# News Of The Day On The Great White Way

(By Louis Le Brun.)

New York, Jan. 3.—Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the distinguished magazine-medico and iconoclastic smasher of medical superstitions, is a Yorkshire man, although he left England for America at a very early age. The doctor is one of Broadway's niftiest little after dinner orators, and one of the charter members of the "I'm Against It" club. Dr. Hutchinson will celebrate his fifty-second birthday today. Educationally he is a product of the breezy West, having graduated from an Iowa freshwater college, and M. D.'d at the University of Michigan. After seven years of general practice of his profession, he became professor of anatomy at the University of Iowa. In 1896 he joined the medical faculty of the University of Buffalo, and later went to Oregon, where he became State health officer. Of late years he has resided in New York, although he has traveled extensively and has devoted himself largely to literature.

Dr. Hutchinson holds many radical opinions, one of which is that divorce should be encouraged, rather than discouraged. "I certainly believe we should have more divorces, instead of fewer, the church notwithstanding," declared the Doctor. "There should be the greatest freedom in the dissolution of marriage when the grounds are legitimate. The public should certainly revise its attitude toward the woman who seeks to free herself from an alliance that will compel her to bring unfit children into the world. Instead of having ostracised and regarded with suspicion, such women should be regarded as the saviors of the race."

Dr. Hutchinson holds that there are fewer "human misfits" in the United States and Canada than in Europe, owing to the unconscious selection that sent the best and most progressive men and women to the New World, leaving the old and deficient behind. "English villages especially contain a large number of 'human misfits,'" he asserts, "and this, too, is due to an unconscious selection which sends only the stronger and more ambitious men to the cities."

Despite his iconoclasm, Dr. Hutchinson is not pessimistic. He holds that the great majority of the people are reasonably sane and hale, and he declares that the mentally defective come less from the slums or from Ellis Island than from the "idle and mentally weak of the 'four hundred' and 'ten thousands' of New York and other American cities."

Little old New York will celebrate this year the tercentenary of its birth, as it was in 1614 that the first buildings were erected in what is now the metropolis of the New World. Manhattan's pioneer white men were Dutch, and lived in a little collection of huts on what is now lower Broadway. It was in 1614 that "twelve high and mighty lords," representing the Amsterdam company of merchants, appealed to the States-General of Holland for a charter for the country discovered by Henry Hudson. Several agents had previously been sent to Manhattan Island by the company, and by the time the charter was granted in October, 1614, the first buildings had been erected on Manhattan Island. New Amsterdam was the name given to the village, while the surrounding country was called New Netherland. In the spring of 1614 the few Dutch settlers, headed by Hendrick Christiaensen, built the Onrust or "Restless," a vessel of 18 tons, and in this frail craft Christiaensen passed Hell Gate and coasted as far as Nahant Bay. He was killed by the Indians the following year.

Twelve years after the founding of the city, Peter Minuit reached New Amsterdam as governor, and purchased Manhattan Island of the natives for $24 worth of hatchets, knives, beads and trinkets. In the same year the town had its first bad fire, and work was commenced on Fort Amsterdam, which occupied the site of the Custom House of today. Bowling Green was then the heart of the town, and was used for bowling matches, and as a market and playground for the Dutch youngsters. The palisade built by the Dutch to protect themselves against a threatened attack of New Englanders gave the name to Wall street. The streets were laid out in a haphazard manner, and often followed cowpaths. The first main street followed the line of the present Pearl and Stone streets, while lower Broadway was the second main road. Few of the early settlers brought their wives with them, and it was not until 1625 that the first known white child, Sarah Rapelje, was born in New Netherland. Brooklyn was first settled in 1625 by a company of Walloons, brought over as farmers, who established themselves near the site of the present navy yard. They called the settlement Waalbogt, from which the present name Wallabout is derived. Subsequently the Dutch christened the place Breukelen, after a village in Holland.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, who will pass his fifty-eighth milestone next week, is a graduate of the "newspaper game." The author of "Arizona," "In Mizzoura," and numerous other dramas is a native of St. Louis, and began his literary career as a police court reporter in the Missouri metropolis. He didn't make any great hit with the city editors, and much of his "copy" was unmercifully slashed. Before and after that experience he had entertained varied ambitions. He studied law two years, was a page in Congress, and spent six years working in the freight departments of various railways. He was also editor and proprietor of the Kansas City Mirror. Later he drifted to New York, and became a reader of plays for A. M. Palmer, then a leading producer. Reading the dramas written by others aroused in him the ambition to become a playwright. His chance came when a play by a well known dramatist proved an utter failure, and a new production was needed to fill the gap. Thomas suggested that one of his own efforts be used, and Palmer reluctantly consented. The play was "Alabama." It was a big hit, and it has been followed by many others equally successful.

Babylon, the Long Island village which is the home of many New York commuters, boasts of having the world's oldest twins in William and Samuel Muncy. So far as known, the nearest rivals of the Muncy brothers are the Tunstall Twins, of Scranton, Pa., who will be ninety-one next week. The Muncy brothers were born near their present homes in Babylon on Christmas, 1818, and they have lived through an age of progress that has brought about the development of the railroad, the telegraph, the aeroplane, the telephone, the great daily newspapers, the wireless and hundreds of other important modern inventions. Unlike many near-centenarians, the Muncy brothers have never used liquor or tobacco, and the same is true of the Pennsylvania twins. A movement has been started to send the twins to Washington this month or next to visit President Wilson. The Muncy brothers can still walk two or three miles without fatigue, and often walk to church in preference to riding.

## RURAL MAIL CARRIERS REPORT MILES COVERED

Washington, Jan. 3—Reports from practically every one of the 42,000 rural mail carriers just received by Jonathan Bourne, chairman of the joint congressional committee on federal aid in the construction of post roads, show that the carriers cover 1,003,284 miles of highway. This does not include any portion covered twice.

The reports show that 61,000 miles of this road is paved or constructed of crushed stone, flag or shells; 128,604 miles of gravel; over 500,000 miles improved earth, over 275,000 unimproved earth. It is also shown that 468,000 miles of road were bad part of the year and 80,000 all the year.

Nearly 30,000 carriers use one horse vehicles, 7,000 two horse vehicles and 400 automobiles, 35 motorcycles, 110 horseback and five bicycles.

Approximately 5,000,000 families are served.

## New Haven Railroad Reduces Pay To Car-Shop Employes

New Haven, Jan. 3—A notice was posted yesterday at the local shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad announced that after today a 10 per cent. reduction of wages would go into effect. The reduction will apply to the several hundred railroad employes of the company here and at Readville, Mass.

## NEWTOWN

Mrs. Alice Paetsch of Bridgeport is a guest of her daughter, Miss Minnie Paetsch, at Miss Mary Harrigan's home in Sandy Hook.

Mrs. Susan Hall is spending the holiday season with her son in Danbury.

Martin J. Finnell of Passaic, N. J., is a guest of his father, John Finnell, of Zoar district.

John B. Kain of Passaic is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gillson this week.

Master Sylvester Keane of New Haven and Master Frederick Talty of Bridgeport are spending the close of the holiday vacation with friends on Gas street.

The St. Rose's basketball team defeated the Bethel basketball team at the town hall New Year's night by a score of 38 to 22. Postmaster Baird of Bethel refereed the game.

Miss Grace Lynn of Holyoke, Mass., who spent a few days this week with her sister, Mrs. P. H. McCarthy, has returned to her home.

The sociable given by Court Sandy Hook, No. 54, F. of A., at St. Mary's hall, Sandy Hook, Wednesday night, was participated in by over sixty couples who enjoyed the old-fashioned dances to the inspiring music of the Gallagher orchestra. Coffee and cake were served throughout the evening. A fair sum was realized for the court treasury.

AN ENGROSSING TOPIC.

The sole topic of conversation in Sandy Hook is the Arthur J. Bennett search, and the belief prevails here that Albert J. Bennett, whom a dying mother seeks in her Waltham, Mass., home, is no other than Frederick A. Bennet, telegrapher at Sandy Hook station several years ago, and who is now secretary of the Manufacturers' association in Bridgeport.

Miss Kathryn Donahue of Walnut Tree Hill is passing a few days with friends in Danbury.

Miss Christine Corbett of Queen street returned Tuesday from St. Mary's hospital, Waterbury, where successful operations for the removal of her tonsils and adenoid growths were performed by Dr. W. C. Kennedy of Newtown. She is now resting comfortably at her home.

Misses Mary and Louise Kelly, of Newtown's corps of teachers, spent Wednesday in Bridgeport.

Miss Edna Kilbride of Jersey City, N. J., returns tomorrow night to her home after spending the holiday vacation with her cousins, the Misses Houlihan, of Sandy Hook.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Greenman and children of Cold Spring farm were Christmas guests of H. M. Greenman, Sr., in Bridgeport, returning this week to their home. Miss Frances Mallette of Tashua, a sister, came home with them for a visit this week.

IS COAL FAMINE IMMINENT?

The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. are utilizing the gravel pit near Turkey Hill crossing for storing coal. From extent of the stacked coal already there and the large number of coal cars dumped daily on the ground, it looks as though future traffic on the Berkshire division was being provided for so far as coal supply at this central point can make it. A portable track surmounts the rectangular stack and the cars are shunted up this and dumped, but so far no bins nor shelter have been provided for the coal. Haste is noticeable; also reticence.

Mrs. P. H. McCarthy took her son, Joseph, to St. Vincent's hospital, Bridgeport, Tuesday, where adenoid growths were successfully removed from him. The little patient is now at home and doing well.

Miss Lizzie J. Gallagher spent Monday in Danbury.

The Borden's creamery have granted a bonus of 5 cents per 100 pounds of milk to all its patrons for the November supply of milk. This adds 4 cents to the price allowed for a forty quart can of the fluid.

Miss Dorette N. Haugh, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Haugh, enters the Danbury hospital training school for nurses to take up the course, at the session following the holidays.

Mrs. E. A. Gunther had the misfortune to break an antique gold neck chain in going from the Foundry pond to her home in the borough on New Year's day. Several of the gold beads became detached and were lost. The chain is a family heirloom more than a hundred years old, and came down from a grandmother. It is to be hoped some or all of the beads may be found and restored to the owner, who expresses her thanks in advance.

THE PRETTIEST FACE

and the most beautiful hands are often disfigured by an unsightly wart. It can easily be removed in a few days without pain by using Cyrus' Wart Remover. For sale only at The Cyrus Pharmacy, 253 Fairfield avenue and 186 Cannon street.

CLEANEASY, BEST HAND SOAP

Guaranteed not to injure the skin, instantly removes Stove Polish, Rust, Grease, Ink, Paint and Dirt. For the hand or clothing. Large can 10 cents. Manufactured by Wm. R. Winn, 244 Stratford avenue.

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# MEXICAN FAMILIES ARE 'HOCKING' FAMILY JEWELS

Mexico, City, Jan. 3.—The Huerta administration has lately come to be frankly on the defensive. A month ago all the talk was of successful expeditions against the rebels, and almost daily glory won by Huerta's arms. It was almost treasonable to hint that the rebels were making headway, but lately even friends of the government, and it has some yet, talk more of the president's chances of holding back the rebels than of making any progress against them.

Those who have followed developments will not be surprised, however, if the swinging forward movement of the rebels slows down to a dogged determination to hold their hard earned positions, and if Huerta is able to hold out for many months.

Foreigners, and a few Mexicans, are gambling their judgment against accumulating facts. If they could make up their minds just when to get out they would leave the capital before the final clash, but a great majority of those yet left here cannot very well sacrifice what business and property they have by abandoning it indefinitely and so they are taking their chances. Others are working hard on the defense committees, realizing that they probably will be among those within the foreign compound when trouble starts.

It is realized that Carranza can bring about the city tens of thousands of followers once he cleans up the regions outside the Federal District; that the Zapatistas will join with him and that thousands for whom he has no arms and who ever are ready to join the successful leader, will hasten to join him without the city and unite with his followers for possible loot within. But Mexico City would be able to withstand a siege probably for a long time.

Stored in one place and another there is an abundance of food stuffs, there are numerous small gardens within the district the defending army should control, and cutting the water and light lines will not be a vital blow.

"There once was a time when we didn't have electric lights," said Huerta one day, and so far as the water is concerned, there are dozens of artesian wells within the city, and almost at any point the waters of the old lake can be tapped at from six to ten feet under ground.

Cutting off the water supply would undoubtedly bring about such a state of bad sanitation that disease inevitably would follow, but many weeks might elapse before this condition became vitally serious.

Mexico City, Jan. 3.—The impecunious state into which many of the old wealthy families of Mexico have fallen is responsible for a new line of business among many small Spanish merchants. "We buy jewelry" is a sign to be seen in many stores, and the growth of this business indicates that many persons are realizing cash on their family jewels.

Pawn shops throughout the land also are reaping a rich harvest in interest for money loaned on jewelry and other articles sent in by the aged servants of families who never until now have known what it meant to be in want of money. Not all these families are poor as reckoned by the financial agencies. Some yet are millionaires. Some retain enormous holdings of land and houses, but there is none to buy.

One man, an American, recently offered for sale 18,000 acres of unimproved but rich tropical land for 10,000 pesos. He could not sell it. Two years ago he refused three pesos an acre.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—Further movements upward in the high cost of living are already in sight for the new year. Two measures in particular just decided upon threaten to tax severely the purse of the German housewife.

The privileges of importing duty-free meat from Russia, by which the municipalities were able to force down the price of beef and pork from two to ten cents per pound during the past year is not continued. Furthermore, the icemen have formed a trust, the first act of which is to be an increase of several cents a hundred lbs. in the cost of ice next summer.

The meat privilege, which was available only to municipalities buying for the benefit of residents, expires March 31. The Conservative party, which wishes to secure for its agrarian constituents as high returns as possible for their cattle and swine, fought the concession to middle-class and poor appetites from the start, and now has brought about the reimposition of the full duty on Russian meat.

The municipalities of Greater Berlin ran their meat shops at a loss of some $35,000 during the past year. It is probable that other German cities which took advantage of the law will show corresponding book losses. For the taxpayer and resident, however, the profit from cheaper meat has been marked.

The Berlin icemen's new syndicate maintains that the proposed increase will be only 2 1-2 cents per hundred pounds, making the price 13 1-2 cents per hundredweight, and that under this price it is absolutely impossible to manufacture or import ice at a profit. This price, however, is only for dealers with contracts, and the consumer using less than 2,000 hundredweight per year must pay a minimum of 20 cents.

The ordinary citizen, who in Germany gets his size of an apple, a pailful or less a day, will pay, as everywhere, what the iceman decides the traffic can bear.

German dental students in more than a dozen schools are on strike for higher titles. They demand to be known after graduation as Doctors of Dental Surgery and not be restricted to the inferior classification of "Tooth-physicians," which now prevails in Germany. The strike includes the dental departments of the universities of Berlin, Leipsic, Halle, Bonn, Heidelberg, Marburg and Greifswald, where the students refuse to continue their studies unless they are given the coveted title.

The high-grade and highly remunerative dental practice in Germany is largely monopolized by American dentists, and the native "tooth-physicians" struggle under the handicap of this title for what is left. The ministry of education, which has behind it the world of regular physicians, refuses to introduce the doctor title, which would place the petitioners on an outward equality with dental doctors in the United States.

## REVIEW OF TRADE

New York, January 3—To avert a receivership for the Boston & Maine system, Chairman Elliott will within a few days submit to Attorney General McReynolds a plan for the creation of board of trustees, satisfactory to the Department of Justice and the State of Massachusetts, to hold Boston Railroad Holding Co. stock for a period of 10 years, or a sufficient time to permit of restoring Boston & Maine dividends. At the trust's termination the majority of Boston & Maine stock will be sold, and the proceeds distributed to New Haven stockholders. The plan also contemplates the cancellation of the Fitchburg lease purchase by the Commonwealth of Boston, the freight and passenger terminals of Boston & Maine, Fitchburg and Boston & Lowell valued at $27,000,000, these to be used for development of the port of Boston.

Thirty-four companies which were formerly units of the old Standard Oil Co. have completed their second year of competitive operation under the Standard Oil dissolution decree, and all have enjoyed extraordinary prosperity throughout the year. While few earnings statements have been made public, the dividend disbursements made by the companies have been a striking reflection of their big revenues. In 1912 Standard Oil of New Jersey and its former subsidiaries paid in cash dividends amounting to more than $50,000,000. In 1913 shareholders received approximately $107,000,000, this including a special distribution of about $40,000,000 by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Total dividends paid by the separated Standard Oil companies during 1913 were equivalent to about $107 a share on the outstanding capital stock of the old New Jersey Co.

Earnings of the Pennsylvania System for November, in regard to both gross and net, again make unfavorable comparisons with last year. The lines east reported gross of $21,401,709, a decrease of $235,930; net of $3,538,857 was a decrease of $886,139. The total gross for lines east and west was $32,913,346, a decrease of $1,097,667; net $4,878,285, decrease $2,001,554.

The Reading Co. in five months ended November 30, 1913, had a balance for dividends of $4,017,000. This was a decrease of $3,840,000 or 49 per cent from the same period of 1912, but $550,000 above 1911, $1,110,000 above 1910, $375,000 above 1909 and $390,000 above 1908. The decrease in surplus was $840,000 comparing with $931,000 decrease in October, $712,000 in September, $937,000 in August, and $413,000 in July. For the November falling off the railway company and the coal company divided the responsibility.

November gross earnings of all the lines in the New York Central system totalled $23,641,172 against $24,965,149 in the corresponding month last year. Net for the month aggregated $2,994,282 against $7,234,877.

The Standard Underground Cable Co. of Pittsburgh has declared in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, an extra dividend of 3 per cent payable January 10.

Directors of the Bank of New York, N. B. A. have requested stockholders to act on the question of joining the Federal reserve system at the annual meeting to be held January 13. The Bank of New York is the oldest bank in New York City, and the second oldest in the United States.

(Banker Henry Clews)

On the Stock Exchange confidence is steadily reviving as a result of the new currency bill and the more reasonable attitude of Washington toward big business; also because of a growing hope that the railroads will in due season receive some consideration from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Political agitation is becoming less popular. Quite a fair advance has taken place in the leading securities and profit-taking caused temporary reactions. The outlook, however, is still favorable to a well sustained market subject to moderate reactions through profit realizing. The local financial situation is sound and is likely to strengthen in the first few months of the new year. From a worldwide viewpoint the United States is in better financial and commercial condition than any other country in the world. This is worth bearing in mind, for the United States has often in the past led the world in business recovery. We have been through a period of liquidation and contraction. Great Britain is just beginning this process, while Germany has not yet emerged from a reaction which began over a year ago. The financial situation in Europe is still one of strain owing to effects of the Balkan war and the exhaustion of capital by the continued pressure of new issues in England, France and Germany. For these reasons it is hardly to be expected that Europe can lead any upward movement in American stocks, especially as the floating supply of our stocks abroad is much reduced. Canada is still suffering from overborrowing and Canadians have large sums out on call in this market which would be withdrawn in case of emergency. Of late there has been some improvement in the local investment demand; also a better inquiry for bonds from institutions, as is usual at this season. There is still a considerable short interest in the market. Occasional reactions must be expected, but conditions as a whole favor a more active and stronger market.

## DETROIT POLICEMAN TO SURVIVE WOUNDS

Detroit, Jan. 3—With three wounds in his body, hospital authorities say that Patrolman John Gordon, who was shot early today by bandits, has a fair chance for recovery.

Gordon is the seventh Detroit officer to be shot down while on duty since last March. Of this number, five either were killed outright or died as the result of their injuries.

CITY TO INSURE ITS EMPLOYES.

Mayor Clifford B. Wilson will advise the common council Monday that all city employes come under the workmen's compensation act and recommend that the city take out insurance to protect itself against liability under this statute.

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$16 CUSTOM SUIT SALE $16

East Side and West End

# LIBERAL PARTY BREAKS RECORD FOR BOSSING AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND

## Premier Asquith Has Been In Office For More Than Five Years--May Beat Term Served By Lord Salisbury

London, Jan. 3.—The Liberal Party, which recently celebrated the eighth anniversary of its return to power, now has the honor of leading the affairs of the British Empire for a longer consecutive period than any party for nearly a hundred years. Premier Asquith has now been in office for over five and a half years, and in April next, if his government survives, he will approach the record of Lord Salisbury, whose second term of office lasted just seven years.

In his recent tour in Lancashire, Mr. Asquith referred to his long term and the stormy times that his government has weathered. Certainly it has been an almost continuous fight. Finding early in his career that the House of Lords would not pass any of the legislation that his followers had set their hearts on, Mr. Asquith, with courage which even his political opponents credit as strong, undertook to clip the wings of the Upper Chamber by restricting its power of veto.

That accomplished, he set about passing the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment bills, which next session are to come up for the third time, and, no matter what the attitude of the House of Lords is, will become law. The Government will then press to get the bill to put an end to plural voting likewise passed for the third time and then go to the country for an endorsement of what it has done and a mandate to carry licensing, educational and land reform.

The Liberals, therefore, have as much work ahead of them as they have accomplished in their eight years of office.

When the party came into power in 1905, Mr. Balfour, then Prime Minister, found that bye-election after bye-election was going against him and he decided to resign. He chose this course instead of dissolving the House of Commons, because he believed that it would be either impossible for the Liberals to form a cabinet, on account of the split which had occurred over the South African War, or if one was formed it would be such as would weaken instead of strengthen the Liberal party.

He had been badly informed. Six months before this a meeting of Liberal leaders had been held at which all differences were sunk and the composition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's cabinet practically decided upon. When Mr. Balfour's resignation was announced, therefore, the Liberal leader was able to inform the King that he could accept the task of forming a ministry, which he did forthwith, and the party in the following January won an unprecedented victory at the polls.

Paying members of parliament $2,000 a year, as has been done under a new law during the past year, has been selected in many constituencies as a point of attack against the Liberal Government, which is responsible for the act.

The usual argument is that it induces men to try to get into parliament for the money that they can make out of it. In a few constituencies, especially some of those held by Laborites, where election can be secured without any elaborate campaign and can be held without "nursing," it is possible that the member has something left out of his salary. In the great majority of cases, however, it takes all of the $2,000 and much more to finance an election.

A typical instance is West Herts, at present held by Arnold Ward, the son of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the novelist. He himself is opposed to the payment of members, while Hedley F. le Bas, the Liberal candidate, believes that members should be paid. In a plain talk at Watford Mr. Le Bas explained why he believed in it. In the first place he pointed out that it would cost a candidate at least $4,000 a year.

The election itself, including the returning officer's fees, which have to be paid by the candidates, would cost $10,000, to which would have to be added the expenses of the candidate, which he estimated at $6,000 dollars during his four years of office. He would therefore at the end of four years be $8,000 out of pocket.

Mr. le Bas added that Ward could quite easily do without his salary as the Conservative Association, of which Lord Rothschild, Lord Ebury and other wealthy men were members, contributed $4,000 a year to the expenses of the Conservative candidate.

Some of the larger constituencies cost even more to fight. In Hertford the returning officers' fees and expenses alone would amount to more than the total cost of an election in West Herts.

The World's Congress of the Salvation Army held here ten years ago is to be repeated next summer, but on a somewhat larger scale. Representatives of the Army from all parts of the world and of all nations to the number of several thousand will be present, and in their native costumes will make a picturesque gathering. A big corrugated iron building for the seating of 5,000 persons is to be erected on a vacant site in Aldwych, in the centre of London, for the meetings.

At the conclusion of the congress 300 of the delegates, representing as many nations as possible, will make a tour of the country. At Nottingham this delegation will take part in the opening of the hall erected by the people of that town in memory of the late General Booth.

Representatives of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange of New York have been explaining to British exporters the scope of the Congress for the display free of import duty of goods in New York. The plan has been sanctioned by a special act of Congress, and the details will be supplied to the various European chambers of commerce by representatives of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange now in Europe.

The American representatives in England come supplied with letters from the State Department and they have been introduced at the Board of Trade, so that they will be granted every facility for getting into touch with the leading manufacturing interests of Great Britain.

## Local Woman Deserted By Husband In Hartford

Hartford, Jan. 3—Mary A. Basher, who lives in West Hartford, told Judge Greene that her maiden name was O'Neil, that she lived with her parents in Bridgeport, and, on September 2, 1901, with Adolph Basher, who now lives in New York, she went over the Connecticut line to Portchester and was married to him. Mrs. Basher said that, after the marriage she and her husband located in Bridgeport and subsequently they came to this city, where Basher was employed as a barber. After a year's residence here her husband told her to go to the home of her parents and she returned to Bridgeport. Later her husband called on her. He told her that he was going to New York and, when he got settled, he would send for her. He did not do so, but, in April, 1906, she saw the man's address in the New York directory. She went to that city and called on him. He told her that he did not intend to do anything for her and that it would do her no good to be running down to see him. The explanation Mrs. Basher had was that she thought her husband was interested in some one else. The woman has the right to resume her maiden name.

Berlin—A judge refused to administer an oath to witnesses who were not members of the Church. Withdrawals from the Church to escape Church taxes are increasing largely.

## RESIGNMENT OF MORGAN FROM 30 FIRMS CAUSES TALK

New York, Jan. 3—The announcement of the retirement of J. P. Morgan and four of his partners from 30 directorships has called attention to the fact that five important recommendations of the Pujo committee already were being put into effect in advance of the legislation requiring them.

They include the abandonment of fiscal agency agreements such as existed between the New Haven and Morgan & Co.; the abolition of interlocking directorates, the abolition of voting trusts, reforms in the stock exchange and reforms in the clearing house.

Whether Mr. Morgan will decide to withdraw from the directorate of the United States Steel Corporation was the subject of a great deal of speculation today.

The general opinion was that as the socalled steel trust was the greatest of the Morgan corporations and was considered by the elder Morgan the crowning achievement of his financial career, his son will consider it his duty to remain identified with it in an active way, especially until the government suit has been decided one way or the other.

The Morgan connection with the New York Central dated from the time of Commodore Vanderbilt.

J. P. Morgan's friends say that he has been not only deeply impressed by the change in public sentiment during the last few years but that he has been deeply grieved over the criticism of the firm in connection with the affair of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.

## PROGRESSIVE PARTY TO HAVE NEW QUARTERS

Washington, Jan. 3—The Progressive party, in line with the action of the Democratic National Committee and the Republican National Committee, has established campaign headquarters in Washington and preliminary work will soon be in full swing.

Representative Hinebaugh, of Illinois, chairman of the Progressive congressional campaign, has sent to the chairman of the central committee of the state a letter announcing the completion of the congressional organization.

The Progressive headquarters will be continued until July and then transferred to New York and Chicago.

Col. Stanley Milward, 50 years old, former city treasurer of Lexington, Ky., was killed by falling down an elevator shaft.

## DILATORY AUTOISTS GIVEN DAY OF GRACE

Operating an automobile upon Bridgeport streets after Monday without the current license numbers will be considered sufficient cause for arrest, according to the announcement of Superintendent of Police Birmingham today. He said that, beginning Monday, the men of the various platoons will be instructed to pay particular attention to the auto markers and see that only 1914 ones are used. Reports of several being made victims of police action in Hartford on this ground have been received by the police. A number have called at headquarters making inquiry and showing that they have applied correctly but have received no response.

Religious and charitable institutions own untaxed property in Philadelphia, valued at $230,000,000.

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