ALBANY CONFERENCE FAILS

DEMOCRATS REACH NO AGREEMENT ON SENATORSHIP.

Bolters Signed an Agreement Not to Support Sheehan and Are Sticking to It—What Was Said at the Conference—Another Ballot and No Result.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The joint conference of Democratic Senators and Assemblymen called for this morning to discuss the United States Senatorship, brought about no change later in the day in the progression of the Legislature for the election of a Senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew on March 4. But the joint conference, with its fruitless result, demonstrated to Gov. Dix, titular leader of the Democratic party in the State, and to the Democratic leaders that there is no deadlock here on the Senatorship, but that the election of William F. Sheehan, unanimous choice of the joint caucus on January 16, is prevented by bolting Democrats. A deadlock, it was explained, only occurs when two opposing forces, having entered a caucus, fail to come to an agreement.

The election of Mr. Sheehan is prevented by the following Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, who bolted the joint caucus on January 16:

Senators Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Twenty-sixth district, comprising the counties of Dutchess, Putnam and Columbia; Loren H. White of the Thirty-first district, comprising the counties of Schenectady, Montgomery and Schoharie; George R. Bird of the Fiftieth district, embracing a part of Erie county, and John Godfrey Saxe of the Seventeenth district, Manhattan.

Assemblymen J. K. Evans of Sullivan county, William M. Martin of Saratoga county, Randall N. Saunders of Columbia county, Charles W. Cosad of Seneca county, N. L. Drummond of Cayuga county, Minor McDaniels of Tompkins county, Clayton I. Wheeler of Delaware county, Lewis W. Day of Jefferson county, R. A. Brace of Montgomery county, John B. Trombly of Clinton county, Otis S. Peach of Tioga county, John C. Myers of Schenectady county, Edmund R. Terry of Kings county, Harold J. Friedman of New York county, Chester A. Miller of Otsego county, Judson Bridenbecker of Herkimer county, Henry A. Hollmann of Nassau county and Sydney W. Fry of the Twelfth district of Kings.

For the first time it was stated to-day that most of the foregoing Senators and Assemblymen in refusing to enter the joint caucus on January 16 signed a document which read in substance as follows:

"We agree not to support William F. Sheehan for United States Senator."

Senator Roosevelt was asked this morning after the joint conference ended fruitlessly if it was true that he and his friends had signed such an agreement.

"That would be telling," he replied with a laugh.

"Will you affirm or deny the statement?" he was asked.

"I will not," he answered.

Assemblyman Friedman, however, was more candid than Senator Roosevelt. For the last twenty-four hours it has been expected that Mr. Friedman would enter the joint conference this morning and declare that it was his intention hereafter to support the caucus nominee for United States Senator, William F. Sheehan. Mr. Friedman was very late in entering the conference. He did not change his attitude, and after the conference he admitted that he had been thinking "somewhat" of changing his attitude in the Senatorship situation, but finally concluded to remain steadfast in his opposition to Mr. Sheehan.

"I concluded not to violate my pledge, no matter who asked me to do otherwise," said Mr. Friedman. "And I now say that I will never, never vote for Mr. Sheehan."

"Then there was a formal sworn pledge not to vote for Mr. Sheehan?" Mr. Friedman was asked.

"There were two pledges," he replied, "the one published with all of our names attached and the second signed by twenty-one of us."

"This was the brief pledge certifying that you would not vote for Mr. Sheehan?" Mr. Friedman was asked.

"Yes, that was it," he replied.

The joint conference was somewhat late in getting under way. Senator Wagner opened the discussion by calling attention to the fact that the deadlock if continued might hamper the Legislature and the Governor, and it was hoped that the conference, which was called for the purpose of freely expressing opinions, would result in a better understanding and bring all hands closer together.

Senator Roosevelt followed and said: "We are all Democrats and we propose to continue to be Democrats, and nothing but good can come from such a conference as we have here to-day. I hope that everybody here will be candid and frank for the good of the Democratic party."

Assemblyman O'Connor said he did not believe any man could express an individual opinion after attending a caucus.

Senator Grady answered Mr. O'Connor. In a general way he reviewed the object and history of caucuses as a fundamental principle in the conduct of both the great political parties. He reminded the conference that nobody had been forced into the caucus which selected Mr. Sheehan. Senator Grady insisted that he had the good and welfare of the Democratic party at heart when he attended the caucus and that nobody had been dictating to him or could dictate to him but his constituency. In casting his vote he was respecting the wishes of his constituents.

The only objection he had heard against Mr. Sheehan, Senator Grady said, was that first he had heard that Mr. Sheehan was a practical politician. He said he regretted but little in these days of political stress to give a man that title.

Senator Grady reviewed at length the record of Mr. Sheehan. He said that Mr. Sheehan had always been a capable and fearless advocate of all that he believed right during his legislative experience and quoted several instances in support of his statement. The second objection to Mr. Sheehan, said Senator Grady, was that he "represented the interests." That report, said Senator Grady, was wholly unfounded, because Mr. Sheehan's law firm which argued the eighty cent gas case from the people's standpoint and it was because of his service in this matter of the Sheehan firm that about $10,000,000 was returned to the people of New York city. Senator Grady reminded the conference that it was the same law firm which argued the cases of Gompers and other labor men tried for contempt.

"No man in recent years," said Senator Grady, "has had such earnest indorsement for any office as Mr. Sheehan has had from labor organizations all over the State."

Meeting criticisms that the independent voters were against Mr. Sheehan, Senator Grady said that the party wanted an independent vote but that it did not want it at the loss of party integrity. The best way to get the independent vote, Senator Grady said, was to fulfil the promises made by the party to the people before election—enact good laws and give an economical administration.

Senator Grady's closing argument in behalf of the Democratic party was a touching incident of the conference. With great eloquence and impressiveness Senator Grady beseeched all of the Democrats to set aside their petty differences and unite for the prosperity of both the people and the party.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, a supporter of Mr. Shepard, said that all of the candidates mentioned thus far should withdraw and if necessary should be asked to retire.

Dr. Bush of Chemung, who placed Mr. Sheehan's name in nomination at the joint caucus on January 16, showed telegrams to prove that the very people who had opposed Mr. Sheehan's election in Dr. Bush's district are all for him now.

Senator Bird of Erie said his opposition to Mr. Sheehan was due to the sentiment in his district against him.

Assemblyman Wende from the same district said if Senator Bird would go with him through the district he would find that the workingmen in the great steel plants, as well as all of the people except "a very few in a remote corner," as Judge Wende said, were all for Sheehan.

"And I make this statement fully understanding its importance," said Judge Wende, "and am prepared to back it up at any time."

Senator Saxe of Manhattan, a Shepard supporter, felt that a man whom everybody could be for should be named. He felt that too many peope did not want Mr. Sheehan.

Assemblyman James J. Walker of Manhattan reminded Senator Saxe that many of the men nominated for the Assembly and the Senate were not named by unanimous conventions and yet they were not asked to withdraw after the majority had selected them. Mr. Walker said his majority was 3,900, which was greater than the aggregate majority of half a dozen insurgents.

"And yet," said Mr. Walker, "I am not supposed to know anything about the sentiment of the people. We Tammany Hall men know the real sentiment because we are at our clubs every night doing all we can to aid the people in our districts with our time and money by contributing what we have and securing positions. We visit the sick and the poor and know about what the people want. We do more in our districts, see more people and get closer to their hearts than an upstate man could possibly do."

Other speakers were Senator Loomis, who is opposed to Mr. Sheehan; Senator McLelland, who supported Mr. Sheehan, and Senator Bayne, who introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of five Senators and five Assemblymen to take steps to select a compromise candidate for United States Senator.

Senator Bayne was reminded that the joint conference was called for the purpose of threshing out the opposition of Senator Roosevelt and his friends to Mr. Sheehan and if possible to induce Senator Roosevelt and his friends to come over to the majority; and that under no circumstances was the joint conference called to even think of a compromise candidate. Senator Bayne thereupon withdrew his resolution.

Senator Cullen, permanent chairman of the Democratic caucus, who presided with Speaker Frisbie over the joint conference this morning, said later that the conference, while delightful in many respects, had brought about no result. "It may be interesting for me to add," Senator Cullen said, "that none of the speakers in the joint conference in any way questioned Mr. Sheehan's capabilities as a United States Senator or his character."

In the joint ballot taken immediately after the joint conference adjourned Mr. Sheehan was still thirteen votes short of election and Mr. Shepard, his nearest competitor, eighty-nine votes short of election. The vote in detail was as follows:

William F. Sheehan, 86; Edward M. Shepard, 10; John D. Kernan, 9; Martin W. Littleton, 3; Martin H. Glynn, 3; Morgan J. O'Brien, 2; Alton B. Parker, 1; William Sulzer, 1; John C. R. Taylor, 1; Chauncey M. Depew, 80. Whole number of votes, 196; necessary to elect, 99.

Gov. Dix before leaving for New York this afternoon had another long talk with Mr. Sheehan. It may be stated now without the slightest fear of contradiction that all Democrats interested in the success of the Democratic party in the State and in the quick ending of the trouble here because of its moral effect on the Democratic party in the nation are now convinced that there are influences at work upon Senator Roosevelt and his friends which have prevented the election of Mr. Sheehan, the unanimous choice of the joint caucus. These influences, it was frankly admitted to-day, are not opposing Mr. Sheehan because of any party or public reason.

The story of Assemblyman Friedman will illustrate something of what is going on at the present juncture. Gov. Dix and Mr. Friedman have had several talks, and it was known last night that Mr. Friedman recognizes his duty to the majority. Suddenly Thomas E. Rush appeared on the scene. He is the law partner of Montgomery Hare, a son-in-law of John E. Parsons and brother-in-law of Representative Herbert E. Parsons, and Mr. Hare on his visits here has frequently announced that he was really the chief manager of Mr. Shepard's campaign. Mr. Rush is a Tammany district leader and was recently appointed by Comptroller Sohmer as transfer tax attorney for New York county. Mr. Rush is the district leader of Senator Saxe and Assemblyman Friedman. After Mr. Rush's quick visit Mr. Friedman changed his intention to support Mr. Sheehan to-day.

The votes of Senator Duhamel and Senator O'Connor, Independence Leaguers, are thoroughly well understood. The vote of Assemblyman Cosad, nominated and elected as an independent Democrat, is understood. The daily ten votes for Mr. Shepard are thoroughly understood by Gov. Dix and the Democratic leaders, for the reason that Mr. Shepard, utterly frank in his conversation with his friends, admits that he cannot be elected and yet refuses to withdraw. The daily votes for Keenan, Littleton, Glynn, O'Brien, Parker and so on are also well understood by those familiar with this situation. These votes, it was admitted to-day, represent the lingering hope that a compromise candidate is to come out of this situation.

Gov. Dix, the Democratic leaders and others who have discussed this situation in all its details are thoroughly aware that the Democratic party of the State, having made Mr. Sheehan its candidate for United States Senator, cannot and will not accept any compromise candidate in his place; that there will be no reconvening of the joint caucus; that Mr. Sheehan, having been made the candidate of the Democratic party, cannot and will not withdraw, because such an act would be traitorous to the Democratic party of the State and disloyal to the eighty-seven Democrats who have accepted and who are to continue to accept the mandate of the party as expressed in the joint caucus.

The joint conference adjourned this morning to meet again at the call of the chair. It was authoritatively announced to-night that no further conferences are in sight. This joint conference was suggested by Gov. Dix and was accepted by the Democratic leaders and by Mr. Sheehan for the purpose of demonstrating to the Democrats of the State and nation that the Democratic party of the State desired to be magnanimous, and even though the victor by a large majority on this occasion, it would unbend and give every opportunity for the bolting Democrats to return to the fold.

The following questions, prepared in written form by correspondents of newspapers opposing Mr. Sheehan's election, were read to-night to Mr. Murphy and his answers follow each question:

Q. After the failure to-day of the first move for a settlement of the fight do you not regard Mr. Sheehan's election as impossible? A. I do not.

Q. In the event of Mr. Sheehan's refusal to withdraw and the insurgents standing intact, when and how will there be a choice? A. I cannot answer that question to-night.

Q. Will you continue to support Mr. Sheehan indefinitely under these circumstances? A. Why not? He is the caucus candidate.

Q. Is your devotion to the caucus principle or principle of majority rule such as to cause you to imperil the legislation to which your party platform is committed and wreck the Dix administration? A. It will imperil no legislation.

Mr. Sheehan late to-night said: "I am pleased that the Democratic representatives are conferring without passion or ill temper. The inevitable result of discussion and deliberation will be that the caucus nominee for Senator will be finally elected."

CIGARS UNITED

In smoking always leave some ash on the end of the cigar to bank the fire. It helps the draught.

Try it on any cigar—Gen. Braddock, Colonial size, for instance. By the way, a wonderful cigar 6 for 25 cents.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

WHAT IS A BODDLE?

Ex-Mayor Adam of Buffalo Provokes the Inquiry in a Letter to Sheehan.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Former Mayor J. H. Adam of Buffalo to-day sent the following letter to William F. Sheehan:

BUFFALO, Feb. 6, 1911.

MY DEAR MR. SHEEHAN: I have read your letter to Dr. Mann and consider your arguments unanswerable. They ought to convince the Democrats who are not in favor of your election that their position is untenable and their efforts futile. From a practical standpoint they are entirely in the wrong. I haven't seen a plea for their justification that is worth a boddle. Direct nomination of United States Senators is not yet, though I trust it will be soon. I have seen a little terrier scare a Newfoundland, but our Constitution wasn't made for dogs. Even if at one time you did not want the place you can't turn back now, and none of your friends can afford to go back on you. Yours truly, J. N. ADAM.

When the letter was made public this morning the legislators were worried by the phrase, "a plea that is not worth a boddle."

The question, "Will Sheehan win?" gave place to the cry, "Boddle, boddle! What is a boddle?" Soon page boys were at a premium, and while they were on their way to the State library for dictionaries, encyclopædias, books of unfamiliar quotations and concordances of the Bible, bets were made that Mr. Adam did not know what he was talking about or that he meant to write "bottle." But it was contended by authorities on something other than words that "bottle" would put a value to the plea.

When the pages began to stroll in New York's lawmakers learned that a boddle was an old Scotch coin worth about one-third of a cent. As an example of the use of the word they read a sentence from "The Abbot" of Scott, "I care not a brass boddle for the fuel."

New Assistant Superintendent of Public Works.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Announcement was made to-day of the appointment by State Superintendent of Public Works Treman of Duncan W. Peck of Syracuse to be Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the middle division of the canals, to succeed Charles C. Barrett.

Mr. Peck was educated in the public schools and at Cornell University, and since then has had a variety of experience along business, engineering and contracting lines. The appointment is to take effect on February 11.

COLUMBIA BEGINS AGAIN.

New Semester Starts With a Chapel Service—Reception in Evening.

Columbia University began the second term of its 157th academic year yesterday, and in accordance with a resolution passed by the trustees a year ago the beginning of the new semester was marked by a special chapel service at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all classes being suspended while the service was in progress. St. Paul's chapel was filled with students, among them being sixty newcomers just admitted to the freshman class. The practice of admitting freshmen in the middle of the year was begun at Columbia in 1906. Prof. Henry B. Mitchell of the mathematics department spoke on the relation of religion to college life.

In the evening President Nicholas Murray Butler with Mrs. Butler held a reception in Earl Hall for the members of the freshman class. Dean and Mrs. Frederick P. Keppel and Dean and Mrs. F. A. Goetze received with the President and Mrs. Butler, and the members of the class of 1914 were presented by S. Smith and H. W. MacKechnie, the presidents of the college and science divisions of the class. Miss Beatrice Herford entertained with recitations.

NEWSBOYS ALSO THIEVES.

Five Blocked a Man at Subway Entrance and Stole His Watch and Chain.

Five Italian boys were arrested last night charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from Samuel L. Cohen, who is in business at 29 Broadway. Cohen told the police that last Saturday morning boys selling papers blocked him as he was entering the subway at Canal street. When he got into the train he discovered that his watch and chain, worth $100, were missing.

The boys who were arrested admitted the theft.

The Weather.

Feb. 9.—The weather became unsettled yesterday in the Atlantic States, the lake regions and the Gulf States except Florida. Several areas of low pressure were over these regions without any definite formation. There was rain south of the lakes and New York; rain and snow fell in the lake section, New York and southern New England, and snow in northern New England and Canada. Fair weather prevailed generally west of the Mississippi, except the west Gulf States.

It was warmer in all the Atlantic States except New England. It was also warmer in the Northwest, and colder in the Central States from Ohio westward to the Pacific coast.

In this city the day was cloudy with a light sprinkling of rain or sleet and a few flurries of snow; warmer; winds fresh northeasterly; average humidity, 92 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.32; 8 P. M., 30.24.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1911	1910		1911	1910
6 A. M.	29°	23°	6 P. M.	33°	39°
9 A. M.	32°	32°	9 P. M.	32°	38°
12 M.	32°	36°	12 Mid.	32°	38°

Lowest temperature, 26°, at 5:30 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York: fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming westerly.

For New England: clearing to-day; fair to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming westerly.

For eastern Pennsylvania: fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland: cloudy, followed by fair to-day; fair to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania: fair to-day and probably to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

SON WHO VEXED GEN. ECKERT

WILL WAS ONCE DRAFTED TREATING BROTHERS ALIKE.

Secretary Testifies That Gen. Eckert Wouldn't Have It, and Said Clendenin Had Lost His Money in Stock Gambling—Refused to Lend Him $25,000.

Richard G. Page, Jr., who was Gen. Thomas T. Eckert's secretary and adviser, was on the witness stand all day yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan in the contest of Gen. Eckert's will instituted by James Clendenin Eckert, who got only a tenth as much of his father's estate as his brother, Thomas T., Jr. The testimony showed that Page had prepared a rough draft of a will at the General's request in which Clendenin got almost as much as his brother, but Mr. Page said that Gen. Eckert was unwilling to have Clendenin share equally because of displeasure over certain acts of Clendenin's.

Several times on the examination Surrogate Cohalan got impatient with the way Mr. Page was answering questions and at one period said, "Don't tell us what you didn't know. It might take too long."

Mr. Page contradicted the testimony of James Miles, the Eckert houseman, who said that Thomas Eckert was present while the will was being signed. Mr. Page said that Tom was on the stoop and once came to the door and asked them to hurry up with the execution of the will so that Mr. Ennever, the lawyer, could get back to town. Later he said that Tom Eckert came to the window, and when the Surrogate asked him what he really meant he replied that it was the door.

When asked if he knew any reason why Gen. Eckert should have been displeased with his son Clendenin Mr. Page said that Clendenin once went to his father and wanted to borrow $25,000. The General refused the loan, and the son offered a mortgage on his Stamford property as security.

"What did Clendenin say?" asked Mr. Earle, the contestant's counsel.

"He said he thought his father was unreasonable in not indorsing his note for a loan, because it was a simple matter. Gen. Eckert replied: 'It's a simple matter to you for me to sign it, but it isn't for me, for I should have to pay it.' Then Clendenin offered the mortgage, but his father was still unwilling to assist him in getting the loan. This was in November, 1909, and Clendenin was then in straitened circumstances. He came back again to see his brother, but never went above the first floor. He asked both his brother and myself not to tell his father he had been there.

"On December 6 of that year Clendenin came to me and said: 'I am absolutely destitute. I have only $5 to my name, and I am pressed by creditors on all sides. I must have $5,500 at once. My son Whitney has gone to a hospital for an operation that will cost $800, and I need money for other purposes.' I told him it was ridiculous to ask the General for any such sum and that $1,000 was the utmost he could get, and was the limit that his father would go. He said he must have the money that day. I went to the General, but he said that Clendenin had not been truthful, having told him that he had sold out his interest in the International Bank Note Company when he had lost it in gambling in Wall Street. The General was very angry that I had gone to him in regard to the matter, but I said the operation on Whitney was necessary and he said he would give $1,000."

Mr. Page said that Clendenin paid back this money before the end of the month by another mortgage on his property.

"Is that the only reason you have for believing that Clendenin's father was unfriendly to him?" asked Mr. Earle.

"There were other things that had gone on for a number of years. The last thing he did that displeased his father was in March or April, 1910, when he went abroad for an automobile concern in which he wanted to interest Sir William Van Horne. He asked his father for a letter of introduction to Sir William, but the General thought the scheme was visionary and said it was a ridiculous idea to propose making Sir William Van Horne president of a taxicab company. When Clendenin couldn't get the letter of introduction he went to see Sir William without it."

Asked to describe the next meeting between Gen. Eckert and Clendenin, Mr. Page said:

"The first thing the General said was, 'I've got no money for you,' before Clendenin had a chance to say a word. Clendenin replied that he wasn't going to ask for anything, and the General replied: 'Don't do it. You won't get any.' So far as I know that was the last time he ever saw the General."

Mr. Page said that no check was sent to Clendenin at Christmas, 1909, because Gen. Eckert had said: "Those who care to come and get it can have it." Mr. Earle then read a letter written by Mr. Page to Clendenin at that time saying that he was enclosing a check for $500.

One cause of estrangement between Gen. Eckert and Clendenin was the son's marriage in 1882, Mr. Page said. The father also disapproved of Clendenin having yachts and spending his time yachting when he should be attending to business. Although Clendenin took no yachting trip in 1910 Mr. Page said Gen. Eckert was still talking about previous trips his son had taken.

"After Clendenin was married his father practically disowned him," said Mr. Page. "He left New York and went to Europe, where he was in straitened circumstances. The Western Union representative in London wrote to Gen. Eckert, pleading with him to send money to relieve Clendenin's wife and children, who he said were in distress in Paris. When Clendenin came back here in 1885 the General maintained him and bought an interest for him in the International Bank Note Company."

Explaining why one of the Western Union counsel had not drawn the will instead of Thomas C. Ennever, who said he had met Gen. Eckert through a real estate transaction, Mr. Page said:

"The General said there wasn't any necessity to call in one of the lawyers who had formerly represented him. He said that it troubled him what lawyer to get, because there were certain reasons why he didn't want any of the Western Union counsel, and he said that Judge Dillon was getting pretty old."

Surrogate Cohalan went over in detail Mr. Page's testimony concerning his statement that the son Thomas only came to the door while the will was being signed, and addressing his father said, "Hurry up, T. T., Mr. Ennever wants to catch a train."

Mr. Page then testified that at Gen. Eckert's request he made a rough draft of a will about a year and a half before the last will was executed and at the same time drew up an estimate of the value of the estate. By this draft the property at 549 Fifth avenue was to be divided equally between the sons. Thomas was to have property in Eighty-sixth street and Clendenin's daughter Joanna was to have property at Elberon. The personal estate was to be divided equally. The money value of the proposed bequests were: Thomas, $500,000; Clendenin, $500,000; Joanna, the granddaughter, $5,000; Miss Egan, who became Mrs. Thomas Eckert, $1,000; William H. Eckert, the General's brother, $10,000, and each servant $200. In addition Thomas was to get property worth $285,000 which was willed him by his mother.

It came out that this proposed will and estimate of the value of the bequests was found among Gen. Eckert's papers after his death, and Clendenin, learning of it, called for its production at the trial.

"The General told me after looking over the figures after Clendenin's name on the sheet that it was not right," said Mr. Page. "He said he didn't intend to give Clendenin anywhere near as much as that because Clendenin had been untruthful to him. He told me that if Clendenin had sold his International Bank Note stock, as he said he had, he would have something to show for it. He considered that his son had deceived him and wasted his property."

Mr. Earle asked how the draft of the will happened to be in such correct legal form, and Mr. Page said it was his custom to study wills and he had handled many of them while transfer agent for a title company. A provision that any legatee who contested should be cut off was copied from the will of John S. Kennedy, which was published at about that time and attracted Gen. Eckert's attention.

Mr. Page said that the General told him that he would have left his granddaughter Joanna nothing had it not been for the wishes of his wife.

Mr. Page had testified previously that he knew of no reason why Gen. Eckert should have left his brother William only $10,000, and Surrogate Cohalan had said that he must certainly know the reason. Later Mr. Page remembered that in 1909 Gen. Eckert got a request from Stanley Eckert, William's son, to supply his father with $200 a month. This angered Gen. Eckert very much, Mr. Page said, and he refused to give the money. Gen. Eckert had been giving his brother money for years, Mr. Page said, and thought it was time to draw the line when his brother's son, who should have maintained his father himself, came and demanded support for him. Gen. Eckert intended to leave his brother just enough to supply him the rest of his life, Mr. Page said.

Asked if Gen. Eckert was not averse to making a will, Mr. Page said that he judged that he was. He always objected to having insurance agents call on him and invariably ejected those who got in. The General never took out any insurance.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS PERIL.

Rescued Just in Time After She Had Broken Through the Ice.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 8.—Katherine Wood, a student at the Cranford High School, was rescued to-day by Claude Revers of Cranford after she had broken through the ice on the Rahway River. She had left school for the noon recess and was testing the ice to see if it was strong enough for skating when she broke through. Miss Wood's cries failed to bring help from the high school youths near by, and she was fast losing her strength when Mr. Revers approached and plunged in. He quickly pulled the young woman ashore. He then took her to the office of Dr. J. W. MacConnell, where she was resuscitated.

Miss Wood is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wood of Cranford.

MAN HUNT IN ROEBLING HOUSE.

Going On at Midnight in the Mansion With Mr. Roebling at the Head.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—Charles G. Roebling, president of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, headed a burglar hunt in his own house to-night. At nearly midnight Mr. Roebling and a dozen policemen from the central station were making a room to room search of the big West State street residence while a crowd of spectators on the outside watched lest the supposed intruders should make good their escape from the roof or one of the upper floors.

The fact that there were burglars in the house was discovered while the family were at dinner. One of the maids heard a noise in an upstairs room. Upon investigation it was found that the room was locked and that some one was inside. A call to police headquarters brought a patrol wagon full of officers, but no burglars could be found. Investigation disclosed that several of the upstairs rooms had been ransacked and various articles of value were missing.

It was believed that the burglars had made their escape and members of the family devoted themselves to making an investigation of their losses, the intrinsic value of which, it was believed, would aggregate several thousand dollars.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock Miss Helen Roebling saw that there was a light in one of the attic rooms. She called and the light was quickly put out, although upon investigation no one was found in the room.

A second call was sent to Police Headquarters and then a systematic search of the house was made under Mr. Robeling's personal direction. It was regarded as almost certain that the burglars had not made their escape as at first supposed, but had sought refuge in one of the many recesses of the upper floors. The size of the house, which is the largest residence in Trenton, made a complete search a tedious undertaking, and at midnight Mr. Roebling and the police were still at work.

WARDMAN—BOYER.

Editor of the New York "Press" Takes a Bride in Barrie, Canada.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—Ervin Wardman, editor and publisher of the New York *Press*, was married in Trinity Church, Barrie, at noon to-day to Violet, daughter of Thomas Boyer, by the Rev. Canon Briggs. Owing to illness in the Boyer family the wedding was a very quiet one, all previous arrangements for a big reception having been called off.

The bride was attended by her little sister, Gladys, and only near friends were present during the ceremony.

The bride and bridegroom met in California last winter. They left by the evening train to-day for New Orleans.

Prof. Baldwin Coming to Columbia.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 8.—Yale officials announced to-day that Charles S. Baldwin, professor of rhetoric, had resigned from the Yale faculty to accept a professorship of English at Columbia University. Prof. Baldwin has been a member of the Yale faculty for thirteen years. He was graduated from Columbia in 1888.

Mendel Wardrobe Trunks

A Mendel Wardrobe Trunk will last as long as you will—longer, in fact, for nobody could be quite so inherently tough. We ourselves subjected this trunk to a most rigorous test before we consented to handle it. And we are conservative when we state that the Mendel Wardrobe Trunk will stand practically anything. Its durability is a thing to wonder at. So is its capacity, so is its convenience, so is its usefulness. Its capacity is such that it will hold every conceivable item of wearing apparel for man or woman, in a varying number of changes, depending upon the model selected. Its convenience consists in its orderly arrangement, which enables one to locate even the elusive collar button or the truant hat-pin without turning the trunk upside down and scattering its contents. Its usefulness lies in the fact that it affords the traveler the same facilities, convenience and comfort on the road that are supposed to belong exclusively to the wardrobe at home. The Mendel Wardrobe Trunk is literally a wardrobe built into a trunk. It is more than that. It is a chiffonier, too.

We carry 32 different models in Mendel Wardrobe Trunks—16 each for both men and women.

prices from 45.00 to 150.00

Mendel Dress Trunks for Women

Covered with heavy pegamoid, fibre bound. Top tray with hat form and partitioned toilet tray. Also two extra drum trays with tapes. Trimmings hand riveted; figured cloth lining.

34 inch: 18.75. 36 inch: 18.75. 38 inch: 19.75

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

SEEKING MISSING WILL.

Former Nurse of Dr. De La Barre Ordered to File It if She Has It.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 8.—Legal steps have been taken to compel the filing of the will of the late Dr. Walter De La Barre, who died here on October 30, 1910. The will, it is alleged by heirs, has been concealed. Surrogate Millard has issued a citation directing the nurse for the doctor and her attorney to file the will, or show cause on February 17 why it has not been filed.

The petition was made by Mrs. Frances Freeland De La Barre of New Haven, Conn., widow of the doctor, and the citation was served on Miss Anna S. Sees, who was Dr. De La Barre's nurse for a long time at her home, 506 West 113th street, Manhattan.

While Dr. De La Barre was widely known professionally, he was better known as the husband of the former Mrs. Frances Freeland Hagaman, whose first husband was Theodore Hagaman, a wealthy man who died in the Waldorf-Astoria in 1900.

Mrs. De La Barre says in her petition that Dr. De La Barre had been ill and confined to his home for a long time and from "day to day became more helpless and for some months prior to and at the time of his death Anna S. Sees was his nurse and had access at any and all times to the property of the decedent." The petition says that Mrs. De La Barre believes that Anna S. Sees and her attorney "are retaining and concealing or are causing to be retained and concealed the will."

"We are quite positive that there is a will in existence," said William H. Condit, counsel for Mrs. De La Barre, "and I expect some important developments in a few days. The mother and sisters of Dr. De La Barre are represented by Horace E. Deming of New York city. The settlement of the estate has been held up by the non-filing of the will, and letters of administration cannot be granted as long as we feel that the doctor left a will."

It is reported that the doctor willed all his property to Anna S. Sees. The nurse's attorney mentioned in the petition is Andrew H. Seeble of New York city.

PLAYERS IN RAILROAD WRECK.

"Firing Line" Company Reports Several Members Hurt.

A. G. Delamater, a theatrical producer, received a telegram yesterday from his road managers to the effect that his company, which is touring the South with a play based on Robert W. Chambers's novel, "The Firing Line," had passed through a railroad wreck. The telegram was dated Jacksonville and said:

"In bad wreck on Seaboard near Island Grove. Some of company seriously hurt. Scenery and baggage demolished.

"J. P. GORINO."

The principals with the company are Edith Shayne and Frank Patton. The company was on its way from Ocala, Fla., to Whitman, Ga.

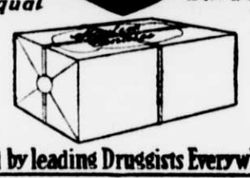
"Better than Ever"

Huyler's Candies

COCOA & CHOCOLATES of RARE QUALITY

PURITY · FLAVOR UNEQUALLED

Never had an equal · Never will have



Sold by leading Druggists Everywhere

EARL OF CAWDOR DEAD.

Was a Busy Man in Railroads and Once Ruled Britain's Navy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

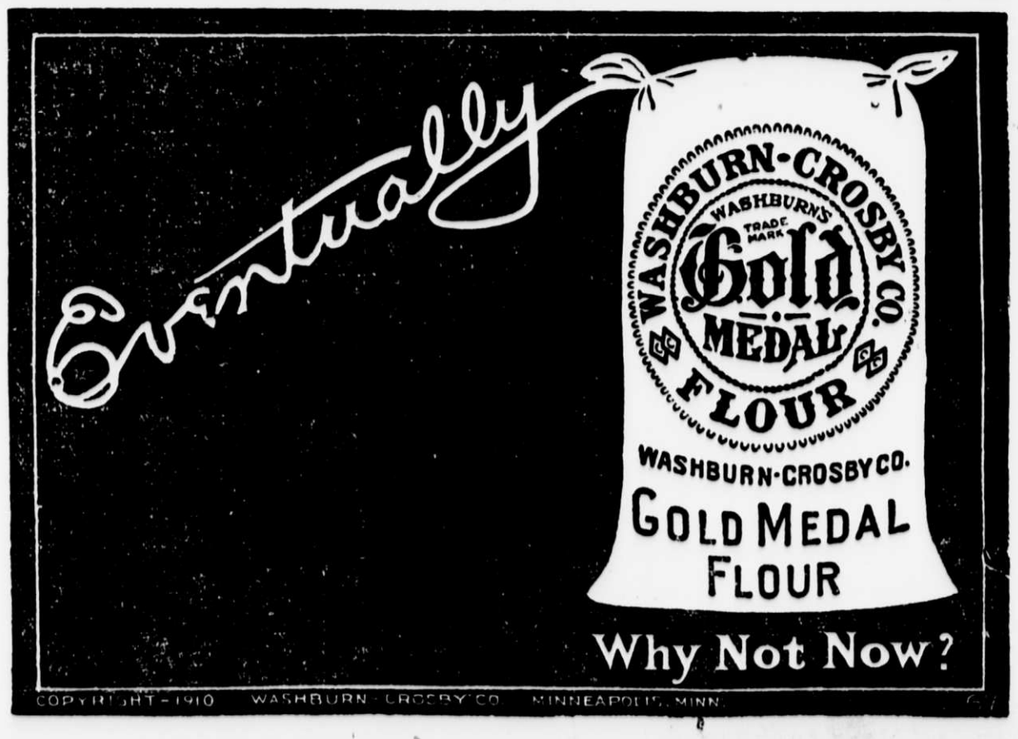
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Frederick Archibald Vaughan Campbell, third Earl of Cawdor, J. P., D. L., is dead. He was born in 1847. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire since 1896.

Before succeeding his father in the title in 1898 the Earl had represented Carmarthenshire in Parliament for eleven years, from 1874 to 1885. He also contested South Manchester in 1892 and Wilts in 1898. He was chairman of the Great Western Railway from 1895 to 1905. He was First Lord of the Admiralty in 1905. He was also an Ecclesiastical Commissioner.

His eldest son, Viscount Emlyn, succeeds him. The family is a branch of the Argyll family. The barony of Cawdor was created in 1796, and raised to an earldom in 1827. The family is long lived, the decedent being only the third earl. He, however, was only 64 years old, having been born in 1847.

MARKHAM HEADS GEORGIA R. R.

President of Illinois Central Succeeds Hanson in Ocean S. S. Co. Too.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 8.—Charles H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railway, was to-day elected president and director of the Central of Georgia Railway Company and of the Ocean Steamship Company.

Markham succeeds the late J. F. Hanson, who died in Atlanta in December. The election of Markham to the presidency of these corporations means that the office will be transferred to the headquarters of the Illinois Central, the holding company for the Central of Georgia and the Ocean Steamship Company, in Chicago.