnace before reaching the smokestack.

For more than a year past, the time that this furnace has been used at the Portner, no smoke has been seen to issue from the chimneys, and no complaints have been made of smoke from that structure, although it is situated in a purely residential section. The managers of the building testify that the furnace referred to is economical both in labor and the amount of fuel consumed.

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