for fall goods, in which case their trade would be ruined for the balance of the year.

"Therefore at a meeting the manufacturers resolved that if their employees did not return to work on or before March 14 to close down their mills indefinitely, or until such time as they saw hopes of getting business."

The firms which signed this statement are among the most prominent in the trade. Among the names are those of the Philadelphia Tapestry Mills, the Stead & Miller Company, the Moss Rose Manufacturing Company, Theo. Abbott & Co., the Arbeco Mills Company, the Robert Lewis Company, Herbert B. Newton, J. W. Barber & Co. and the Binder & Morrell Company.

The action of these men, who are most affected by the sympathetic strike, comes at the moment when it seemed certain that the strike tide is on the ebb. The labor union movement appeared to have been at its highest point on Monday, when without doubt there were 40,000 men out. To-day, just as unquestionably, the ranks of the strikers were weakened. Firm after firm reported that employees had come back quietly by the dozen and the score, saying they had had enough of it.

Many employers were gratified to-day when men who obeyed the general strike order returned to work, saying they had enough of it. Here are a few straws which seem to indicate how the wind is blowing:

At the Hero Manufacturing Company 350 of the 500 men who went out on strike have returned to work.

The officers of Goodell & Waters reported that the majority of the seventy-five men who went out on strike have returned. Thirty-eight of the forty employees who left the S. F. D. Munich Hosiery Company when the general strike was called have returned.

The Lippincott Push Pen Pencil Company reports that fifty men went out on strike and fifty men have returned to work. Of the 125 men who left their work at Gray's stone yard all have returned to work. Seventy of the 125 were granite cutters. At the J. Doaks Mills twelve of the total of 225 employees went on strike. They have returned. At the Fairmount foundry twenty-four men went on strike. They went back to work this morning. The Sigmund Mayer Company reports that six employees went on strike. The six have returned.

The Barr Pump Works had two men to go out. They are now back at work. At the Robert Lewis mill sixty-six of the ninety-eight employees who responded to the walkout order have returned. The Gillender Gosse Company was closed yesterday, forty-five employees having left, tying up 200 others. The forty-five came back to-day and work was resumed. The Belber Trunk Company employs 350 men. Two hundred were out to-day, but sent back word, according to the manager, that they would return to-morrow if their places were open for them. They were told that they would be.

At least fifty other employers had similar experiences, from 25 to 75 per cent. of the men who had been on strike returning to work.

There is another phase of the situation that has not been taken into account by the strikers, apparently. Although the aggregate of strikers is large, only a few industries have been seriously affected to date. Hundreds of shops and stores have lost so small a number of men that they have been able to continue business without much trouble.

Out of hundreds of employees Wanamaker's, for instance, has lost only thirty men. Lit Bros. reports only twenty out on strike. The Gimbels say that fewer than twenty of their men quit. Even though their trade has been hurt by the general blow to business they say they can continue indefinitely so far as the union labor movement is concerned.

It is impossible at this time to make the flat statement that the sympathetic strike is petering out. It is true, though, that the movement has failed to gain an inch in the last twenty-four hours. It seems apparent, even, that it has lost appreciably. The taxicab drivers decided to-day that they had enough of it. With one grand honk they raised the cry "I love my union, but oh, you tip!" and back they ran to their fussy little machines. The chauffeurs are few in number, only 125 or so, but the labor movement was certainly not benefited by their action.

Even the carmen, whose strike precipitated the larger trouble, have not hung together as Pratt, their leader, hoped they would. More than 200 of them have applied for reinstatement at the offices of the Rapid Transit Company and about 190 have been taken back. They explained that they would have applied sooner but that they were afraid they would get their heads knocked off if they did.

A very interesting factor in the situation is the attitude of the wives of the union men who kicked themselves out of a job. The wives are not in favor of sympathetic strikes. They have been exerting a steady pressure on their bread hunters since last Saturday to go back to work and behave themselves. Some of them who reported back to work to-day told their bosses that they got tired of arguing with their wives.

"My old woman," said one of them, "couldn't see any sense in this strike. She said to me: 'Bill, this ain't your funeral anyway. If you want to see how unpopular you can be with your own family you just keep on being a fool, so here I am.'"

The Rapid Transit Company continues to increase its service. The strikers themselves do not deny that the company has gained vastly in the matter of running cars. The company sent cars to League Island to-day for the first time since the strike began. The officials of the P. R. T. say merely that the strike is over and that there will be little further delay in the resumption of normal service.

The unions have failed to pull the 6,000 brewery workers into the general strike. It is about the sharpest disappointment they have experienced. The United Brewery Workers have been ordered to remain at work by the international body, which is meeting in Cincinnati. The local union received the order to-night through Peter Schaefer, who was sent to Cincinnati to get instructions.

The international body held that the brewery workers had no right to break the agreement entered into with the Philadelphia Lager Beer Association. Since no local could strike without the consent of the international executive board, the decision of the Cincinnati meeting will keep the brewery men out of the struggle.

Mayor Reyburn to-day expressed the opinion that the general sympathy strike is dead and that the men who remained away from work on Saturday have returned.

"From the information that has been given to me," said the Mayor, "the company to-day operated 1,070 cars, and I understand that about 200 of the strikers have returned to work under the company's extension of the time limit in which they might return until midnight, March 7. The men who did return came back in small batches and were scattered among different car barns.

"Public opinion is against the sympathy strike," said the Mayor, "and that is also beginning to fail. Men who were out yesterday reported for work to-day, and to-morrow there will be more men at work. These strikers, just as anybody else, are subject to public opinion, and public opinion has always been against the sympathy strike, no matter how people felt about the traction company and the disputes with its men."

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—These army orders have been issued:

Capt. Lawrence A. Curtis, Twenty-second Infantry, recruiting officer, from Fort Slocum and to Springfield, Mass., for recruiting duty, relieving Capt. James Bonaparte, retired.

Major Gustave W. W. Stevens, Coast Artillery, to Fort Casey, Washington, to command that post.

Major Thomas H. Lamoreux, from his present duties to Fort Mills and command that post.

Capt. H. W. Newton, Coast Artillery, from 126th to Seventy-seventh Company.

Capt. John L. Hughes, from Eighth to 166th Company, Coast Artillery.

These navy orders have been issued:

Lieutenant Commander H. K. Crank, discharged from treatment at General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and two months sick leave.

Lieut. T. L. Osborn, to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, for treatment.

Midshipman M. B. Willett, from the Chester and resignation accepted.

WILL NOT PROSECUTE CUDAHY

LILLIS'S WOUNDS WILL CAUSE NO PERMANENT HARM.

Mrs. Cudahy Denounces Husband as a Coward—She Is Especially Bitter Against Chauffeur Who Helped in the Assault—Won't Ask Divorce.

KANSAS CITY, March 8.—As Jere F. Lillis, the banker, who was wounded early on Sunday morning in the home of John P. Cudahy, is improving in St. Mary's Hospital the announcement comes that he will make no charges against Cudahy for inflicting the injuries he received.

The statement was made by W. T. Johnson, counsel for Lillis, that no move would be made in behalf of his client.

Mr. Johnson says that the surgeons have assured him that none of the wounds will prove serious or have any lasting effect. He says that Lillis will make a statement in his own behalf as soon as he is in a condition to do so. It was expected that Lillis would be removed from the hospital to his home to-morrow.

"I am heartbroken more for what has been said about this thing than for anything that has happened," said Mrs. Jack Cudahy to-day.

"My relations with Mr. Lillis have been such that nobody but one insane could have found fault with them.

"It is untrue that I met Mr. Lillis frequently at the Hotel Baltimore. I dined with him frequently at my home and at the Country Club, but nowhere else. As to meeting him at a road house or being at one with him, that is absolutely false. I know of no such places—never heard of such a place or places until I read what was said about me in the newspapers.

"I think my husband's attack upon Mr. Lillis was cowardly. Surely if there was justification for an attack at all, it would have been decent for him to settle the matter with Mr. Lillis as man to man and not to call in his servants to assist him. But I say there was nothing in my relations with Mr. Lillis to justify in the slightest his attack.

"The most cowardly and infamous thing of all was when the officer found him. To save himself he sacrificed his wife and children by the infamous and false charge: 'He has ruined my family.'

"I am thankful that I have many friends here who are confident that the base insinuations made against me are untrue. I ask merely to be let alone with my sorrows.

"I consider it an honor to be admired so sincerely in every way by a man like Mr. Lillis," Mrs. Cudahy continued. "He is not a drunkard, nor a gambler, and is a member of one of the best families in the country. He is a clean, upright, moral man and every one always speaks so highly of him."

Mrs. Cudahy still bore the marks of the assault her husband made upon her after the fight with Lillis was over.

"You asked Mr. Lillis in after the ride Saturday, didn't you, Mrs. Cudahy?" a visitor asked her.

"Yes. He did not want to come in, but I insisted that he come in for a few moments and he finally consented."

"Were you having tea, or just what were you doing when Mr. Cudahy came?" was the next question.

"No, we were not having tea; just sitting on the divan talking with the lights burning and the house all lighted up. The chauffeur came in with Mr. Cudahy. They were in their stocking feet and neither Mr. Lillis nor I heard them come in.

"And that chauffeur—the coward, the fiend! Oh, he was horrible. I guess Mr. Cudahy was afraid to try to handle Mr. Lillis alone. He knew Mr. Lillis was too strong for him.

"To think that a man of Mr. Cudahy's standing should take into his confidence and make a boon companion of a chauffeur, and such a chauffeur he is. I never thought it possible for a human being to act the fiend incarnate in real life as did that man. He took especial delight in jerking the strangling cord around Mr. Lillis's neck and actually dragged the man about the room. The cords were never severed until Dr. Ayres came.

According to a statement made by Gen. Cowin just before leaving for Omaha this evening, Mrs. Jack Cudahy will remain in Kansas City and devote her life to the rearing and education of her children. She will never see Mr. Cudahy again, although she will not enter the courts to secure a legal separation.

"That she will go on the stage is a rumor without foundation," he said. "I know, as all her friends do, that she is greatly talented along that line, but she will devote her life to the little ones."

"I never liked Jack Cudahy and I did all in my power to prevent her marriage, but it was useless," continued the General. "She had not been married forty-eight hours until she began to be disillusioned. I despise the man who called her wife and the remark he made on that terrible night brands him as a contemptible cur. 'He has ruined my home' were the words he used. As for the chauffeur, I look upon him in the same light as I would a mad dog that Cudahy had brought into the house.

"The home in Thirty-sixth street is in trust for the children and will remain their home. The family will stay here and show the world that Edna has nothing to be ashamed of. I only blame my daughter for being impetuous and for disregarding the opinions of her neighbors.

"If the man Lillis had been warned away from the house by Mr. Cudahy he had no business there. I do not think he did the right thing in coming. My daughter in her contempt for the opinion of scandalmongers could not see the light that would be cast upon her by allowing him to remain her friend and to call.

"I realize that many people here are envious of her looks, her talents and her charm, and a thing of this kind is meat and drink for them. But I have known my daughter all her life and I know her nobility and her passionate love for her children. They are all the world to her.

"Up to the time she left my home she had never tasted liquor. It was her husband that urged her to drink and although I know she never drank to excess, what she did she did openly and people are only too quick to talk about such things.

"I am going back to Omaha to-night and I will leave with the knowledge that my little girl is better off than when I came. She can live her life from now on in peace, surrounded by her children and devoting all her energy to making them noble men and women.

"Mrs. Cudahy will not seek the courts unless some effort is made to take her children away or to take their property rights. Then she will fight to the last."

POSTAL SAVINGS OUTLOOK.

Congressman Weeks Says Senate Bill Will Have Prayerful Consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The postal savings bank bill, which passed the Senate on Saturday and reached the House to-day, will not be reported out of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads for some time.

"That bill will not be reported this week," said Mr. Weeks with a smile. "We intend to give this bill not only earnest but very prayerful consideration."

Canada Interested in This Airship.

BADDECK, N. S., March 8.—The aerodrome Baddeck No. 2 made a successful half mile flight to-day, carrying F. W. Baldwin and J. A. D. McCurdy. This was a test of the machine with two men. Later McCurdy flew alone for more than twenty miles and remained up more than half an hour. Major Maunsell of Ottawa, director of engineering of the Royal Canadian Engineers, will officially observe further tests for the Dominion Government.

STANDARD OIL REPLIES.

Defence in Dissolution Suit Rests on the Rights of Citizens.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The brief of the Standard Oil Company in reply to the Government's suit to dissolve it as a combination in restraint of trade and a monopoly under the Sherman anti-trust law was filed to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States. The main defence of the seven individuals, John D. Rockefeller, William R. Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne, Henry M. Flagler, Charles H. Pratt and H. H. Rogers (now dead), is the preservation of the "rights of individual citizens of the United States."

The brief reviews the story of Standard Oil. It tells how the Rockefellers built up a great business; how they utilized the by-products; how they built huge reservoirs and constructed pipe lines; how they went into the export trade to China, Japan, Russia and the rest of the world.

"From 1862 to 1905," says the brief, "the work went on. They took the risk of failure in production, of destruction by force of tempest, besides all other ordinary risks of trade. Their methods of holding their joint properties and the management of them were dictated by economic reasons. They succeeded as if one had developed unexpectedly a gold or diamond mine and the abundant revenue legitimately became theirs.

"Their business thus created was a lawful one. The owners thereof were and are lawfully entitled to continue the same."

D. T. Watson, John M. Freeman and Ernst C. Irwin wrote the brief. The Government's brief probably will be filed within a few days. Frank B. Kellogg, the Government trust buster, has been working on it for weeks and recently Attorney-General Wickersham retired to the peace and quiet of New York to get familiar with the case.

The oral arguments before the Supreme Court will be heard next Monday. The decision, it was predicted here, will not come until the fall.

TARIFF CONTEST WITH FRANCE.

Maximum Rates Likely if the French Do Not Yield on Cottonseed Oil.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The pending tariff negotiations between the United States and France are in an unsatisfactory condition, according to an authoritative statement to-day. The prospect for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty is not bright unless the French Government recedes from its present position, especially relating to the treatment accorded by the French Government to American cottonseed oil.

The French Government has raised noy only the maximum but the minimum rates on cottonseed oil, which is produced almost exclusively in the United States. There have not been corresponding increases on other oils, such as peanut oil, from other countries which come into competition with cotton seed oil from the United States.

According to the views of the State Department this amounts to a discrimination against the United States. On the other hand, French trade in this country has been hampered by the strict enforcement of the pure food law, and several protests have been made by the French Government against the rulings of the Agricultural Department. The French Government is raising maximum and minimum rates on American products in retaliation for these decisions.

Unless mutually satisfactory terms are reached between the two Governments the maximum rates of the American tariff law will be imposed on French products after March 31 next. The French Government has imposed her maximum tariff on importations from the United States for several months.

It is not believed here that France will be able to maintain her present attitude, because all her Continental competitors in American markets are already enjoying the benefit of the minimum rates of the American tariff law.

The State Department has approved and forwarded to President Taft a batch of proclamations granting the minimum rates to these countries: Siam, Cuba, Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad, Tobago, Jamaica, including Turks and Caicos Islands, Bahama Islands, Barbados, Bermuda, Dominican Republic and the Congo Free State.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

Favorable Action on Plan to Increase Salaries of Governor and Legislators.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee to-night reported favorably the proposed constitutional amendment of Assemblyman Charles A. Dana, increasing the salary of the Governor from $10,000 to $20,000 a year; also the Gerhardt proposed constitutional amendment increasing the pay of State Senators from $1,500 to $3,500 and of Assemblymen from $1,500 to $3,000.

The committee also reported Assemblyman Ward's ballot bill, based on the Massachusetts idea, but amended to put party emblems on the left side of the ballot in order that a straight ticket be voted with one mark. The bill was amended also so as to make it not applicable to cities having voting machines.

Movements of Naval Vessels

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The tug Choctaw has arrived at Washington, the battleship Louisiana and the collier Vulcan at Guantanamo.

The gunboat Scorpion has sailed from Constantinople for Alexandria, Egypt, and the collier Hector from Guantanamo for Norfolk.

STRIKERS PLAY HAND ORGAN.

Trolley Men From Philadelphia Pass the Hat Here.

In the thick of a crowd at Wall and Nassau streets yesterday an Italian hurdy-gurdy was played by a man in a blue uniform and brass buttons, wearing a hat which bore the inscription "Conductor No. 235." The man was undoubtedly a motorman, however, because when the organ turned a corner he reversed the crank just as though he were putting on the brake of a car. The songs played backward were very tuneful. The hurdy was placarded. On the front and rear were large signs that read:

"Div. 477 Phila., Pa."
"A. of S. and E. R. E. of A."
"In aid of Phila. Strikers"
"Woodland ave. barn."

Somebody in the crowd asked what all the letters stood for but they couldn't hear him for the music. Three conductors passed the hat.

There was no violence and not much enthusiasm. Everywhere the striking conductors were required to show their license to the policemen. Permission was got in the City Hall yesterday morning. The concerts were kept up until the streets became clogged and then they were continued away down around the Battery, where the conductors camped for the night.

ALLOWS TELEPHONE MERGERS.

Ohio House Passes Bill Permitting Competing Lines to Consolidate.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 8.—Merger of competing telephone companies is legalized in a bill passed to-day by the Ohio House of Representatives.

Its passage by the Senate will make possible the swallowing by the Bell interests of the independent companies in Cleveland, Dayton, Columbus and Toledo, recently purchased by J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York.

The bill, introduced by Representative Elson, gives full power to competing companies to consolidate, but was amended to authorize the State Railroad Commission to fix rates and supervise service. It was bitterly fought and passed by a bare majority.

LUNATIC KILLS A POLICEMAN

WAS ON HIS WAY TO SHOOT UP A BRIDGEPORT BANK.

Had Written Red Ink Letters to Rich Men and Colleges and Had Demanded $400,000 That "Armour" Had Sent Him—Had Been in Asylum.

BRIDGEPORT, March 8.—After mailing letters written in red ink to John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Yale and Berlin universities, President Taft and the rulers of half a dozen foreign nations Gustave Frederick Karl Mueller, aged 33, a lunatic, set out from his father's home to shoot up the Bridgeport Savings Bank, the officers of which had refused yesterday to deliver to him $400,000.

On his way to the bank Mueller shot and killed Policeman Ellsworth G. Dietz, probably fatally wounded Rocco Leopold, an Italian barber, and wounded with a spent bullet Thomas P. Dougherty, a wealthy building contractor.

Fleeing through the crowded streets with the police in pursuit Mueller wash imself shot and wounded by Patrolman John Brown, the leader in the chase, and captured after a pursuit of three blocks.

Dietz died in St. Vincent's Hospital twenty minutes after the shooting, where both he and Leopold were taken. Hundreds of persons blocked the streets as the police and their captive hurried to police headquarters. The police feared to wait for a patrol, owing to the threats of violence shouted by the crowd, who had seen the dying policeman carried to the Emergency Hospital in an automobile.

With pistols pressed against the prisoner's head and fighting their way through the crowd, the police succeeded in landing Mueller in police headquarters, where he was charged with murder.

Mueller was committed to the State Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, last June after a lunacy commission had pronounced him insane. He was arrested roaming through the corridors of the Atlantic Hotel shadowing guests under the hallucination that he was a detective.

His father, a well to do farmer, complained of the cost of keeping him at the asylum, and last November got him released in his custody. Officials of the institution said to-day they had warned the parent his son was dangerous and should be kept under close surveillance.

Yesterday Mueller entered the Bridgeport Savings Bank where he demanded of Paying Teller Charles Peet $400,000 which he said had been sent to him by the Armour Beef Company.

Peet put him off, asking him to return later, and then Alexander Hawley, president of the bank, hurried in his automobile to police headquarters. Supt. Birmingham detailed Detective Sergeants Hackett and Hall to the bank to await his reappearance.

Instead of returning to the bank he bought a .38 calibre pistol and box of cartridges and went home. Hall remained at the bank this morning and Hackett, learning where Mueller lived, went to his home. Mueller, apparently rational, ordered Hackett out. The sergeant loitered near the home, and when Mueller set out at 10:30 he followed at a distance. He overtoook Mueller at Fairfield avenue and Main street, the busiest corner in the city, where Patrolmen Wheeler and Dietz of the traffic squad were just being relieved by Patrolmen Musante and Brown.

Hackett seized Mueller, but the maniac broke away and drawing his pistol covered Hackett. While the latter backed away Musante crept up behind and seized his arm. Turning and pressing the muzzle of his pistol against Policeman Deitz's throat he fired. Then turning his pistol toward Musante he again fired, but the policeman dropped in time to escape the bullet which struck Leopold. Then he turned his pistol toward Brown, but Dougherty got the bullet meant for him.

Brown set out after Mueller, with Hackett and Musante following. Brown fired three shots, one of them whistling perilously close to Suzanne Roccacore, a vaudeville actress, who walked out of the Atlantic Hotel as the murderer dashed by.

One of the bullets struck the fugitive in the left wrist. He fled under the railroad viaduct and was raising his pistol, which still held one bullet, when Hackett and Brown seized him.

Mueller labors under the hallucination that the universities of the world have a black list upon which they have placed him and that as a result he is unable to obtain employment. In his letters he condemned the black list and the universities. He is 33 years old and unmarried. His mental disorder, physicians testified when he was committed to the asylum, is the result of disease.

SIZE OF NEW COURT HOUSE.

480 by 215 Feet, 138 Feet High, Six Stories—City Hall Park Site.

The commission appointed by Mayor Gaynor to suggest a site for the new court house sent to the Mayor yesterday a report formally recommending the City Hall Park site.

It is suggested that the new building shall cover an area in length of 480 feet by 215 feet. The area of the present building is 248 by 183 feet. The new building will extend from a point 70 feet east of Broadway to within about 100 feet of Centre street. This will mean that the old brownstone court house will have to be done away with and one of the entrances to the subway from the park will have to be moved.

The building will stand back 40 feet from the curb line of Chambers street and the south side will be not less than 102 feet from the northern face of the City Hall. This is the minimum distance now between the City Hall and the present court house. It is proposed that the new structure shall be six stories and 138 feet in height. The present building is 85 feet high and the height of the City Hall, exclusive of the tower is 50 feet.

MR. M'COOEY'S NEW PLAN.

Brooklyn Democratic Organization to Work for Public Improvements.

The Kings county Democratic county committee last evening unanimously adopted Leader McCooey's proposed amendments to the by-laws, providing for a standing committee of ten to look after various public improvements.

The committee will deal with rapid transit, subways and bridges, docks and ferries, parks and playgrounds, public education and public health, and will be made up of representative Democrats of various parts of Brooklyn.

P. R. R. Stockholders Approve Annual Report.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held to-day in Horticultural Hall.

J. R. Williams presented a resolution that dispensed with the reading of the annual report; J. R. Wood handed up a resolution that ratified all that the management did last year.

Col. R. Dale Benson presented a resolution empowering the chairman to appoint a committee of seven to nominate four directors to fill the places of an equal number of directors whose terms will have expired by the next annual meeting.

Maid's Bequests to Clergyman's Family.

Anna Grey, who was employed for thirty-two years in the family of the late Rev. Thornton M. Niven, first as a child's nurse and then as Mrs. Niven's maid, left about $5,000 in her will to the members of the family. She had saved about $15,000 and willed $1,000 each to the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Destitute Ministers, the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

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ROOT ASSUMES LEADERSHIP

Continued from First Page.

cus when the final roundup came on Thursday night, the insurgents insisting that they would be able to turn the trick during the two days which they stole from the Cobb men to-night when they had action postponed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Elihu Root assumed the leadership of the Republican party of New York State to-day when he addressed his telegram to Senator Davenport at Albany declaring that under no circumstances should the Republicans of the State name as their spokesman any one recognized as unfriendly to Gov. Hughes, and that it was the opinion of Mr. Root and his colleagues in the New York delegation that Senator Harvey D. Hinman should be intrusted with the duties of leadership in the upper house of the Legislature.

Mr. Root's action is the first step in the direction of the reorganization of the party in New York. It means that the Woodruff-Barnes combination is doomed, that the new organization that is to succeed it is to uphold the hands of Gov. Hughes and that every available force is to be put to work to bring order out of the present chaotic conditions. If the present plans are carried out Republicans who refuse to accept the new dispensation will have to quit the organization.

Political conditions in the State have been the subject of many conferences between New York Republicans here of late and it was decided at a meeting held yesterday that the time had come for Senator Root to act. Mr. Root told his colleagues that he was reluctant to appear as leader, but he acquiesced when he was told frankly that a time had come when a strong hand must be laid on the situation in New York to avert party disaster.

Mr. Root's action in suggesting a course of procedure to the Senate Republicans in Albany will be followed by other important developments. While the Federal group in Washington has no disposition to dictate the conduct of affairs at the State Capitol they believe that in the present emergency they have a duty to perform. Accordingly it will be impressed on the Albany leaders that nothing should be done in either house of the Legislature that will look like an effort on the part of Republicans to whitewash or cover up any charges of scandal. The New York State Republicans in Washington are against any action at Albany that will leave the impression that the Republican party is evading and investigation.

It is the general expectation that before many days have passed Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn will announce his retirement from the office of Republican State chairman. There is no disposition on the part of New York Republicans to force Mr. Woodruff out, but it is felt that his close affiliation with William Barnes, Jr., Gov. Hughes's bitterest foe, makes it impossible for him to identify himself with an organization that is determined to support the Governor.

It was only when the conviction was forced upon him that party success at the polls would be jeoparded unless heroic measures were adopted that Mr. Root consented to identify himself more actively with the management of political affairs in the State.

Although a new chairman of the Republican State committee is certain to be named New York men here are giving little thought now as to who shall succeed Mr. Woodruff. There is good reason to believe that a complete reorganization of the party will not be effected until Col. Roosevelt returns to the United States. It is said that Senator Root, Gov. Hughes and the Colonel will work together to bring about complete party reorganization in the State. Mr. Root's leadership will not be akin to that of the late Thomas C. Platt. He will not be a boss.

As Republicans here view the situation Mr. Root will be the leader to adjust party differences, harmonize factional troubles and be the party spokesman when occasion requires. Republicans here do not look for formidable opposition to the new programme. Mr. Woodruff, it is said here, has been willing to retire from the State chairmanship for a long time.

One of the influential Republicans in Congress said to-day of Mr. Barnes:

"Mr. Barnes has been in politics a long time. He understands the game. In his opposition to Mr. Hughes he has fought open and above board. He must realize that things could not continue as at present. The party had the alternative of either righting itself or going down to certain defeat. Gov. Hughes is a big asset in New York, and it is high time the opposition at Albany recognized this. I know Mr. Barnes well and expect him to acquiesce in the plans that have been made to reorganize the party in the State."

It is made clear by the New York politicians here that the movement to rehabilitate the party found its inception among State Republicans and was not suggested by the Federal Administration. President Taft has been keenly observant of conditions in New York and has frequently discussed the subject with his Republican friends. He has said nothing, however, that could possibly be construed as a desire on his part to interfere.

CUTICURA CURED TWO BROTHERS

One had Face Covered with Itching Eruption—Eyesight was Affected—Raw, Itching Humor Spread Over the Other from Head to Feet in a Single Day—Dreadful

SKIN-TORTURES YIELD TO EASY TREATMENT

"In 1907 my face broke out in a mass of itching sores which finally affected my eyesight. I tried several highly recommended salves that cost one dollar an ounce, but to no avail. A friend of mine urged me to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment as he was sure of good results from his own experience. I used the Cuticura Ointment for about six weeks, after washing thoroughly with the Cuticura Soap. My face is in perfect health now which I owe to the Cuticura Remedies. I shall always stand by them as one of the greatest blessings to the suffering thousands. Arthur D. Gridley, 532 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1909."

"In the middle of the night of March 30th I woke up with a burning itch in my two hands and I felt as if I could pull them apart. In the morning the itching had got to my chest and during that day it spread all over my body. I was red and raw from the top of my head to the soles of my feet and I was in continual agony from the itching. I could neither lie down nor sit up. I happened to see about Cuticura Remedies and I thought I would give them a trial. I took a good bath with the Cuticura Soap and used the Cuticura Ointment. I put it on from my head down to my feet and then went to bed. On the first of April I felt like a new man. The itching was almost gone. I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and during that day the itching completely left me. Frank Gridley, 328 E. 43rd St., New York City, Apr. 27, '09."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Manner of Infants, Children and Adults consist of Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to Heal the Skin and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.), or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60, to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, 32-page Cuticura Book, an authority on treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases.

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BORN.

MACCOY.—On March 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm P. MacCoy, New York city, two daughters.

DIED.

BELEY.—On March 7, Alfred Beley, aged 68. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.), Wednesday, 12 o'clock.

CARRINGTON.—On March 8, 1910, at his residence, 62 Market st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., William Roger Farrington, son of the late George P. and Mary Farrington. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

GULICK.—On Tuesday, March 8, at her residence, 2 East 45th st., New York city, Annie Rhodes Gulick, wife of Alexander Reading Gulick and daughter of the late Joshua Rhodes of Pittsburg, Pa. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Joshua Rhodes, 939 Western av., North Side, Pittsburg, Pa., on Thursday afternoon, March 10, at 2 o'clock. Please do not send flowers.

HARTSHORN.—On Monday, March 7, 1910, at Short Hills, N. J., Magdalene Southern, wife of Stewart H. Hartshorn. Funeral private. Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

KLOPSCH.—On March 7, 1910, Louis, beloved husband of Mary M. Klopsch. Funeral services at the Metropolitan Temple, 7th av. and 14th st., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private at convenience of the family.

MORRIS.—On March 8, 1910, at Summit, N. J., George Bliss Morris, in his 67th year. Funeral at his late residence, 109 Summit av., Summit, N. J., Thursday, March 10, 1910, on arrival of train leaving Barclay st. at 2 P. M. Lackawanna Railroad. Interment at Springfield, Mass.

O'CONNELL.—On March 8, John O'Connell, aged 80. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 243 W. 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.)

STURGES.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, March 6, 1910, Winfield Scott Sturges, beloved husband of Marie V. Kirwin, in the 50th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 80 Camella st., Astoria, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Sunday night, March 6, 1910, at the house of her son, Howard, 6 East 63d st., Catherine Augusta Taylor, widow of Henry Augustus Taylor and daughter of the late William and Priscilla Osborn, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services will be held Wednesday morning, 9:45 A. M., at Trinity Chapel, 25th st. and 7th av., New York city. The burial will be at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon from her residence, Taylor Hill, in Portland, Conn.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23d St. Chapels. Ambulance service. Tel. "1414 Chelsea."