HUGHES'S PLAN FOR RAILROADS

PUBLIC DEMANDS REGULATION, HE TELLS TRAFFIC MEN.

He Would Have It Adequate, but Just and Free From Political Agitation—President Finley of Southern Pleads for Fair Play—G. A. Post Attacks Roosevelt.

Gov. Hughes told 300 railroad men assembled at the third annual dinner of the Traffic Club at the Hotel Astor last night that regulation of the railroads by the public was inevitable now and that the railroads must accept the inevitable, but he counselled that no just and adequate regulation could come out of "a seething cauldron of general agitation." Politics, he added, could play no part in any such delicate matter.

"It is a fact," said the Governor, "that you are subject in the railroad activities to public regulation. It will never be otherwise. You cannot turn the hands of the clock backward; it must be cheerfully accepted. You are subject to public regulation because the people have made up their minds that there shall be rrgulation of railroads, complete and adequate regulation for the purpose of insuring freedom from improper discrimination, for the purpose of securing adequate and proper service. And what we want is that the regulation shall be just regulation."

Following Gov. Hughes's speech W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, pleaded for justice in the regulation of railroads as it is now being being put in force. A Government which regulates and which leaves the management of a corporation powerless to adjust itself immediately to such regulation was making private ownership of public utilities impossible.

The dinner of the Traffic Club was a cold water affair, nothing but the harmless pop of the Apollinaris bottle breaking in upon the weighty deliberations of the members and their guests. This was not, as one railroader confided to the reporters, because the temperance wave had come up from the Gulf with a light snow, but on account of a hard and fast rule of the organization that nothing in the line of artificial joy should intervene to nullify the grave questions which the railroad men and their friends the steamship people had to consider. There was no shadow of Georgia or Texas visible on the glossy shirt fronts of the Traffic Club people; it was simply precaution.

Vice-President George A. Cullen, who is general passenger agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, was toastmaster in the absence of C. S. Keene, president of the club. At the guests' table with him sat a representative number of men prominent in railroad and kindred activities. They were R. Tenbroeck, general Eastern agent of the Union Pacific; A. L. Langdon, traffic manager of the Long Island Railroad; Alvin Hunsicker, general manager of the Standard Oil Cloth Company; R. G. Warfield, freight traffic manager of the Mallory Steamship Company; W. R. Campbell, freight agent of the United States Leather Company; Martin S. Decker of the Public Service Commission, Senator Alfred R. Page, William Sproule, traffic manager of the American Smelting Company; President Finley ov the Southern Railway, George A. Post, president of the Standard Coupler Company; Gov. Hughes and Col. Treadwell of his military staff, E. T. Jeffrey, president of the Denver and Rio Grande; W. A. Clark, president of the San Pedro and Los Angeles Railroad; W. G. Besler, vice-president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; H. J. Joyce, manager of the lighterage of the same railroad; H. B. Chamberlain, vice-president of the Erie; C. A. Blood, freight traffic manager of the Lehigh Valley; E. E. Loomis, vice-president of the D., L. & W., and George T. Smith, general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The toastmaster called upon Gov. Hughes first of the list of speakers. Everybody stood when the Governor was announced, and there was prolonged cheering. Some waved their napkins in their enthusiasm, but nobody made any reference to the usual "next President" yell that generally characterizes an appearance of the Governor. It was said afterward that this was done in deference to the speaker's sensibilities. Gov. Hughes waited for the applause to die and then said:

It has been my pleasure in the last two months to attend a great many banquets, but I think I may cheerfully say that this is the wisest and most sober company with which I have met. I might say with reference to a matter of national importance that I congratulate you upon your improved water ways.

The Governor's happy reference to the omnipresent Apollinaris water brought forth a laugh, and a roar followed when he added that for him it was "natural to pass from the consideration of pool sellers and bookmakers to pool makers and book sellers." Gov. Hughes continued:

I like to think in the first place of the thousands upon thousands of men who in the walks of ordinary toil, in obedience to their daily orders, going from morning to morning in the regular routine which spells railroad efficiency, are making it possible for the commerce of this country to be carried on. I never ride in a railroad train or see a freight train passing by without thinking of the great army of faithful servants who are doing their duty with absolute fidelity, or otherwise the great system of intercourse would be impossible.

The Governor called attention to the fact that the conduct of the railroads of the country had become a matter of national importance and general public scrutiny. The public believed, he said, that we were organized into a government which should insure that every man had his chance with every other man. He went on:

Now, in order that the problems of this day may be solved there must be honest cooperation; there must be cooperation in a necessary effort to have everything what the people really desire it to be; and that is right. Nothing, as has frequently been said, is ever settled until it is settled right; and as you go up and down this country and you meet the average American citizen, in whatever organization or occupation you may find him, and you come to close quarters with him and try to understand what he really wants, and ninety times out of a hundred you will find he only wants what is right. He may find some difficulty in telling you what it is that is right, how it ought to be obtained; but I have an abiding confidence as I meet my fellow citizens in the honest desire that the ordinary man has to see all business conducted in a perfectly straight way, to see the Government managed and administered according to the intent of our Constitution and the statutes, and to see every obligation faithfully met and performed.

I have said that we need cooperation. You cannot establish a community in which there will be good order and opportunities for industry and progress by law. All that you can do by law is to give opportunity for the prevailing sentiment to express itself, to be maintained and upheld. Men in their own souls must desire to be honest before you can have honesty on any large scale, and therefore it is that to the business world, to the conscience of each man in his own employment, to the sense of self-respect and of honor which every citizen should feel, that we must look for any true and any needed reformation in industrial or financial affairs. Government may have its part, but its part is the part of expressing that sentiment and defining those standards which ultimately rest for their authority in the respect which the individual citizen may entertain for them.

And you have to consider in dealing with these matters certain propositions against which it is idle to inveigh and which you must take for granted, and they ought to be taken for granted cheerfully, and much will depend upon the spirit with which they are assumed. The one is that you are engaged in a public business. There was a time when it was not recognized as it is to-day as a public business. It is so recognized to-day and it will never be otherwise recognized. That is a fact to be reckoned with, to be cheerfully acknowledged.

It is also a fact that you are subject in the railroad activities to public regulation. It will never be otherwise; you cannot turn the hands of the clock backward; it must be cheerfully accepted. You are subject to public regulation because the people have made up their minds that there shall be regulation of railroads, complete and adequate regulation, for the purpose of insuring freedom from improper discrimination, for the purpose of securing adequate and proper service. And what we want is that that adequate regulation shall be just regulation.

I have said that it shall be adequate; I have said that it is idle to protest against it; and that is true. It may come in one way or it may come in another way; and whether it comes in the right way will depend entirely upon the sincerity and intelligence of the effort to deal with these matters in a sensible, fair and open way, so that all rights may be safeguarded with reference to all parties concerned.

I have heard every now and then of the capitalization of hope. Much has been said in public utterance of the advisability of permitting the capitalization of hope. Well, my friends, if those who capitalize hope would retain the securities resting upon hope and not dump them upon others who expect something besides hope there would be more to be said in favor of such issues.

What is desired is that securities—and it should be desired and I believe it is desired, by railroad men as well as by the public—should represent value, should be fairly issued. My friends, everyone knows in every department of life that there is an honest way to transact business and a way that is not honest. And the great business of this country is honestly done; the country could not last if it was not.

If just regulation of the affairs of railroad men was to be achieved, said the Governor, the adequate machinery for such regulation must be provided, so that the matter could be dealt with fairly, prudently and justly. He added:

If you would escape sporadic and ill considered attempts to interfere with what you regard as important business without due consideration, then let means be afforded so that due consideration can be had; do not make the mistake of supposing that any protest against that which is ill considered will cause you to be able to remove the problem altogether from attack. The true way is to provide machinery so that any man who has got a complaint, that any man who thinks anything is not right, has a place to go where he can tell about it to some one who has authority to deal with it; and then let us see what is in it, and you may be sure that in the long run it will be dealt with fairly in an American community.

The great danger is in throwing matters which demand careful analysis and study of particular facts, intricately related facts into a seething caldron of general agitation, so that you cannot get any specific thing dealt with because you are so busy dealing with something wrong that is not defined.

The great trouble is that with the American public, as a rule, it is a difficult thing to explain matters which are necessarily involved so that precise difficulties can be defined. It is peculiarly difficult in connection with the Legislature for a matter of intricacy and special complaint and grievance involving matters of intricacies to be worked out satisfactorily. This is not a reflection on the Legislature.

The speaker brought a laugh when he said that he had had considerable experience with one Legislature. But he was quick to amend his statement with one to the effect that "taking the legislators as a whole they are fairly representative." He warned his hearers that railroad men make a great mistake by crying out against the Legislatures and expect that the latter would not retaliate by crying some themselves. Indiscriminate assaults, either on the Legislatures or by the Legislatures would not help railroad regulation. He closed his speech with this warning:

It is a tremendous blunder for any one in charge of corporate enterprise when any board or body or legislative committee or public official is intrusted with responsibility regarding it to see whether he can reach out and in some indirect way approach that board or body or committee or official and get hold of him and control him. It is a great mistake to try to place men so that they can be used when it is their duty to act in a representative capacity. In that way lies agitation and disaster.

But, on the other hand, it is not an impossible thing. On the contrary any one that knows the American people knows that it is an entirely possible thing to raise the standards of administration so that you can have boards and bodies and officers dealing with these matters that will deal with them fairly, with no intent but to get at the truth and mete out justice. That is the line of true effort, contributing on the part of citizens to the establishment of proper standards of administration and efficiency.

As we look forward in this country to the increase of our activities in State and nation and the necessary multiplication of governmental activities we realize that the one thing upon which all persons in the community must insist, and those first of all who have business enterprises at stake, is absolutely straightforward, honest administration, according to the oath of office and for the benefit of the people. If it were possible for the future to properly hold that you cannot trust the American people to provide boards and bodies dealing with these necessary questions in a fair way and that your only security was to get hold of them and control them the security would not last very long, and I would not give much for the future of this republic.

President Finley of the Southern said that regulation of the railroads should be so shaped as not to impair their usefulness in the continued development of the country. He added:

The duty of government toward corporations is twofold: The prevention of wrongdoing by the corporation and the preservation of the rights of each individual shareholder. Neither of these duties is superior to the other, and there is danger that if the importance of either of them is magnified above the other wrong will result either to the corporation or to those members of the community having business relations with it. In fact if the rights of the corporation be lost sight of not only will wrong be done to it but the community will suffer through the impairment of the ability of that corporation to perform its service for society.

He went on to say that for the last few years public attention has been directed almost solely to a consideration of the rights of those having dealings with the corporations to the exclusion of the rights of the corporations themselves. The greatest diversity of regulations, often inconsistent with each other, existed within State boundaries.

George A. Post asked the members of the Traffic Club to quit being predatory rich and instead to hunt bears, write magazine articles and "taste the joys of being on the band wagon and pounding the bass drum."

"Not all the lung power and blistering invective of those who prance in the spotlight or whose beaks are in the public trough can long baffle the energy and intrepid courage that is inherent in American manhood," he said.

William Sproule and Senator Page also spoke.

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ORGANIZE TO DOWN M'CARREN

Leader's Foes at a Rally Elect Coler to Head a Committee of 300 Fighters.

The foes of Senator P. H. McCarren had a big rally last night at the Johnston Building in Brooklyn and organized a committee of 300 for the definite object of defeating him at the approaching primaries and thus ending his leadership of the Democratic organization in Kings county.

The various elements in the party which have all along been opposed to McCarren were represented at the gathering, including the remnant of the old Willoughby street guard, with James Shevlin at its head; the Kings County Democratic party and the followers of ex-Sheriff Michael J. Flaherty. Every Assembly district sent a delegation.

John W. Delaney presided. After it was decided to organize a committee of three hundred to manage the fight these officers were elected: Bird S. Coler, President of the Borough, chairman; Harrington Putnam first vice-chairman; Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, second vice-chairman; Bartly J. Wright, recording secretary; John A. Heffernan, corresponding secretary, and George B. S. Williams, treasurer.

Mr. Coler said that he was in the fight to beat McCarren and eliminate him from Brooklyn politics.

"When that is done," he said, "you will be in a position to make a choice for leader. I have only taken this place temporarily."

Mr. Coler declared that there was a business partnership between McCarren and Timothy L. Woodruff, and that they used their political power jointly for private gain. In closing he said that a careful estimate showed that 85 per cent. of the enrolled Democrats were really opposed to McCarren's leadership, and that all the district leaders were "willing to leave him after he is licked."

A long list of resolutions was adopted declaring that the Democratic party is in "grave situation" on the eve of a Presidential election and laying it all to McCarren, who was described as "unfaithful to the people as a member of the Senate," an unblushing betrayer of "every legitimate interest of which he was the trustee," a "bold and skilful agent of those corporations which thrive upon the sale of special privileges," &c.; also as "not a Democrat."

Oratorical scoring of McCarren was on tap until midnight, the speakers including ex-Congressman "No Pass" Robert Baker, William Bolger and Henry Cochrane.

The Democratic county committee in Brooklyn met last night to make arrangements for the primaries on March 31. Col. James D. Bell, the chairman, in calling the meeting to order, remarked that there were dissensions in the Democratic party but that like conditions existed in the Republican ranks. Senator McCarren confined himself to a simple presentation of a resolution on the primaries.

HARMON WON'T RUN WITH BRYAN

Judge's Friends Say It Must Be First Place or None.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Judson Harmon still declines absolutely to discuss the suggestion, coming from so many directions that he take the second place on the ticket with Bryan. His only response is, "I have nothing to say."

"No; never, impossible!" are the replies of Judge Harmon's boomers to the attempts of Bryan workers in Cincinnati to hand out the olive branch in the form of second place on the ticket.

"Judge Harmon could have had second place with Parker four years ago, but turned it down," said one of Judge Harmon's personal friends to-day, who knows the Judge's attitude toward the attempt at peace by the Bryan forces. "Much more now will he refuse to play second fiddle to Bryan. They represent different ideals and different brands of Democracy.

"The Bryanites fool themselves if they think with Harmon in second place Harmon's friends would support Bryan. They would not. Harmon quite recently had second place offered to him on that Southern trip with Bryan and refused it then. It can never be. It's Harmon at the top or not at all."

BIDS FOR FOURTH AVE SUBWAY.

P. S. Board Will Ask for Them Soon Despite Talk of No Funds.

Despite the fact that Mayor McClellan and Comptroller Metz have declared that the city hasn't the money to build the Fourth avenue (Brooklyn) subway the Public Service Commission intends to go ahead and advertise for bids.

"The Fourth avenue line," Chairman Willcox said yesterday, "was authorized by the old Rapid Transit Commission and it was approved by the Board of Estimate, and the presumption is that the Board of Estimate in giving its approval to the route set aside the funds for its construction. On this assumption it is the intention of the commission to advertise for bids in a few weeks."

Any contract, however, which the Public Service Commission may enter into does not become valid until it has been approved by the Corporation Counsel and the Board of Estimate.

Mr. Willcox repeated yesterday that the question of the city's finances was not one with which the Public Service Commission had anything to do. The work of the board, he said, was to lay out routes and it was then up to the municipal authorities to determine whether or not the routes should be built. Mr. Willcox added that the only way out of the difficulty was so to amend the existing rapid transit act as to attract private capital.

Correct Dress for Men
Why have your clothes made to order? Ready-to-wear garments can be brought to a similar siage of perfection—Alfred Benjamin & Co's Spring Overcoats, for example.
The prices, $18 to $42, scarcely represent the excellence of quality and workmanship
George G. Benjamin
Broadway Cor. 26th St.

ATTACK ON CHANCELLOR DAY

REV. GEO. A. COOKE LIKES NOT ASSAULTS ON ROOSEVELT

And Would Have Church Try the Assailant for Speaking Ill of Magistrates—Cooke It Is Who Busied Himself Accusing Dr. Buckley, Prof. Bowne and Others.

Chancellor the Rev. Dr. James R. Day of Syracuse University has found himself the object of attack by a first class charger, so to speak, otherwise the Rev. George A. Cooke of Brandon, Vt., a brother clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church who has already charged several other members of his ministry with sundry violations of the rules and discipline of the Church.

Chancellor Day's offences as they appear in Brandon, lie in the fact that the chancellor some time ago found his conscience impelling him to warn such of the faithful as listen to his admonitions that President Roosevelt practised the most dangerous sort of anarchy.

If any there be who wonder that Brandon should be so stirred by the Syracuse chancellor's utterances—nay, if any there be who not knowing Brandon wonder where it is on the map, let the testimony of the gazetteer be adduced at once to record that Brandon is a banking post village of Rutland county, Vt., on the Rutland Railroad, seventeen miles north by west of Rutland.

Furthermore, saith the gazetteer, it is about one mile east of Otter Creek. Also the town has mines of bog iron, which is the same as bog ore, which is an iron hydroxide ore, as limonite, which said limonite is a stalactitic, fibrous, concretionary, earthy, silky, sub-metallic, variously shaded brown or yellow ferric hydroxide—and if you don't believe it you may consult the dictionary yourself.

At Brandon, where they have all these things, they have also the Rev. Mr. Cooke, who doesn't find enough to do there (Pop. of the town in 1900, 2,759—gazetteer) and has busied himself at odd moments bringing charges for the purification of the Methodist ministry against several more or less distinguished brethren, among them, for example, the Rev. Prof. B. P. Bowne of Boston University, the Rev. Dr. John T. MacFarland, corresponding secretary of one of the Methodist Church departments, and the ever Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, who has had so many ecclesiastical scraps that his face is wrinkled with the smiles they've enabled him to indulge.

It is only a month ago that Dr. Buckley got out of Mr. Cooke's care, which was bestowed upon him for his religious good just after Mr. Cooke got through attending to the case of Prof. Bowne. Mr. Cooke had charged Prof. Bowne with heresy, and Dr. Buckley's defence of the professor, a defence so successful that the professor was cleared of the charges, so affected Mr. Cooke that he was impelled to get after Dr. Buckley.

Dr. Buckley in the course of his work of defence had sent some of those things Mr. Cooke's way which are sometimes described in real literature as barbed shafts, and it was openly whispered at Dr. Buckley's trial before nine clergymen in Brooklyn a few weeks ago that it was the itch of some of those barbed things which had led to the proceedings which had brought Dr. Buckley to the bar of the church.

Be that as it may, the nine clerical judges exonerated Dr. Buckley, and one member of the court said afterward that Mr. Cooke seemed imbued with a desire to set the course of Methodism in a very straight and narrow way, that he was painfully honest in his convictions and that his chief trouble lay in a narrowness which engendered misapprehensions and gave rise to ill founded charges.

"He is an humble pastor of a New England church," said this ministerial judge, "who unfortunately believes that some of those in the high places of Methodism are not conforming to its rules."

Mr. Cooke, in fact, is so convinced that some of these high dignitaries or functionaries of his church are not conforming to proper rules that he has published a pamphlet which he had entitled "The Integrity of Our Episcopacy," which according to some of its sub-titles is "Revealing a Crisis in the Affairs of Methodism," and furthermore contains "Some Suggestions to the General Conference of 1908." Incidentally Dr. Buckley, before his trial on Mr. Cooke's charges, had refused to permit an advertisement of Mr. Cooke's pamphlet to appear in the columns of the *Christian Advocate*. January having seen Dr. Buckley tried and February seen him cleared, March sees Mr. Cooke in the broad light of day once more with charges against Chancellor Day, for the foundation of which Mr. Cooke has gone back to the 8th day of May, 1906, on which occasion he alleges that the chancellor gave utterance to such wicked words as these, to wit:

Anarchy of the sort practised by President Roosevelt is the most dangerous kind of anarchy. Anarchism in the White House is the most perilous anarchism that has ever threatened our country. It means anarchy if the Judges are to be set aside and their verdicts upheld to criticism by the President.

Now paragraph 30 of the general rules of the Methodist Church says among other things:

It is therefore expected of all who continue therein that they shall continue to evidence their desire of salvation, first, by doing no harm, by avoiding evil of every kind, especially that most generally practised, such as * * * uncharitable or unprofitable conversation, particularly speaking evil of magistrates or ministers.

In the juxtaposition of these two extracts lies the gist of the charges which Mr. Cooke has preferred against Dr. Day and which have been forwarded to the Presiding Elder of the New York district of the New York conference of the Church, the Rev. Dr. P. M. Watters of Yonkers.

Mr. Cooke of Brandon is a member of the Troy, N. Y., conference, but Mr. Day, although residing in Syracuse, continues to be technically a member of the New York conference. And as the rules of the Church provide that the accused and the accuser shall be brought face to face, the matter comes before the Presiding Elder of the accused's distriot, who may appoint a committee to hear the charges, which committee may report to the conference, or the charges may lie over and no straight before the conference.

All the indications in the present instance point to the Cooke charges going straight before the conference which meets in St. James's Church in this city on April 1, but Dr. Watters declines to make any announcement upon the subject, inasmuch as by the rules he must act as judge in case of the appointment of a committee to hear the charges.

It is within the power of the Presiding Elder to reject the charges should he consider them of too trivial a nature to be heard formally, but in the case of a man prominent as Chancellor Day, to say nothing of the more prominent man whose name in the case of these charges is linked with his, it seems doubtful if they can be set aside readily.

Dr. Buckley seemed in an amiable mood last evening when the Cooke-Day charges were brought to his attention, but said cheerfully that he had troubles of his own and didn't seem to care particularly to dignify the new charges by serious consideration. It is said that Mr. Cooke has lately published a paper in which he expressed the intention of bringing charges against several clergymen of the Methodist Church and naming some of them, including Dr. Day, but several Methodist ministers who were asked about it last evening were unable to recall that this was a fact.

SYRACUSE, March 6.—In an interview to-night by THE SUN representative Chancellor James R. Day expressed his regrets that he could not give the newspapers a good story concerning the charges preferred against him by the Rev. George A. Cooke of Brandon, Vt.

"I am sorry," he said, "but there is nothing to be said in reply. The charges are made by the same man who preferred charges against Buckley of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, against Prof. Brown of Boston, Prof. Mitchell, McFarland and others. He has made himself notorious looking for trouble.

"There is nothing in the Church that I know of which forbids me from criticising a public officer if I see fit to do so. Mr. Cooke's charges of 'speaking evil of a magistrate or of a minister,' are unfounded. I do not consider that I have justified or deserved them in any way. They are not worrying me or giving me any uneasiness whatever. In fact I have nothing to say regarding them, for the reason that there is nothing to say."

Asked concerning what would become of the charges Chancellor Day said:

"Oh, they are in the hands of the presiding elder, the Rev. P. M. Walters of Yonkers. That is in the regular course. They will then come up before the conference and I cannot say what the Bishop will do with them."

HEARST TO GO IT ALONE.

His National Party to Hold Its Convention After the Others.

The authoritative announcement by William R. Hearst that the National Independence League, of which he is the controlling spirit, will not in the approaching Presidential battle support Theodore Roosevelt, William J. Bryan or Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, but is to go it alone, nominating its own Presidential ticket, was food for political gossip hereabout yesterday.

The announcement was interpreted to mean that Mr. Hearst's National Independence League will not support any candidate to be named by the Republicans at Chicago or any candidate to be named by the Democrats at Denver, but that in addition to naming its own Presidential ticket the Independence Leagues of the different States are to name State tickets as well.

Mr. Hearst's National Independence League, according to the announcement made at Chicago on February 22, is to be known as the National party and is to have its national convention after the Republicans and Democrats have adjourned.

Mr. Hearst made this additional announcement: "The Independence party is going to nominate its own candidate [for President] and is going to vote for him with a strength and a heartiness of numbers that is likely to be a revelation to the older and sadder political organizations. If it does not elect this candidate of its own in this particular election it is going to lay the solid foundation for doing so in the next."

The Republicans who discussed Mr. Hearst's announcement were rather inclined to believe that with a candidate of the Denver convention in the field and the National party's candidate in the field the Republican candidate to be named at Chicago would be mighty sure of election. The Democrats who spoke of Mr. Hearst's announcement said that it would be a very wise man indeed who at this stage of the game could come within gunshot of guessing the vote that Mr. Hearst's candidate for the Presidency would poll in November.

REFUSED TO INDORSE CANNON.

One Illinois County Committee Deems His Candidacy a Mistake.

DECATUR, Ill., March 6.—Macon county, the first in the Congress district of William B. McKinley, manager of Cannon's campaign, to take action in the national campaign, to-day refused its indorsement to Cannon's candidacy.

The Republican county committee met to select delegates to the convention that will choose two delegates to the national convention. Resolutions indorsing Cannon were prepared, but a count of noses showed sentiment so strong against Cannon that the resolutions were withdrawn.

The sentiment is so significant that Congressman McKinley was informed by his representatives in this county that a mistake is being made in attempting to make Cannon a serious candidate.

Champaign county's committee, however, instructed for Cannon.

TAFT MEN THREATEN BRADLEY.

Secretary's Kentucky Boomers Say Senator-Elect Must Vote for Him or Stay Home.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—It is announced by leaders in the Taft movement that if Senator-elect W. O. Bradley refuses to vote for Taft he will not be allowed to go to the Chicago convention as a delegate.

On the other hand, the Fairbanks faction say that Senator Bradley will second the nomination of Fairbanks after he has been placed in nomination by Senator Beveridge.

The cause of Gov. Hughes is gaining converts every day in Kentucky.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Virginia Campbell Thompson, a daughter of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, who founded the Christian or Campbellite Church, died in Washington yesterday at the age of 74. For thirteen years Mrs. Thompson was Postmaster at Louisville, Ky. Her successive campaigns for reappointment to that office are still remembered by those who were conversant with public life during the Presidential terms of Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison. Mrs. Thompson was born in Bethany, W. Va. She was married to William R. Thompson of Kentucky, a brilliant lawyer. After he died in 1877 she journeyed to Washington with her young children and asked President Hayes for the appointment of Postmaster at Louisville. Although her selection was bitterly fought by Kentucky politicians, she received the appointment. President Arthur reappointed her, as did President Cleveland when he took office in 1885. There were over 80,000 letters on file requesting the reappointment of Mrs. Thompson when President Harrison entered the White House. The determined opposition of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, however, kept her from serving a fourth term. Mrs. Thompson of late years had been employed in the Congressional Library. She leaves two sons and an invalid daughter.

Former Police Captain Francis J. Kear died yesterday morning of paralysis at his home, 107 West Sixty-eighth street. He was born in New York on November 7, 1855, and was appointed to the police force on May 28, 1880, and assigned to the West Forty-seventh street station. After five years service he was made roundsman and sent to East Thirty-fifth street. He was made a sergeant in 1888 and in 1900 received his appointment as captain at the West Sixty-eighth street station. From the latter precinct he was sent to Elizabeth street, where for two years he was the "Ruler of Chinatown." On April 25, 1905, he handed his resignation to Commissioner McAdoo, the reason for his retirement being ill health. In the twenty-five years of his service he never had a complaint made against him. Capt. Kear's brother, Michael, is now attached to the Dectective Bureau and his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Kear, is a sister of Lieut. Deering. Two sons also survive him. For several months Capt. Kear had been employed as special officer for the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall street, and it was there that he was stricken on Thursday afternoon.

Señor Don Eduardo de Beistegui, third secretary of the Mexican Embassy in this city, died at his apartment here late Thursday night after an attack of the grip lasting only three days. He was 27 years of age and had been in the Mexican diplomatic service about three and a half years. He was formerly an attaché of the Mexican embassy in London. He came to Washington as third secretary last October. His brother, Miguel de Beistegui, is Mexican Minister to Chile, while his cousin, Don Juan de Beistegui, is the Mexican Minister to Spain. Services will be held here on Sunday and the body will be taken to Mexico for interment.

Charles Price Griffiths died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. Arthur Wilson, 1015 Garden street, Hoboken, at the age of 58. He formerly served as chief engineer on several steamships. He was once chief engineer at the Hoboken electric light plant. He is survived by three daughters and a son.

Allen Dodge, the oldest employee of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, died at his home in that city yesterday at the age of 85 years. He was a native of the District of Columbia and had been a pomologist in the Department for twenty-seven years.

John A. Wenish, a brother-in-law of Comptroller Herman A. Metz, died yesterday at his home, 931 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, in his fiftieth year. He was a provision merchant but retired from business two years ago. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

THE SPECIAL SALE OF USED PIANOS
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¶ The best guarantee on a new Piano is the *name of the maker.*
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THE Special Sale of Upright and Grand Pianos received in exchange for the Pianola Piano terminates this week.
These Pianos are remarkable for their exceptionally *fine condition.* It is a matter of self-interest to every intending piano purchaser to visit Aeolian Hall to-day the last day of this important event.
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STATE CONVENTION APRIL 11

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE TO FIX TIME AND PLACE TO-DAY.

May Have to Call It a Week Later, but Chances Are All in Favor of Carnegie Hall and April 11—No Talk of Delegates at Large—State Chairmanship Fight.

Not more than a dozen Republican State committeemen were in town last night to attend the meeting of the committee which has been called for noon to-day at State headquarters, 12 East Thirtieth street. A full attendance, however, is expected, but the indications last night were that nothing startling is to occur. It was very generally admitted that the committee will decide that the State convention shall be held in Carnegie Hall, the first session to begin at 11 o'clock in the morning on April 11. There will be a recess for luncheon and the day's work will certainly be over by 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is just possible that the convention may be called to meet on April 18, or a week later than the date generally accepted last night, for the reason that under the call of the Republican national committee thirty days notice must be given for the election of Congress district delegates. There is plenty of time to fulfil all the requirements of this call if celerity is exercised. If there is any dawdling in calling these Congress district conventions the State convention would have to be held on April 18. Chairman Woodruff believed last night that the convention can be held on April 11.

There has been no decision as to the delegates at large and their alternates to be named by the State convention. Chairman Woodruff a week or so ago notified Gov. Hughes that according to precedent the Governor, being the choice of the organization for President, would have the privilege of naming the delegates at large and their alternates. The Governor has taken the suggestion under consideration and before the convention assembles he is to make known his decision to Chairman Woodruff or to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, president of the Hughes National League, or to ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, president of the Hughes State League.

Chairman Woodruff said that he did not expect to introduce to-day a resolution calling upon the State committee to indorse Gov. Hughes for the Presidency for two reasons, the first being that he would be the presiding officer of the State committee and would be in the chair, and the second was that any such resolution would not be binding upon the State convention.

Ex-Gov. Odell said that he had no intention of renewing his resolution calling upon the committee at its meeting to-day to indorse Gov. Hughes for the reason that the action of the State committee would not be binding upon the State convention. Both Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Odell, however, as well as all committeemen in town last night, said that there was no doubt whatever of the State convention's action in giving Gov. Hughes a unanimous indorsement as the choice of the Republicans of the State for President.

Concerning the election of a chairman to succeed Mr. Woodruff it was pointed out that there is every reason why the delegates to the State convention in April should elect a new State committee and a new chairman. In 1892, Presidential year, the chairman was elected at the spring convention, for that occasion marked the advent of a practically new organization headed by Mr. Platt. In 1896 and 1900, with Mr. Platt still in control, there was no necessity to elect a State chairman at the spring convention, while in 1904, the organization having passed to the control of Mr. Odell, it was necessary to elect the chairman at the spring convention.

Arguing on the lines that there is now a contest for control of the organization in the State, it was insisted that a new State committee and a new State chairman must be elected at the approaching convention in April so that that committee and that State chairman shall conduct the battle in the State this fall. The friends of Mr. Woodruff said that he would be reelected chairman by a vote of 30 or 32 out of the 38 committeemen. This would allow the opposition, headed by Mr. Odell, from six to eight State committeemen in the new organization. The Odell people poohpoohed these figures and said that by the time convention day came around a different story would be told. There certainly is not much ginger in the fight up to the present time, but then the primaries are to be held on March 31 and both sides in New York city, including all of the boroughs, are at work morning, noon and night in the David Harum act of trying "to do the other fellow fust."

Gen. Horace Porter is still prominently mentioned as temporary chairman of the April convention.

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Toasted flakes of White Corn are delicious.
"The Taste Lingers."
Made by Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Battle Creek, Michigan.

FRANZ JOSEF
HUNGARY'S PROMINENT APERIENT WATER

WOODRUFF-WALDO FEUD.

Congressman Says Naval Officer Kracke Was in the Anti-Woodruff Combine.

Congressman George E. Waldo caused a stir in Republican circles in Brooklyn yesterday by the announcement that Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke, the leader in the Eighteenth Assembly district, had been at first active in the combination which was started some months ago to depose State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff from control of the organization in Kings county.

"I am not now a candidate for county leader," Mr. Waldo said, "and never was, except once, and then at the request, not long ago, of Mr. Kracke. It seems that he got cold feet."

The feud between Woodruff and Waldo is the most disturbing factor in the Republican situation in Brooklyn, and if not settled will result in a bitter factional fight at the primaries in the Eighteenth and other Assembly districts included in the Fifth Congress district.

Friends of Mr. Woodruff say that unless Mr. Waldo stops his factional hostilities he will have no chance of a renomination for Congress.

State of Washington Pledged to Taft.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Taft received the following telegram to-day:

TACOMA, Wash., March 5, 1908.

The Hon. W. H. Taft, Washington, D. C.:

Representative Republicans from all the counties of the State of Washington organized Taft League pledging instructed delegation to national convention and 75,000 majority in November.

RALPH METCALF, President.
S. L. LEMMON, Secretary.

DIED.

CLUNE.—On Thursday, March 5, 1908, at her home, 2087 Bathgate av., southwest corner 180th st., Bronx, New York city, Della, beloved wife of John Clune and mother of Patrick Henry Clune and Mrs. Jas. C. Harkins.

Funeral Monday, March 9, at 10:30 A. M., St. Joseph's Church, Bathgate and Tremont avs.

COCHRAN.—At St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, March 5, 1908, Madge Taylor, beloved wife of James Cochran, in the 25th year of her age.

Services at Grace M. E. Church, 7th av. and St. John's place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

HALL.—On Wednesday, March 4, 1908, Charita M., beloved wife of Ernest Hall.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1087 Boston road, corner 166th st., on Saturday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SCUDDER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Thursday, March 5, 1908, Halstead Scudder, Jr., aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Halstead Scudder, Glen Head, L. I., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE
at 8 P. M., March 8th.
FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and 55th St.
Rev. Edwin F. Hallenbeck, D.D., Associate Pastor, will preach.
Topic: "Monarch and Yet Slave."
Organ Prelude. Chorus Choir.
Mr. R. E. Mitchell, Soloist.
You will be cordially welcomed.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALLEN W. McCURDY, Assistant Minister.
Preaching at 11 & 8 by Dr. MACKENZIE.
MID-DAY SERVICES ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.
12:05, 12:45; Also Daily 8 or 8:30 A. M.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. Entrance. Sunday Service, 11 a. m., 8 p. m. JULIA SETON SEARS, M. D., Speaker.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D.D.
Rev. Edwin F. Hallenbeck, D.D. } Ministers.
Services 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.
Dr. Stevenson will preach in the morning.
In the afternoon Rev. Francis L. Patton, D.D., President of Princeton Theological Seminary, will deliver the third of four lectures on "The Ethical Side of Christian Doctrine."
Dr. Hallenbeck will preach at the SPECIAL Sunday Evening Service.
Bible School, 9:30 A. M. Men's Bible Class, conducted by Dr. Hallenbeck, 10 A. M.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 8:15.