of Senator Root and all that, but when the proper time comes some of these Senators pretending now to be so grossly hurt will be found on the band wagon and for Hinman.

At midnight the supporters of Cobb were insisting that they had enough votes to elect Senator Cobb to-morrow night and that they would oppose any more attempts to adjourn the conference without electing a leader.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Root will visit New York city Saturday and it is assumed that he will confer there with Republican leaders who are to be identified with the party reorganization plans now under way. It is understood that Mr. Root will meet Gov. Hughes in New York and that a number of leaders from up the State, as well as Republicans in the city, will confer with them to discuss ways and means of uplifting the party leadership.

Mr. Root has no present intention of visiting Albany, as has been reported. The Senator himself and those who are working with him are satisfied that the situation there can be handled at long range. The Federal group prefer that Harvey D. Hinman be named, and it is the expectation here that he will be selected without further pressure.

There is a good deal of speculation here as to what attitude Timothy L. Woodruff will assume toward the plan of reorganization. An intimate of the State chairman said to-day that his information was that Mr. Woodruff would "die in the ditch" before he would acquiesce in the proposal that he vacate his place as head of the State organization. Other members of the New York delegation however do not look for determined opposition by Mr. Woodruff. They say that in due season he will yield to the wishes of the majority. It is known that within the last twenty-four hours Mr. Woodruff has advised Washington friends that he will stand his ground. It is recalled however that Mr. Woodruff is not very stanch when it comes to a showdown.

As a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Platt he insisted almost to the last moment that he had enough votes to win, but when the slide was properly greased for him he took his seat without a murmur. It was the same way with his opposition to the Hughes nomination at Saratoga. Many New York Republicans here take it for granted however that before yielding Mr. Woodruff will put himself in as embarrassing a position as possible by declaring that he is going to stick and that he has the necessary votes in the State committee.

Some folks here take the position that it will not be necessary for Mr. Woodruff to step out before the State convention, but the Root plan of reorganization, it is understood, contemplates the retirement of Mr. Woodruff long before the party meets to nominate a State ticket.

Hope is expressed in some quarters that Mr. Woodruff will overcome his aversion to accepting a diplomatic post, but as to this President Taft will have something to say.

NEW YORK'S NEW BREAD MAN.

R. B. Ward of Pittsburg to Build Three Factories and Show Us.

R. B. Ward of Pittsburg bakes a few loaves of bread in the course of a year. He said yesterday at the Imperial that last year his ovens turned out 85,000,000 loaves. It wasn't all kneaded in Pittsburg either, for Mr. Ward in one corporation or another bakes in Cleveland, Boston, Providence and Chicago, and now he is to have three plants in New York.

One is building in The Bronx, on the boulevard, and is to cost $395,000. The second will be in Pacific street, Brooklyn. Bread will be the principal output of these two bakeries. For biscuits and crackers, it was announced yesterday, a piece of property on the East River between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets has been acquired by the Ward interests.

"My father and grandfather were bakers in New York, and I was born here," said Mr. Ward yesterday, "so I don't come back here as an utter stranger. My father moved to Pittsburg and started a baking business there, and I have been in it thirty-two years.

"There is a lot of difference between the bread of to-day and the bread of twenty-five years ago. In that day a baker worked in a tiny room in a basement with a 3 by 4 oven, and a lot of things which are to-day considered hygienic necessities were oftentimes neglected.

"The baker took a little flour, a little water, some yeast and a little salt, mixed them together and called the baked product a loaf of bread. To-day we use improved flour, perfectly cleansed, reduce the quantity of water, add milk, lard and sugar, and turn out something quite different. Flour is not touched by hand from the time it leaves the sack, and is even bolted again before it is used.

"The property we have just acquired in New York I regard as the finest to be had for the purpose intended. We shall have our own private dock. There has been some talk here about a war of competition. My experience has been that we have not drawn from rivals' trade at all. In Boston the two largest rival bakers tell us that business has improved since our advent.

"Bread is one thing that has not entered appreciably into the higher cost of living. One cent advance on the price of wheat a bushel means an advance of only five cents on a barrel of flour. We sell a pound of bread at wholesale for four cents. Flour would have to advance $1.50 or $1.75 a barrel before we would be justified in advancing the price of a loaf one cent."

MAYOR ORDERS ARREST

Reyburn of Philadelphia Has Court Officer Locked Up.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—While acting as an officer of the court serving a subpoena upon Mayor Reyburn in the latter's office Logan M. Bullitt, son of the framer of the present city charter, member of the bar, chairman of the taxpayers' committee on city finances, was arrested this afternoon by order of Mayor Reyburn and for more than two hours was locked in a cell in Central station.

His release was obtained on an order from Magistrate James E. Gorman with the police to appear for a hearing to-morrow morning before Magistrate Beaton in City Hall police court.

The charge of disorderly conduct was made against Mr. Bullitt on the Central station slate, although according to Mr. Bullitt the formal complaint lodged against him by the Mayor's bodyguard, Detective William H. McFadden, was "annoying the Mayor."

Mr. Bullitt at most followed his carrying into effect an order issued by Judge Robert N. Willson of Common Pleas Court No. 4 that certain public records in the possession of the city officials be brought into court on Saturday morning in the suit instituted by the committee of citizens who are endeavoring to show that the city's financial system is being managed to the detriment of the taxpayers and that money is being expended illegally and extravagantly.

In ordering the arrest of Mr. Bullitt the Mayor took the ground that no one had the right to subpoena him and that no court had the right to demand his appearance. Following the release of Mr. Bullitt he was asked what he intended to do. He said:

"I will be governed entirely by my counsel, but I propose to see that the officials of the city, from the highest down, conform to the law the same as the humblest citizen. My arrest was entirely unwarranted and was done against my protest and when I was in the performance of my duty as an officer of the court, serving a subpoena that had been issued at the direction of Judge Willson."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.—Adv.

SUFFRAGISTS INVADE ALBANY

LEGISLATIVE HEARING ON THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL.

The Antis Out in Force Too—The Opposing Forces Go in Special Trains Instead of Private Cars—Neither Mrs. Belmont Nor Mrs. Mackay Present.

ALBANY, March 9.—Owing to the adjournment of the State Senate yesterday the Judiciary Committee of that body was not officially present at the hearing in the Assembly Chamber on the concurrent resolution to the State Constitution by striking the word male from the suffrage clause. Senators Davis and Schulz looked in for a few minutes, however, and seemed interested in the proceedings.

A full quorum of the Assembly committee attended, and the chairman, Jesse Phillips, presided. Several of the members of the lower house admitted that "votes for women" has become almost a political issue.

They had sat for four hours patiently listening to the annual contest between the suffragists and antis for the favor of the legislators. They had observed that every seat on the floor and in the galleries was occupied long before 2 o'clock, the hour set for the hearing, and that many persons stood cheerfully from the time that Mr. Phillips signalled for order until he announced that the committee really couldn't listen any longer.

They had not failed to notice that it took the united efforts of the presiding officer and Mrs. Henry Villard, chairman of the legislative committee of the State Suffrage Association, to keep the enthusiasm of the fighters for franchise from expressing itself in cheers and clapping while the speakers were endeavoring to make their arguments heard in the most remote corners of the room. Some of them seemed to think that there was special significance in the fact that George Foster Peabody and Samuel Untermyer added their oratory to that of the women advocates of the cause.

The corresponding strength and earnestness of the "anti" delegation, which included Frank Foxcroft, the well known Boston opponent of the extension of the franchise to women, served but to increase the general impression that the people of New York State have begun to seriously consider the demands which a comparatively small organization of women have been urging for more years than they like to remember.

The hearing in its essential features didn't differ essentially from other hearings which have been held annually for nearly a quarter of a century. Both the advocates and the opponents of the resolution displayed their increased force of numbers by making the trip from New York to Albany on special trains instead of contenting themselves, as in former years, with mere private cars, and some new faces were noticed among the delegates. Those who had looked forward, however, to hearing Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont explain why they wanted the ballot were disappointed, for neither the president of the Equal Franchise Society nor the leader of the Political Equality Association put in an appearance. Nor did Mrs. Gilbert Jones, who has become an equally conspicuous figure on the anti side, deliver her famous argument on "the national force," but contented herself with merely introducing Mr. Foxcroft and Miss Minnie Bronson of the Department of Labor.

Maude Malone didn't come, and she and her yellow four State sandwich banner were grievously missed by lovers of local color, but Dr. Mary Walker added a picturesque and pathetic element to the scene.

When every representative in both camps had had her say the veteran worker for woman's rights begged the chairman for just a few minutes in which to submit what she described as her irrefutable proofs that the Constitution of the United States granted women the right to vote and that the proposed resolution was therefore superfluous and ridiculous. Mr. Phillips was perfectly willing to grant her request, but though he pounded with his gavel until that symbol of official power was in imminent danger of losing its head he could not keep the crowd quiet or in their seats.

"I am afraid I can do nothing for you this afternoon," he said soothingly. "Every one is very tired and it is after 4 o'clock. Won't you submit a brief to the committee?"

But Dr. Walker was not satisfied. She shook her forefinger in the chairman's face and insisted upon her right to be heard.

"That bill is preposterous, and that hypocrite knows it," she shrieked, as Mr. Phillips turned to speak to Miss Crystal Eastman.

The chairman turned back again.

"Who do you mean?" asked a bystander.

"I mean the Rev. Anna Shaw," replied Dr. Walker.

Miss Crystal Eastman, who is the only woman appointed by Gov. Hughes on the commission to investigate the employers' liability act, and several other prominent public questions, struck what several of her colleagues called a new note in the discussion.

She told the members of the committee that a rumor had been circulated to the effect that she had been asked to come to the hearing because she had a new hat, but that she knew they would realize that that was a base libel as the head covering she wore had long been familiar to many of them.

"I have served on a committee with eight Assemblymen and five Senators for quite a while," she said, "and I must confess that I like it, although I am not sure that they like having a woman on their committee."

Several of the committee almost applauded this introduction, but remembered their official dignity just in time.

Miss Eastman went on to tell them that she knew they were sufficiently fair minded not to object to other women voting because their wives did not want to, and that they weren't silly enough to think that voting would divert a mother from her business of taking care of the children. She was sure they believed in the justice of the cause.

Then she told them with a smile that they were more practical than fair minded and that she realized they had had four practical objections to the resolution. The first of these was that woman suffrage would increase the ignorant vote. She then proceeded to marshal an array of figures to prove that it wouldn't and that neither would it simply double the present vote.

She admitted that the votes of women would undoubtedly break up party lines and that that would in her opinion be a good thing.

"I know woman suffrage is not yet a political issue," she concluded, "but we are making it one just as fast as we can. We have a well organized woman suffrage party in New York city, and although it may be a joke now it won't always be one. You are men above the average. You ought to be ahead of your constituents in matters of reform. Do you want to wait until they force you to submit this question to the people or are you going to pass it now?"

The "new note" on the anti side was struck by Mrs. Henry M. Stimson, wife of the pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church. She had the authority of the English suffragettes, she said, for asserting that when women got the vote every cradle in England would be empty.

The suffragists shouted with laughter, but Mrs. Stimson retorted that she had heard it herself. This, she explained, was nothing but the atrophied mother instinct, which would be the result of women entering upon the excitement of political life.

George Foster Peabody spoke at some length on the abstract right of women to be represented in government and said that as a Democrat he did not like the idea of belonging to a class that was aristocratic because it governed the other half of human society.

Dr. Lucy A. Bannister and Miss Minnie Bronson gave statistics to prove that suffrage would not benefit the working woman, and Mr. Foxcroft told of the failure of the suffragists to poll a good straw vote in Massachusetts when they had a chance to express their opinion on the question of voting.

Samuel Untermeyer gave several illustrations in support of the theory that women are not treated as well as they might be by the laws of New York State, and then Mrs. William Crannell explained the menace of the ignorant vote.

Rose Schneiderman said that she was one of those ignorant immigrants that the antis had seemed to fear and also one of the working girls whom the ladies loved to patronize. She said they had reason to fear her vote because it would be an intelligent one, and that the working girls great'y needed the ballot as a protection.

The Rev. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt made eloquent appeals to the justice and fair play of the legislators and replied to the argument advanced by the antis, especially in regard to the Massachusetts episode.

Several of the suffragists interviewed the Assemblymen of their districts, and one girl had a hard time with James R. Oliver of the Third district. She was Henrietta Mercy and she represented the Equal Rights League of the East Side. Mr. Oliver told her, she said, that she ought not to waste her time talking to an old fogey like him, but go and hug and kiss some of the handsome young legislators. That was the way to get things, he added, and she needn't talk to him any more because the more she said, the more opposed he would be to the bill.

It is estimated that about 250 suffragists went up from New York this morning and nearly 200 antis. Among the former were Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Miss Ida Craft, Mrs. Priscilla Hackstaff, Mrs. Frederick Nathan and Mr. Nathan, Miss Helen Murphy, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Mary Loines and Mrs. Van Slingerland. Judge and Mrs. Daly went from Yonkers with Mrs. Arthur Livermore and Mrs. and Mr. Henry Robinson.

A large mass meeting was held in the Assembly Chamber in the evening at which Louis Anspacher, the Rev. Anna Shaw and Miss Beatrice Mills were the chief speakers.

CAUTIOUS WITH MRS. THORSEN.

Ellis Island Clings for a Month to a Well to Do American of 48 Years Residence.

Mrs. Christine Thorsen, a Danish born naturalized American of 77, who speaks good English and who came to this country with her husband forty-eight years ago and with a few hardy souls established a little log cabin settlement on the site of the present town of Genoa, Neb., was held up at Ellis Island a month, or until yesterday, before the authorities were satisfied by inquiry at Genoa that she was telling the truth when she said that her husband was a citizen. The county in which Genoa is sent ample proof of the husband's citizenship, declaring that he had been a voter in the county many years before his death. Mrs. Thorsen was in no danger of becoming a public charge, as she has a little property in Genoa and several thousands of dollars in the bank. She had gone to Copenhagen to see her twin sister, having sold, on the death of her husband several years ago, enough of her property to pay for a long trip.

RUN OVER BY JOY RIDER.

Unknown Driver of Mr. Townsend's Car Puts on Speed and Gets Away.

Herman Ostermeyer, 10 years old, of 188 Washington street, Jersey City, was run over and injured internally in front of Public School 1 in York street, that city, yesterday afternoon by an automobile, the driver of which got away in his machine immediately after the accident.

Several school children who saw the boy bowled over made a note of the number of the machine's New Jersey license, 1433, and the police learned that the license is held by George R. Townsend of East Orange. To a detective who went to East Orange with a warrant for the driver's arrest Mr. Townsend said that if his automobile struck the boy somebody took it out without his knowledge.

No Affair of Dr. Nichols's.

The man who by his conversation in a saloon with a juror in the case of Dr. James A. Nichols against the Fidelity and Casualty Company for services brought about a mistrial was stated by the Court to have been a clerk in the employ of the Fidelity and Casualty Company and not in any way connected with the plaintiff, Dr. Nichols. No intimation was made, either by the Court or by the attorneys on either side, that the incident was other than an expensive mistake on the part of an unthinking juror and an unthinking clerk.

Dan McAvoy Left $22.05.

An inventory of the estate of Dan McAvoy, the actor, whose real name was Francis P. Reardon, shows that he left only $22.05 in cash and clothing which is worthless. The inventory was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

Correct Dress for Men
ALFRED BENJAMIN & Co's Tailor-made clothes

Correct Dress for Men—
correct in style and quality, above all *correctly priced.*

Why have your clothes made to order?

George G. Benjamin
Broadway Cor. 26th St.

EASY ESCAPE FROM SING SING

TEN MINUTES WORK WITH A HACKSAW DID THE TRICK.

Life Prisoner One of the Two That Got Away, and He's Still at Large—Not the Main Prison That They Got Out of, but a Makeshift—Sing Sing Crowded.

Two prisoners escaped from one of the factory shops used as a dormitory in the yard of Sing Sing prison at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. One of the prisoners, Alexander Devoe, was under life sentence for the killing of Lefty Boyle in this city in 1897; the other, John Clark, was serving a four years term for burglary.

There are some people outside of Sing Sing who are of the opinion that if the State does not hurry up with relief for the overcrowding of the prison this practice of escape will become a habit there, because it is a hard job for Warden Frost securely to restrain just the kind of men who are sent to Sing Sing when he has no more secure places to confine them than a chapel, a hospital and a factory. Those are the places of confinement of 565 of the prisoners and even so there are about 100 prisoners sleeping two in a cell.

The two men who escaped yesterday were "good," that is, from the prison discipline viewpoint. Otherwise they would not have been drafted into the dormitory squad. The best behaved prisoners, without regard to their behavior before they became prison inmates, are taken from the overcrowded cell rooms and sleeping quarters are given them in one of the three yard buildings used as dormitories.

Devoe and Clark worked in the wagon factory. Among the tools in that factory are hacksaws, used for cutting iron. At knockoff time each afternoon the convict workmen hand over to the free foreman their work tools. That is, they are supposed to. But there are many prisoners using many tools and the inventory is taken rapidly and amid some confusion.

These were the circumstances which permitted either Devoe or Clark to pass off on his foreman at our quitting time a wooden saw, slipping the genuine little strip of steel sixteen inches long up his shirt sleeve. That was their first move toward escape.

The most northerly factory in the prison yard, formerly used for making tinware, is the one whose second floor has been converted into a dormitory. Devoe and Clark were among the 300 prisoners who slept there. In a corner of the big room is a toilet screened by a half door, which also hides from the view of any one in the main room the lower part of a window. This window, like all others on that floor, was barred by seven-eighths inch iron rods. A good workman can cut through such a rod with the kind of saw the conspirators had in ten minutes. So it was not much of a job for the two men, alternating their work, to divide one of these bars.

The rest was easy. The bar bent far back afforded space enough for a man to crawl through. There were a drop of fifteen feet to the yard, a sixteen foot iron fence between the yard and river to climb, a wet cold scramble over broken ice to a pier south of the prison and the two scantily clad escapes were beating it down the New York Central tracks. Of course they headed for New York.

The guard inside the dormitory after fifteen minutes or so became suspicious and went to the closet and gave the alarm. The prison whistle blew, and all guards off duty hurried to join in the search, and the man on night duty in the office began to work the telephone to nearby towns.

Two hours later Police Sergeant Delancy of Tarrytown, going his rounds, saw two hatless and coatless men hurrying along the old post road, and although he had not heard of the telephone message from Sing Sing he made a good guess and gave chase. The men separated, but Delancy caught one, Clark, and landed him in the Tarrytown jail just as the desk man there was answering a second call from Sing Sing.

Warden Frost never volunteers information, but he never refuses it to reporters. In answer to questions yesterday he told these facts about the population of criminals he has charge of and the housing capacity he has for them:

The total cell capacity of Sing Sing will provide for 1,200 prisoners, one to a cell. Yesterday's census showed that there were 1,852 convicts housed there. In 1907 the convict population was 1,278, and last year it was 1,394. When he was first obliged to find accommodations outside of the cells for convict sleeping quarters Warden Frost made use of the Protestant chapel, a room about 150 feet square, over the big mess hall where the prisoners are fed in the morning and at noon. Rows of prison made cots placed as close together as may be, with passageways between double rows, made sleeping places for 200.

Next the second floor of the tin factory was similarly fitted to accommodate 300, and the old hospital was made over into a dormitory for sixty-five more. This exhausted his available outside space, and very reluctantly the warden began placing two prisoners in a cell until about a hundred were so provided with sleeping quarters.

All this time new prisons were promised. The new prison at Comstock was started and nearly completed with the money provided, $350,000. There is an appropriation bill in the present Legislature to provide the sum necessary to finish the Comstock prison, but nothing is doing at Albany, nothing in the line of providing more prisons that is. The Bear Mountain protect was well under way when it was abandoned to give its site for part of the Harriman park.

All these promises did not help Warden Frost. The overcrowding worried him; it is bad in many ways, as to discipline, morals and health. In the latter respect the warden considers himself fortunate. Only 7 inmates died from disease in 1907; in 1908 there were 11 deaths, and last year 12. Yesterday there were but 18 prisoners in the hospital, 1 per cent. of the population.

The warden can look after the health of his charges by enforced cleanliness, proper nourishment, regular hours and steady work. But discipline and morals must suffer from such overcrowding. As to the matter of discipline, for instance, the warden said it would be almost impossible to search each time they left their work 1,880 crafty men to prevent such a theft as that which helped Devoe and Clark. And it is bad too, he intimated, to have as many as 300 convicts penned up in one big room fourteen hours of each day. They not only sleep there but there also they eat their evening meals, attend to the sanitary part of their housekeeping, read, write and have such recreations as prison rules permit.

THE SUN reporter accompanied the warden to the chapel dormitory. The convicts were visiting each other, chatting as they ate their suppers. At a signal each quietly hurried to his cot and sat on its foot, facing the passageway. The double rows of cots were "heads on," so to say, and over the tops of the heads ran a narrow rail. Narrow as it was, it served as the catch all of the convict's cherished possessions—bits of mirror, books, toilet articles, here and there a mandolin and banjo, photographs and letters from home.

On the pulpit platform was the bed of the captain of the guard, over the church windows were prison bars. Negroes and whites, old and young men, first termers and old offenders were there, for only good prison conduct was required of those who sought this great privilege, community life away from the lonely dark cells.

"We hold both Protestant and Catholic services in the Catholic Church now," Warden Frost explained, "since we have had to use this as a dormitory. Of course the convicts like it, but it is much against my judgment. It had to be though; convicts are sent here and I cannot refuse to receive them. Such places are not designed to hold desperate and crafty men. Still there have been only six escapes from here in three years. Four of those six were recaptured."

Packard
MOTOR CARS
"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"
Packard Motor Car Co. of N.Y.
1661 BROADWAY

MAGISTRATES AFTER ELDER.

Committee Which It Is Said Will Complain of Him to Somebody.

The report of the committee of Manhattan Magistrates appointed by the Board of Magistrates to investigate the charge that Assistant District Attorney Elder of Brooklyn gave to the press a statement that he had received letters charging two Manhattan and one Brooklyn Magistrate with practices similar to those upon which Magistrate Furlong was tried and convicted was read at a special meeting of the Manhattan Magistrates held yesterday in the West Side court. The report showed that Mr. Elder while admitting that he had told of receiving such letters denied that he had authorized the interview in which they were published and declared that the publication of his remarks had been a breach of confidence on the part of the newspaper men with whom he talked. Mr. Elder also made it clear in a letter to the Board of Magistrates that he had never considered that he had evidence of wrongdoing on the part of any Manhattan Magistrate.

The Board of Magistrates were not satisfied with Mr. Elder's explanation and at the close of the special session the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Magistrates Corrigan, Barlow, and Harris with power to act. It was intimated that the committee would not drop the charges that Mr. Elder had made a grave mistake in speaking of the letters and that the matter would be laid before either the Appellate Division or District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn. The position of the Magistrates is that Mr. Elder should at the least be reprimanded.

The committee say that Mr. Elder told them that he suspected the letters were signed by fictitious names, that upon investigation at the request of Magistrate Barlow he found that his suspicions were correct, and that he regarded the letters as of so little importance that he destroyed them. It was suggested to Mr. Elder that he owed some reparation to the Board of Magistrates, and Mr. Elder expressed his willingness to write a letter to the board giving his version of the affair and expressed his regret at the occurrence.

The chairman of the committee saw the reporters and was informed by them that Mr. Elder gave them permission to quote him about the letters. Mr. Elder's letter to the Magistrates was as follows:

At the request of your committee I am pleased to make the following statement upon the subject of the letters which I received in the course of the Furlong trial and in which the names of two Manhattan Magistrates and one Brooklyn Magistrate were mentioned. At the request of Judge Barlow, the President of the Board of Magistrates of the First Division, I made an investigation into the two letters in which were mentioned the names of the Manhattan Magistrates and find that the names subscribed thereto did not represent any persons who lived at the addresses therein given and that accordingly the letters were fictitious.

The investigation into the letter respecting the Brooklyn Magistrate produced a different result. I learned that it was written by a citizen who had given his correct address, but that, I understand, is a matter in which your committee and your fellow Magistrates are not interested.

I regret very much that some of the newspapers published some statements concerning the Magistrates of the First Division reflecting seriously upon them and attributing the same to me, which I did not make at any time or place, indeed had never thought of. My first mention of the receipt of these letters to any newspaper men was made in a personal conversation, not in an interview, and accordingly not for publication, and was made merely as an interesting incident that occurred in the course of the Furlong trial. I at no time stated to anybody that I had evidence showing or tending to show any improper or unjudicial act on the part of any Magistrate of the First Division, and any newspaper that quoted me to the contrary has made a false statement. I think you will allow me to say this in justice to myself.

The report of the committee showed that Magistrate Corrigan had told Mr. Elder that the latter had "indulged in loose talk" and was responsible for it.

FURLONG CASE UP AGAIN.

Cockran Pleads for Writ of Reasonable Doubt Before Justice Stapleton.

The hearing of argument on the return of an order to show cause why a writ of reasonable doubt should not issue in favor of former Magistrate Henry J. Furlong, recently convicted of accepting a bribe, began yesterday before Justice Stapleton in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Bourke Cockran occupied about three hours with a plea covering all the points made by the defence at the trial before Justice Kapper. Justice Stapleton announced that he would hear District Attorney Clarke for the prosecution at 2 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Cockran based his plea for a writ of reasonable doubt on several legal technicalities. He said that Furlong was tried on a general charge of conspiracy, when it was legally necessary to specify a particular offence and confine the trial to that specification. He objected to the admission of a lot of evidence, on the ground that it referred to matters prior to the alleged commission of crime; attacked the credibility of Jacob Gotthelf, principal witness and accuser, asserted that the prosecution had failed to corroborate this confessed accomplice, and objected to the admission of the testimony of the late Mrs. Florence Arnstein as set forth in the stenographer's minutes of the preliminary hearing, on the ground that the testimony was given before an indictment had been found against Furlong. He said that never before in the history of the State had the prosecutor been allowed to indict a man for one thing and try him for another.

FLIGHTS AT BADDECK BAY.

Canadian Militia Major Rides in J. A. D. McCurdy's Drome.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 9.—Major Maunsel, who has been sent to Baddeck by the Militia Department at Ottawa, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell. Major Maunsel watched flights made to-day by J. A. Douglas McCurdy in drome Baddeck No. 2 over the ice on Baddeck Bay.

McCurdy made six flights, taking Major Maunsel as a passenger in the last one. The Major was greatly pleased.

Two points are peculiar to these machines. One is that they use a purely automobile motor in a flying machine and they have self-supporting radiators designed by F. W. Baldwin and J. A. D. McCurdy.

Our department is stocked with every article required for the shortest trip or the longest journey.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

London-made Luggage

Our exclusive importations—every article produced to our own order and under personal direction. We present full assortments of English Luggage for every conceivable use, merely mentioning as instances the following:

English Kit Bags

Of long grain cowhide, soft, folding gussets, solid brass clasps, lever locks. Sole leather straps around entire bag. Double handles; fancy plaid linings. Saddler sewn throughout.

Length,	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.	26 in.
At	15.50	17.50	32.50	35.50

Oxford Bags—deep model

Of long grain cowhide, sewn in frame; solid leather handles, sunken English locks; cloth lined. Exceptionally light in weight and particularly adapted for women's use.

Length	14 in.	16 in.	18 in.
At	9.50	10.50	12.50

"The Mendel" Wardrobe Trunk

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING—
AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE."

"The Mendel" is an evolution of the higher processes of trunkmaking. Into the smallest compass may be securely packed every article of one's wardrobe. There are receptacles which hold everthing in place securely and safely until the journey's end.

$45 to $100—in standard sizes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$50 BILL TO LIGHT CIGAR.

Starts Investigation by Illinois Central Railroad That Reveals No Irregularity.

CHICAGO, March 9.—A fifty dollar bill used to light a cigar in a Detroit hotel started the investigation by President Harahan into certain departments of the Illinois Central Railroad which gave rise to reports of $5,000,000 graft, it was learned to-day.

That there has been any graft Mr. Harahan denied absolutely and with heat, but he admitted that an investigation had been in progress for three months. Nothing in the way of irregularity was discovered and the inquiry is closed, according to the president.

"When people use fifty dollar bills to light their cigars it is time to get busy," said Mr. Harahan. "When reports came to me from Detroit and other places that men connected with the Illinois Central Railroad were burning money I decided to investigate. I did so. The investigation continued three months and it disclosed nothing in the way of irregularity or graft.

"There is no graft in the Illinois Central. My investigation has satisfied me of that."

THIEF ASKED FOR PIE.

But When the Maid Went to Get It He Ran Off With $350 Vase.

Victor Sorchan, a broker who lives at 267 Madison avenue, reported to the police yesterday the loss of an antique Japanese vase valued at $350, which he believes was stolen by a sneak thief.

A shabbily dressed man rang Mr. Sorchan's bell Monday afternoon just as the butler was going out. The butler told the man to go away, but when the butler left the house the man went back and asked the maid to get him a piece of pie. The maid didn't quite close the front door and when she came back with a cup of coffee and some crullers the hungry man was running down the street. The maid looked about the drawing room and missed the vase.

The same afternoon some one got into the residence of Charles F. Williams, a lawyer who lives at 300 Lexington avenue, and carried off a silver tea service worth about $200.

Indiana Democratic Committee Divided on Saloons.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—The Democratic State committee to-day agreed on April 27 and 28 for the State convention. The platform was discussed casually, and it developed that a majority favor letting the liquor question alone, while some think the party ought to declare against the local option law and demand high license.

Weston Reaches Las Animas.

LAS ANIMAS, Col., March 9.—Edward Payson Weston arrived here to-day and immediately left for Caddao, where he will spend the night.

LION BREWERY
OF NEW YORK CITY
BOCK BEER
on draught at all customers'

ARCANUM
ARROW COLLARS
Look well as long as they last—last longer than ordinary collars and cost no more
15c. each—2 for 25c.
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers
ARROW CUFFS, 25c. a Pair

EMS PASTILLES
lozenges, made of Natural Mineral Salt of the Royal Springs at the spa EMS, Germany. Reliable remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, HEADTSUES. At druggists or C. van der Broek, 61 Park Place, N. Y.

Court Assesses Costs Against Gov. Haskell

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 9.—Gov. Haskell's failure to appear in the United States District Court here caused the court to assess $75 costs against him. This represents the expenses of Charles N. Loder in coming from New York to Oklahoma City to be present at the calling of the case wherein Loder sues Haskell for a judgment of $10,000 obtained in New York several years ago. The case may be tried during this term of court.

Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water
Speedy Sure Gentle
Drink Half a Glass on Arising FOR CONSTIPATION

Chiris Olive Oil
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT AND CONNOISSEURS PREFER IT.
At all the grocers and good druggists.
Salad book free.

MARRIED.

HAINES—DUNHAM.—On Wednesday, March 9, at 55 West 55th st., Isabelle Meredith Dunham, daughter of Mrs. Thomas C. Dunham, to George William Haines.

DIED.

COCHRANE.—Suddenly, March 9, at his home, 1 West 50th st., John W. Cochrane, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral services 10 o'clock Friday morning, March 11, at the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 29th st.

CORY.—Suddenly, on March 9, at her home, Mary W. Cory, widow of David U. Cory.
Funeral services at her late residence, Englewood, N. J., on Friday, March 11, at 4:30 P. M., upon the arrival of the train leaving Erie Ferry at West 23d st. at 3:20 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

FARRINGTON.—On Wednesday, March 9, at Poughkeepsie, Mary Goodsell Farrington, wife of the late William R. Farrington.
Funeral private.

FORDHAM.—On the 9th inst., Mary C. Fordham, widow of Mathew C. Fordham, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Spetr.
Funeral private.

GRAHAM.—Entered into eternal life, on March 8, 1910, at his residence, Sherwood Park, N. Y., Robert Graham, late General Secretary of the Church Temperance Society. Born May 12, 1828.
The funeral service will be held at Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., New York, on Friday, March 11, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Bloomfield, N. J. English and California papers please copy.

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, 229 Western av., North Side, Pittsburg, Pa., on Thursday afternoon, March 10, at 2 o'clock. Please do not send flowers.

MACLAREN.—Suddenly, on March 8, Anna W. MacMartin, widow of Finlay MacLaren and daughter of the late Peter and Harriet MacMartin.
Funeral at her late residence, 168 5th av., on Friday morning, March 11, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

MAGINN.—On Tuesday, March 8, 1910, at his residence, Cooper Union.
Graduates of Cooper Union Alumni Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Thursday, March 10, at 11:30 A. M. JOHN P. LEO, President.

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.

MUNRO.—On Wednesday, March 9, at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York city, David Alexander Munro, beloved husband of Euphemia Clotilde Munro, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral announcement later.

O'CONNELL.—On March 6, John O'Connell, aged 60. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241-243 W. 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.)

WHITAKER.—On March 9, 1910, Harry Prescott Whitaker, beloved husband of Catherine A. Whitaker.
Funeral services will be held at the Hotel Netherland on Friday, March 11, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23d St. Chapels. Ambulance service. Tel. 1336 Chelsea.