

SCIENTISTS DROP 15

MRS. STETSON'S FOLLOWERS WON'T YIELD.

Church Takes Drastic Action Against Pupils of Excommunicated Leader.

Because they refused absolutely to forsake the teachings of Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson fifteen practitioners and members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, were expelled outright from that institution last week.

The news of the new upheaval in the fashionable church at 96th street and Central Park West, which was almost torn in two by the war between Mrs. Stetson and her enemies last fall, became public yesterday, and all through the day the Stetson home, directly back of the church, was thronged with friends commiserating with her on this new blow, which, it is conceded, takes away the last chance of support for her in any church which acknowledges Mrs. Eddy as its founder.

For five months and more the authorities of the church have endeavored to persuade the fifteen practitioners who were taught their Christian Science by Mrs. Stetson, that the "malicious animal magnetism" which they learned from the leading woman of this branch church could not be harmonized with Mrs. Eddy's teachings, or with the action and judgment of the board of directors of the cult in Boston, who had passed on Mrs. Stetson's case and excommunicated her.

Of the seventeen practitioners who were admonished by the Mother Church last fall, when Mrs. Stetson was excommunicated, two have reformed and satisfied the local trustees of their loyalty to Mrs. Eddy, but the fifteen remained obdurate.

Edwin F. Hatfield Resigns.

In addition, the former chairman of the board of trustees, Edwin F. Hatfield, who was also one of the Stetson students and a practitioner, was asked to come before the trustees and explain his position as regards Stetsonism. Instead, he sent a brief letter of resignation from the church, and thus withdrew from an organization to which he has contributed upwards of \$200,000.

The new anti-Stetson board of trustees, elected to office after a long battle with the Stetsonites, who were hanging on to what shreds of power were left to them after the expulsion of their leader, conveyed word to the fifteen practitioners who had been admonished with Mrs. Stetson that their ways would have to be changed to conform with Mrs. Eddy's Christian Science.

Some time before March 26 the stubborn fifteen were admonished and received specific warning that a continuation of the "M. A. M." teachings of Mrs. Stetson would lead to their certain expulsion. On that date they were summoned one after the other before the board of trustees. They came in half hour periods, beginning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and to each of them Charles O. Dean, chairman of the board, put six questions.

Each of them admitted that he or she had been one of the students of Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson who met at the 12 o'clock meetings held in the church rooms prior to July 31, 1909. Each admitted that he or she believed the teachings and practices of Mrs. Stetson were correct. Each admitted approval of Mrs. Stetson's methods at those 12 o'clock meetings.

It was at these 12 o'clock meetings, as testified at Mrs. Stetson's trial, that she, together with her students, pronounced the "death message," in which they called out to their enemies, naming them over one by one, that if their place was six feet underground there they should go.

Each of the fifteen announced that he or she disapproved of the finding of the Boston directors after their trial of Mrs. Stetson. Each admitted that he or she practiced Christian Science now in the manner Mrs. Stetson taught them at those meetings and each announced the intention of continuing so to practice.

Stand True to Mrs. Stetson.

Finally, they were asked by the chairman of the board if they wanted more time to think over their answers, and the answer was the same by each of the fifteen—"No." They were then given from March 25 to 31 to reconsider their answers, but as they still stood stubbornly by Mrs. Stetson they were expelled.

It is understood that the position of the Church is that it cannot stand responsible for the fifteen who are practicing what the Boston directors have termed "perverted Christian Science," and further, that no such divided allegiance to Mrs. Eddy and to Mrs. Stetson, as the fifteen tried to offer, could be accepted.

It is said by members of the church that an expulsion by a branch church such as has just been meted out to the fifteen stalwarts who persisted in their allegiance to Mrs. Stetson, will necessarily be followed by excommunication from the Mother Church in Boston, and that means an absolute severance from the cult. The situation is without parallel in Christian Science circles.

Mrs. Stetson's faithful fifteen, who were expelled from the local church, are Mrs. Kate V. Remer, Mrs. Mary H. Freshman, Miss Sibyl M. Huse, Miss Antoinette Einsworth, Mrs. Augusta Akman, Miss Mary H. Finney, Miss S. Margaret Dunham, Mrs. Katharine B. Gilpatrick, Mrs. Anna A. Holden, Mrs. Leila H. Greene, Miss Jessie T. Colton, Arnold Pearson, Stewart C. Rowbotham, Mrs. Amelia S. Rowbotham and Miss Mary E. Pearson.

RUSH HOUR RECORD BROKEN. According to a report submitted to Bridge Commissioner Martin by E. Van Zandt Lane, assistant engineer, the record for number and steadiness of operation of trolley cars across the Brooklyn Bridge during the 5 to 6 p. m. rush hour was broken in the month of March. The average is 325, as compared with 215 in 1909, 214 in 1908 and 228 in 1907. In the steadiness of operation the greatest variation for last March was sixteen cars, while in 1907 it was ninety-nine cars.

Ideal Results of "The Land of the Sky." Asheville, Hendersonville, Tryon and Hot Springs, N. C. Reached by Southern Railway. Excellent service. N. Y. Office, 120 Broadway—Advt.

AERONAUT KILLED.

M. le Blon Falls on Rocks Near Miramar Palace.

San Sebastian, Spain, April 2.—Another French aviator has met death while making a flight in an aeroplane. Hubert le Blon, who, prior to taking to the aeroplane, was a well known automobile driver, was killed while making an exhibition flight here to-day. He was circling the royal palace of Miramar at a height of 140 feet when his motor broke down. He attempted to glide back to the shed, but the machine turned over and swooped with terrific force against the rocks. The aviator was crushed to pieces.

Mme. le Blon witnessed the accident, and when the body was recovered from the sea she rushed shrieking to the ambulance to which it was being carried. She threw herself on the lifeless form, kissing it repeatedly and refusing to be led away.

As the weather was stormy, Le Blon's flight was unexpected, and only a few persons assembled to see the start. After the accident, however, a great crowd quickly gathered and followed the body to the police hospital. There an examination was made, but the doctors could say only that death must have been instantaneous.

Hubert le Blon distinguished himself as an aeroplane expert by beating the record for five kilometers at the Cairo meeting last February, when he covered the distance in 4 minutes 2 seconds. He took part in the Vanderbilt Cup automobile race over the Long Island course in 1906, and was sixth when the race was called. In 1901 he entered the Paris-Berlin, the first of the great international contests, which was won by Fournier, and finished seventh. He took part in a number of other motor car contests, and was usually well up at the finish.

E. LeFebvre and Captain Louis F. Ferber, both Frenchmen, were killed last September while making aeroplane flights, and Lieutenant Thomas Seifridge was killed the previous year, also in September, in the accident at Fort Myer to Orville Wright's machine.

FIRE SCARES SICK.

Patients in New York Hospital Controlled by Doctors.

Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning a fire on the fourth floor of a seven story building at Nos. 22 and 24 West 15th street caused considerable excitement in the New York Hospital, which is directly opposite. The fire was discovered by Charles Burke, an ambulance driver, whose quarters are opposite the burning building. Burke notified Thomas Duffy, superintendent of the hospital, who telephoned to Fire Headquarters. Duffy then notified the house staff, who went through the ward's reassuring the patients. Considerable smoke had blown into the hospital and had filled some of the wards, causing much uneasiness among the sick. The doctors had some difficulty in quieting them.

The fire was in a loft occupied by a manufacturer of cloaks and suits.

SEIZED BY PREACHER.

Clergyman Drags Youth to Prison for Begging.

Captain Hughes, of the East 6th street station, was surprised last night when a clergyman entered the station house, dragging after him a young man. The preacher pulled his prisoner up before the desk and told the captain he wanted to make a charge of begging against the youth.

The clergyman gave his name as the Rev. William Raymond Jelliffe, of No. 155 East 72d street, and said he was connected with the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The prisoner gave his name as John Klapholz.

According to Mr. Jelliffe, Klapholz came to his house and said he needed \$2.50 to get his trunk from a steamship pier. Mr. Jelliffe was about to give the money to Klapholz, when he became suspicious and decided to take him to the police station.

In the night court the prisoner was sentenced to six months on the Island. It was discovered that he was a professional beggar.

KILLS NEGRO VOTE.

Maryland Legislature Passes Disfranchisement Bill.

Annapolis, April 2.—The so-called Digges bill for the disfranchisement of the negro in all state and municipal elections in Maryland was passed by the House to-day, following its passage by the Senate late last night. It will now go to the Governor for his signature. The law will give the Democrats supreme control in Maryland. It will be fought in the courts.

It is not proposed to attempt to prevent negroes voting at Congressional or Presidential elections, the restriction applying only to state and municipal balloting.

The original draft of the plan was amended by the insertion of a clause by which negroes owning property assessed at \$500 may vote provided they were possessed of property thus valued two years in advance of their registration. It is proposed to amend the present registration law; to have a new general registration next year, refusing registration to negroes, and to abolish spring elections in Baltimore, carrying forward those elections until the state election in the November following. Registration being refused, the negro will not be able to vote in the measures when they come before the electors in November, 1911, in the form of a constitutional amendment.

The Democrats did not insert the property qualification in the registration bill because, they say, they will conduct the election under the state constitution, from which they point out the word "white" has never been expunged by any act of the state.

BOYS BURN UP THEIR HATS.

Form a Grecian Club—Do Girls Join? Well, Hardly.

Delaware, Ohio, April 2.—Cheering for ancient Greeks, who never had hair heads, or even never to have had them, the boys students of Ohio Wesleyan University made a bonfire of their hats last night. Dancing around the fire, they swore never to imperil the hair of their heads again. Later they proceeded to make additional bonfires in the public streets, but policemen, who knew nothing of ancient Greece, intervened. The girl students applauded the proceeding from a safe distance, but refused to join in the sacrifice. Burn their new spring hats? Well, hardly.

ALLEGED BUCKET SHOP MEN TAKEN HERE.



OLIVER J. ROBINSON.

WET OR DRY, WHICH?

ALL ON ANXIOUS SEAT ON GAYNOR PLAN.

Thirsty Policeman, Peepholes, Chains and Lookouts the Order of the Day.

A Sphinx sits up in City Hall With Epileptic. In rear saloon rooms one and all Have calisthenic. "Oh, what's the dope on Gaynor's letter? Come down to cases, ain't it better? To say this Sunday's dry or wet? Then keep us guessing what we'll get?" —Chorus from a "Sacred concert."

Whether to fill his "family trade" up into his wondrous, yea, even into his gookle, or allow it to depart with three, unquenched, was the question that bothered every saloon keeper on the eve of the first test of the Mayor's new excise policy. This policy is such a radical departure that Commissioner Baker will not have his amended rules ready for to-day.

In the absence of definite instructions the police are expected to follow out the Mayor's idea and not make any arrests. And by the same token saloonkeepers are expected to bare their barrooms to the gaze of passersby.

But forecasters as to the day's "humidity" have nothing to go by. "Insiders" said yesterday that "the word" hadn't been passed round yet. They couldn't even say who could pass it under the new conditions. Mayor Gaynor stood pat and said his letter spoke for itself. Commissioner Baker said the letter was a masterpiece, or words to that effect, and seemed satisfied.

Saloonkeepers have echoed the Commissioner's sentiments. Yesterday, however, their satisfaction was conspicuous by its absence. They would give "a barrel of rum and sugar three hundred pounds" to know where they "get off." Their approval of the Mayor's remedy for police graft, so hearty at first, has resolved itself into the query: Is the cure worse than the disease?

Sunday receipts are too large for most saloonkeepers to lose, however, come what may. So it is the general impression that the side doors will be kept swinging as usual, but with extra precautions against the stranger within the gates. Chains and peepholes will be in use, it is expected, and lookouts will first identify all thirsting ones before the cups are filled. The Raines law hotels, of course, will do their usual Sunday business in sandwiches.

Coney Island hotel and amusement resort proprietors inferred that to-day would be a good as every Sunday has been for a good many years on the Island with respect to the sale of liquor. Captain "Mike" Galvin is the new commander of the precinct, but his plainclothes men are all well known to the liquor dealers there, and can be spotted if they get busy taking evidence. This is more or less the case in every precinct in the city, a fact from which saloonkeepers derive some comfort.

Still, Monday or Tuesday will tell, they all admit with a sigh. If the District Attorney issues a crop of warrants then the suspense will be over and the jig will be up. If no warrants appear there will be further suspense, which both saloonkeepers and police think is punishment enough in itself.

For the police do not relish the situation, either. With the cases of Keenan and Cunningham fresh in mind they are not eager to show too much zeal. On the other hand, there undoubtedly will be evidence to collect in bushels. What's the answer?

"A man may smile and smile," —The West Side from the 49th to the 79th—seemed to be willing to take chances with the new excise regulations this morning. There were no screens, and the barrooms were in plain view, but no one seemed to have any trouble in gaining admittance to the rear rooms.

DIES AT FRIEND'S FUNERAL.

Aged Musician Insists Upon Playing, and Falls Dead.

Evansville, Ind., April 2.—Despite the protest of his wife, Jason Debar, a tuba player, sixty-four years old, insisted to-day on rising from a sick bed to play in the band at the funeral of Jacob Bauer, a fellow musician.

"Miss playing the funeral march for the man that was a brother to me," exclaimed Debar to his wife. "Not if I fall in my later years."

Before the procession had gone two blocks Debar, blowing vigorously into his tuba, dropped dead in front of the hearse.

DEWEY'S SUPERIOR OLD PORT WINE. "The most strengthening wine we make." —W. H. Dewey & Sons Co., 123 Fulton St., N. Y. —Advt.



RICHARD E. PREUSSER.

LEO MAYO.

SURGEON'S FAST RIDE.

Nearly Mile a Minute in Auto to Save Injured Boy.

To save the life of Edmund Kreig, nine years old, of No. 197 University Place, Woodhaven, Dr. Howard Neall, ambulance surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, yesterday afternoon abandoned the automobile ambulance, which had broken down, commandeered a passing machine and smashed the speed laws with a rate of nearly sixty miles an hour, despite the policemen who tried to stop him.

Young Kreig was in a delivery wagon, which was struck at Jamaica and Garfield avenues, Richmond Hill, by an automobile driven by Joseph Bergen, out with a party of young women. The lad was thrown violently to the street. Three of his ribs were broken and he received internal injuries. He was unconscious when bystanders reached him.

The boy was hurried to St. Mary's Hospital, where grave fears are entertained for his life. Bergen was arrested on a charge of assault.

GET WOODRUFF AUTO.

Republican Leader's Wife Bails Chauffeur with Ring.

The ride of Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, wife of the leader of the Republican state organization, was interrupted by the police yesterday afternoon on Madison avenue, when her chauffeur was arrested, charged with speeding.

Mrs. Woodruff remained in the machine when the chauffeur took it to the East 51st street station. The wife of the Republican leader left the automobile and went inside. She made known her identity and referred to some property on Long Island, but said she supposed it would not do in the matter of the bail, as it was outside the county. She then drew a diamond ring from one of her fingers and asked Lieutenant Dunn if he would accept it as security for the chauffeur's appearance. It was worth \$800, she said. The ring was accepted and the chauffeur, James Johnson, was then released.

Mrs. Woodruff continued her ride as soon as the chauffeur had been bailed.

SHACKLETON WON'T LECTURE.

Angry at Preparations for His Appearance at Providence.

Providence, April 2.—Angrered by what he described as exceedingly poor preparations for a day of advertising, etc., Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, on arriving in this city this afternoon, where he was billed for an afternoon and evening lecture to-day, positively refused to deliver them and took the next train for New York.

"I am really very much annoyed," he said. "I am lecturing under the auspices of the Civic Forum Lecture Bureau. I find very poor preparations here, but the fault lies with the lecture bureau, which wants me to speak to a handful of people. It has been the same way at the three lectures I have delivered."

OWEN WISTER WAS VEXED.

Overzealous Customs Men Took Him For Opium Smuggler.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Tucson, Ariz., April 2.—Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian," arrived at Tucson to-day, coming from El Paso, with his wife and child. He crossed the border into Juarez yesterday and on his return was taken from the car with Mrs. Wister and subjected to a search as a suspected opium smuggler. Nothing was found.

"The officer who detained my wife and myself was until two months ago a dry-goods clerk," said Wister. "He passed the examination with a percentage of 98, and was appointed to the service absolutely with no experience as a customs guard."

Wister entered a protest with Collector Sharp, and was vexed when the latter said he could not discharge the man.

FINE RECORD FOR YOUNG COW.

Utica, N. Y., April 2.—A test has recently been conducted by the State Agricultural Department of a Holstein cow that is just a few days less than three years old, and is owned by E. La Munion, of Solville, Madison County. In seven days she averaged over eight pounds of milk a day, and from this was made over twenty-nine pounds of butter. It is said to be the world's record for a cow of her age. Cornell Agricultural College had a representative present constantly during the test.

RAID ALLEGED BUCKET SHOPS IN THREE CITIES

FEDERAL ATTACK IN FIVE ARRESTS IN ALL QUARTERS. THIS CITY.

Action Follows Twenty-nine Indictments Found in Washington. Louis Cella and Brother Surrender as Search Is Made.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 2.—Attorney General Wickersham to-day instituted a national movement aimed at the destruction of the bucket shop business, this being the first time such a movement has been attempted by the federal government.

Acting under the authority of Section 5,440 of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting a conspiracy to commit an offense against the laws of the United States, Mr. Wickersham procured from the federal grand jury three indictments, in which twenty-nine persons were named, several of whom are said to be worth more than \$1,000,000.

The Attorney General is determined to put a stop to this form of gambling, and will leave undone nothing which will contribute to that end.

Armed with bench warrants issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, special agents of the Department of Justice this morning at 11 o'clock, Eastern time, simultaneously raided brokers' offices in New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Sixteen Gathered In.

When the Department of Justice closed for business to-day reports received from various points showed there had been sixteen arrests of persons named in the indictments. Five of these were in New York City—Richard E. Preusser, Leo Mayo, Oliver F. Robinson, L. Cella and Angelo Cella—all of whom were released on \$5,000 bail each, five in Baltimore—Edward Weldon, James A. Anderson, Henry H. Randolph, William B. Price and Mr. Moorehead—also released on \$5,000 bail each, and in Philadelphia George Turner, Humphrey Owen, Marshall F. Parrish, H. C. Stumpf, Albert Ford and T. H. Campbell, whose bail in each case was fixed at \$2,500.

An effort will be made to have the trial fixed for all the defendants before the District Supreme Court adjourns for the summer recess, the intention being to arraign them in the several groups in which they were indicted.

The indictments were found against E. S. Boggs & Co., Price & Co. and the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers, and all those supposed to be interested in these concerns were named in the indictments. Pursuant to these indictments, special agents of the Department of Justice, provided with bench warrants issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, made raids on all the known offices of these concerns in Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The men named in the indictments are as follows:

As being interested in Boggs & Co.: Richard E. Preusser, Leo Mayo, George Turner, William H. Lillis, Oliver F. Robinson, Edward S. Boggs, Harry Owens, Robert A. Guy, all of New York, and Al Ford and Marshall F. Parrish, of Philadelphia, named in connection with them as alleged co-conspirators are Edward Everett Taylor, of Washington, and his telegraph operator, Harry Johnson.

In the indictments against Price & Co. the following are named: William B. Price, Virgil P. Randolph, Harry M. Randolph, Charles T. Morehead, Edward Weldon, Joseph Gaskins and James A. Anderson, all of Baltimore; Thomas H. Campbell and Edward B. Taylor, of Philadelphia.

In the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers are named: Edward Altemus, Samuel Raymond, Oscar J. Rappell and Robert Hall, of Jersey City, N. J.; Louis Cella, of St. Louis; Henry C. Stumpf, of Philadelphia, and Henry R. Duray, of his telegraph operator, Charles R. Alley.

First Federal Step of Kind.

This, the United States government's first attack upon stock gambling, has been thoroughly prepared and with the greatest secrecy. Its scope practically covers the United States from the Missouri River to the Atlantic. The three concerns indicted maintain more than two hundred and fifty offices and branch offices, located from New England to Oklahoma.

With the aid of United States Attorney Baker, of the District of Columbia, A. Bruce Billaski, Special Assistant Attorney General, and Chief Clerk of Attorney General Wickersham's bureau of investigation have been presenting the evidence to the grand jury for several days.

The theory of the conspiracy indictments is that every man who was connected in any way with the operation of the three firms which did business in the District had entered into a conspiracy to defraud people of their money. The government maintains that every alleged bucket shop transaction of the local brokers named was the act of each and every person charged in the indictment.

Much of the information on which the indictments were procured is understood to have been obtained by tapping the telegraph wires leading into the offices of the concerns named, as the Attorney General became convinced that the only effective method of fighting the evil was to employ its own methods. A number of the employees of the concerns were subpoenaed and compelled to relate what they knew of the methods of their employers. A large amount of detective work preceded the application for indictments, and the department is convinced it has a strong case.

MIDSHIPMAN WILSON NEAR DEATH

Annapolis, April 2.—"His condition is about the same as it was yesterday, he is gradually sinking," was the announcement to-day from the Naval Hospital regarding the condition of Midshipman Earl D. Wilson, who sustained a broken arch in the Villa Nova-Navy football game last fall. The opinion was expressed that he would not live more than a day or two longer.

Detectives from the Central Office arrested three men of the firm of E. S. Boggs & Co., of No. 47 Broadway, yesterday, while the two principal backers of the Standard Stock and Grain Company, Louis Cella and his brother, Angelo, finding themselves securely entrapped, made virtue out of necessity and, with counsel, managed to slip into the Federal Building and surrender themselves before the warrants could be served.

Detectives are searching the city for four other men who are supposed to be hidden here, and further arrests are expected hourly.

The men arrested here are Louis A. Cella and Angelo Cella, both of the Standard Stock and Grain Company, and Leo Mayo, Richard E. Preusser and Oliver J. Robinson, all of Boggs & Co.

The men for whom the police are searching are Robert A. Guy, Edward S. Boggs and W. H. Lillis, all of Boggs & Co., and Virgil P. Randolph, of Price & Co.

All the men under arrest are more or less well known to the police authorities of this and other cities. Louis E. Cella, besides his stock bucketing transactions, is known throughout the country, and the South especially, as the owner of a number of excellent racing stables. He has been reputed to be a millionaire.

Driven Away by Folk.

He was extensively engaged in bucket shop operations in St. Louis, but Governor Folk made it so hot for him there that he was driven out of the city. Officers of the Department of Justice at Washington say he is also well known as an expert wire tapper.

Leo Mayo is known through his book-making propensities as well as his bucket shop operations. Preusser and Mayo were the principal backers of L. S. Boggs & Co. Preusser was manager of a bucket shop at Albany when he killed Miles McDonald, a travelling bucket shop manager, in that city. He escaped execution on the plea of insanity, but was released after spending a year in Matteawan.

Robinson was manager of a branch office for Boggs & Co.

Virgil P. Randolph is an old race track man and is under indictment in Pennsylvania, from which state he is a fugitive from justice. He is one of the principal backers of Price & Co., of Baltimore, which firm has no connection with the firm of Price & Co., at No. 25 Broad street. Randolph came from Baltimore on Friday on the same train with the agent of the Department of Justice who was sent here to handle the business.

"He sat right across the aisle from me," said the latter, "but I was afraid to arrest him because of the others, although I knew he was running away."

Edward S. Boggs is a mere figurehead. He was formerly a telegraph operator and is a nephew of Preusser.

There was evidently a leak and trouble was expected, for Boggs & Co. closed their branch offices in the Marbridge Building and in The Bronx earlier in the week, and there was every indication that yesterday was the last day they expected to operate at No. 47 Broadway.

Descent of the Police.

Detectives McConville, Nelson and Muss, with about a dozen policemen, visited the main office, at No. 47 Broadway, yesterday morning. McConville walked up to Mayo and, laying his hands on his shoulder, said: I have a warrant for your arrest."

"All right, I will come with you. Where's your warrant?" asked Mayo.

"It is at headquarters," replied McConville, and he then arrested Robinson and Preusser.

None of the three attempted any resistance, but left quietly with the officers after calling up George Considine and "Abie" Gruber. The detectives found no books nor papers. Apparently the only thing in the offices was a desk of two and the company's private wires.

While all this was going on a telephone rang in the Federal Building and a voice over the wire asked if he might speak to the special agent of the Department of Justice who had charge of the bucket shop cases. The latter went to the wire.

"This is Mr. Cella," said the voice.

"Oh, yes," replied the agent, "I expect to see you up here very soon."

"That's just it," said Cella, "just what I wanted to talk to you about. I fear there is a warrant out against me and my brother, and we want you to let us come up quietly and surrender."

"You can surrender if you can get up here before the detectives get you," was the laconic reply, and the conversation ended.

"Abie" Gruber Their Counsel.

Mayo, Preusser and Robinson were quickly taken before Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building. "Abie" Gruber came with them, as did George Considine, and the National Surety Company was called up and asked to furnish bail bonds.

"Your honor," shouted Gruber when the prisoners were lined up before Commissioner Shields, "this is another case for Mayor Gaynor—another case of the police exceeding their authority and making arrests without warrants. These men are here supposedly under arrest, but where are the warrants? On what authority did the police act?"

"Here are the warrants," replied Marshal Henkel, as he stepped forward and served them on the prisoners.

Bail was set at \$5,000 each, and was furnished by the National Surety Company.

Each warrant charged the defendant with conspiracy, which is a felony, and was issued under the conspiracy act of March 1, 1909. The minimum punishment is imprisonment for not more than a day or two longer.