New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,420. To-day, cloudy and much colder. To-morrow, fair. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1910.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ★★ PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Jersey City and Hoboken. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

MRS. STETSON THINKS MRS. EDDY WILL RISE

Completely Changes Front in Matter of Resurrection in the Flesh.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CRISIS

Infers That Unless Founder of Cult Demonstrates Triumph Over Death Her Teachings Cannot Prevail.

In a letter which she wrote to one of her students on December 18, and made public last night, Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, the one time leader of the Christian Scientists of this city, announced her firm belief in the resurrection in the flesh of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy.

Two days ago Mrs. Stetson would not admit that she expected this resurrection. Last night she said that when she had been interrogated concerning it before, she believed that "the hour had not come for the world to see and hear." She believes now that that hour has come.

"I know Mrs. Eddy will make her demonstration over death. I know that she will come in the flesh," said Mrs. Stetson last night. "It may be to-day, it may be next week, or it may even be next year, but she will come and demonstrate to all the world the truth of her doctrines."

Mrs. Stetson believes that the Board of Directors of the Mother Church in Boston have forsaken the teachings of Mrs. Eddy since the moment when they announced to the world that Mrs. Eddy was dead. Her argument, reduced to its simplest form, is that Mrs. Eddy taught and wrote that Christian Science could triumph over "sin, sickness and death."

"If you abandon the last, and admit that Divine Science cannot triumph over death," she said, "you cannot hold to the others. It is the crisis of Christian Science; Mrs. Eddy must triumph over death or her teachings that Christian Science can triumph over sin and sickness must be abandoned."

Hundreds Support This View.

Mrs. Stetson has received hundreds of letters from Christian Scientists all over the country supporting this view, and demanding that she step into the breach by holding strictly to the logic of Mrs. Eddy's teachings, even to the triumph over death.

Accepting Jesus Christ as God's manifestation of "Truth" in the dawn of the Christian era, Mrs. Stetson is no less firm in her belief that Mrs. Eddy is likewise God's manifestation of "Truth" in this age. So far practically all Christian Scientists go with her. But Mrs. Stetson carries her comparison of Mrs. Eddy to Jesus Christ throughout, and says that Mrs. Eddy must, as He did, demonstrate to the world the truth of her teachings. She does not admit that it might be possible that Mrs. Eddy cannot or might not be resurrected, but she infers that without such resurrection Christian Science cannot prevail.

"Mrs. Eddy must work herself out of the material, as Christ did. It took Him three days, it might take Mrs. Eddy longer," she said last night, "but when she does, it will not be for the few, but for all the world to see."

Says Millennium Will Follow.

With the return to earth of Mrs. Eddy's resurrected body, Mrs. Stetson believes what she calls the "Gospel era" will be closed and the millennium will be at hand. Persons now alive, if they develop along the lines of Mrs. Eddy's teachings sufficiently, will not die, but will go continuously along with existence as prophesied in the Bible.

With the 1911 issue of the "Manual of the Mother Church," which came out yesterday, Mrs. Eddy's name has been, for the first time, left off the list of officers of the Church, and this, Mrs. Stetson believes, is the second step in the downfall of the present powers of the Church, in that it is their second announcement to the world that their leader is not now alive.

Mrs. Stetson approves, however, of the posting of the guards in the receiving vault of Mount Auburn Cemetery, in which Mrs. Eddy's body was laid. She believes they will serve as heralds or announcers of the great event which she is confidently expecting.

Just what form, place or time Mrs. Eddy will observe in her resurrection Mrs. Stetson does not presume to prophesy. She believes, however, that the leader will probably be seen first by her closest followers and afterward by the world at large, believers and non-believers alike.

Awaits Return at Her Home.

She expressed last night a perfect and almost childlike confidence and belief in the idea that Mrs. Eddy would appear in the flesh at her home, No. 7 West 96th street. In her letter to her student, in which Mrs. Stetson takes up her belief in the resurrection of Mrs. Eddy, she writes:

"Your questions in regard to the experience through which our beloved leader, Mary Baker Eddy, is passing, in her final demonstration over the claim of death and the tomb, grieve me."

She goes on to say that had the student understood the events of the present hour in Christian Science she would now be "rejoicing in happy anticipation of the second coming of Christ to claim His own." Mrs. Stetson explains that by Christ she means "Truth," and that it is her understanding of Christian Science that Mrs. Eddy, being the second manifestation of "Truth" as Jesus was the first, will return to this world as He did, to demonstrate the truth of Christian Science, its power over "sin, sickness and death," and to signalize the beginning of the new era, the millennium.

Repeats History of Jesus.

She interprets Mrs. Eddy's last words, "God is my life," as a statement that Mrs. Eddy knew then that she, like

Continued on second page.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR NEW YEAR'S
Champagnes, Wines or Grape Juice.
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Advt.

FEARFUL OF RECIPROCITY

London Paper Sees Detachment in New Canadian Policy.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 29.—"The Standard" turns this morning to the question of American-Canadian reciprocity.

There are, it says, many persons in Canada who believe that the conclusion of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States may, in spite of strong considerations on the other side, be the beginning of a process of detachment from Great Britain.

They have, the paper says, good reason for their fear.

TO FORCE BALFOUR OUT

Unionists Blame Him for All Defeats and Demand Retirement.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 29.—Strenuous efforts are being made by the more active section of the Unionist party to force Mr. Balfour to resign the leadership of the Opposition. He is roundly blamed for all the defeats which in the last five years have fallen to the lot of the Unionists. Under Mr. Balfour the party has had to stand the cost of three general elections hand running.

Influential Unionist organs like "The World" and "The National Review" frankly admit that so long as Mr. Balfour retains the leadership there is little hope of the party regaining its influence in state or national affairs.

"The Review" says Mr. Balfour has the fatal defect in a democratic leader of talking language which the people cannot understand and of being as completely out of touch with "the man in the street" as "the man in the street" is out of touch with him.

"The World" feels bound to acknowledge that in the last election campaign Mr. Balfour went from weakness to weakness and from one untenable position to another until his most faithful followers were left in confusion and perplexity.

But not one of Mr. Balfour's critics can suggest any one fit to take his place.

USE LANTERNS ON CENTRAL

Commuters Ride on Train Having No Gas in Cars.

Another woe was added to the life of the commuters on the New York Central last night, when the 4:37 o'clock train was sent out from the Grand Central Station without any gas in the cars. The only illumination was a lantern hung in the centre of each car. Old-time commuters recalled the days of oil lamps and candles, but the more recent commuters did not welcome the latest innovation of the Central.

Newspapers had to go unread, and the general topic of conversation was the woes of the commuter. One advantage that the new system did have for travellers was that no passenger above Yonkers had to pay any carfare. All looked alike to the conductor in the dark. A number of the commuters said they intended to buy pocket lanterns to be ready for the emergency if it happened again.

MAN AFIRE ON "L" TRACKS

Axle Tester Runs Two Blocks with Clothes Ablaze.

While trying to remove a coupling pin from the live rail on the Second avenue "L" last night Jacob Mason, of No. 108 East 103d street, an axle tester for the Interborough, was set on fire by a short-circuiting of current, which ran through the handle of a hook he was using and ignited his trousers. With his clothing blazing furiously, Mason ran from East 119th street to East 121st street before Patrolman Collins, of the East 126th street station, reached him and smothered his flaming apparel.

Mason was taken to the Harlem Hospital by Dr. Cole suffering from terrible burns about the face, arms and legs. His body was spared because of a rubber and fleece lined coat that he was wearing. His condition early this morning was critical.

TRIES TO SPEAK AND DIES

Wife of A. J. Clinton Stricken as His Body Is Taken to Grave.

Mrs. Annie J. Clinton, who was the second wife of Alexander James Clinton, formerly president of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, died yesterday at her home, No. 5 East 128th street. Following the death of her husband on Monday, Mrs. Clinton, who had been in poor health for a year, lapsed into unconsciousness. Despite the efforts of the physicians they were unable to revive her.

The funeral of Mr. Clinton was held yesterday morning. Just as the body was being taken out of the house Mrs. Clinton rose in an upright position and remained that way for several minutes. She was apparently trying to say something. Suddenly she fell back and became unconscious again, remaining in a state of coma up to the time when the family returned from her husband's funeral, when she expired.

She was born in this city seventy-four years ago, daughter of John J. Nestell, a well known merchant. She was educated here, and for many years ttook an active part in charitable work. The funeral will be held at her home to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and the burial will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

RELIEF FOR THE STRAPHANGER

Indiana Bill Provides That He Pay Only Half Fare.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29.—Representative William E. Wagner, of Clark County, will introduce in the General Assembly next week a bill for the relief of the street-car straphanger.

It will be entitled an act for the benefit of the travelling public, and will provide that whenever a passenger on a steam road, interburban or urban car line is compelled to stand up he be required to pay the usual full fare, but receive from the conductor a voucher entitling him to a rebate or additional transportation to the value of one-half his fare.

MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE.
Unlike the usual. Try it and you will enjoy the difference. Note the true vanilla flavor.—Advt.

SHEEHAN ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR SENATE

Petition from Buffalo Democrats to Run Draws Forth Formal Statement.

GIVES HIS VIEWS ON ISSUES

Report Has It Murphy Has No Objection—Call Out for a Meeting Said To Be in Interest of Shepard.

In a letter addressed to Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann of Buffalo William F. Sheehan formally placed himself before the public yesterday as a candidate for election to the United States Senate. The letter was sent in reply to one signed by Mayor Fuhrmann and other Buffalo Democrats asking Mr. Sheehan to stand for the Senate.

Mr. Sheehan may have had in mind certain criticisms of his record that have appeared recently when he said it was a serious responsibility to speak or write unjust criticisms of a candidate.

Mr. Sheehan declared that he believed in the letter and the spirit of the Rochester platform, that he was in favor of the downward revision of the tariff, that he would approach any necessary change in the Sherman anti-trust law with no purpose to serve except the welfare of the common country, that government regulation of railroads should be accepted as a settled policy, but that care should be taken not to infringe on the rights of the states.

Applauding the efforts that are being made for international peace, Mr. Sheehan said he believed in the further strengthening of the navy in order to maintain peace. He declared he had no patience with members of Congress who repeatedly submitted to executive dictation, and that he believed in the parcels post and in conservation.

Setting forth his belief that the federal government should have the power to impose an income tax, Mr. Sheehan added that it should not be made a cloak for further governmental extravagances.

Sinks Own View for that of Party.

Personally not in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote, Mr. Sheehan said he accepted the declaration of his party in favor of it.

The letter of Mr. Sheehan in full was as follows:

It is with satisfaction, and I trust with pardonable pride, that I embrace the opportunity which you and other old neighbors and friends in the city of Buffalo have given me of saying that I consent to the consideration of my name for the United States Senatorship. A serious and candid discussion of all worthy and available men (and there are many of them) is desirable, and if conducted along correct and legitimate lines will result in good to the party and the state. No one should object to a fair and calm presentation of the reasons that exist for or against the selection of any man whose name is under consideration. We are fortunate that the time has not yet come when loyalty to and belief in efficient political organization and unostentatious labor, even more assiduous in days of darkness than in time of sunshine, shall of themselves necessarily create disqualification for exalted trust.

In considering fitness and qualification for this high public station it should be borne in mind by those who speak and write that unjust or partisan criticism of a candidate may go so far as to weaken or impair the usefulness of an official for real public service. If a candidate be honest, if he be capable of disinterested and intelligent public service, if his character is at constant war with injustice and wrong, if his aspirations are nurtured by the love of humanity and vitalized by the spirit of true Americanism, it is a serious responsibility to attempt to lead the public to think otherwise. The wrong to the individual is personal, but the injury to the state and nation may be of consequence. Within our party are many men who easily reach this standard. Presumably, and I believe certainly, some such person will be chosen; therefore, let us say and do nothing now that will without justifiable cause weaken or injure the capacity for public service of the man into whose hands our honor and our interests will be placed on March 4 next.

Adheres to Party Principles.

To me the principles of our party are real, moving, living things; to those principles, as I conceive them, I have never been faithless, and neither the desire for office, the promise of office, nor the possession of office will alter that faith.

It is not possible to state my attitude on public questions more clearly than to say that, as one of those who had directly to do with it, I believe in the letter and spirit of the party platform adopted at Rochester. I am in favor of a bona fide downward revision of the tariff, so framed that the multitude who suffer shall be first relieved. I would approach the solution of this problem without heat or passion, and with a desire to cause the least possible disturbance to the industries of the country. The interest of the man who labors and the rights of capital should be and will be safe in the hands of our party's representatives. But it is quite inconceivable to me that wrong cannot be righted and unconscionable privilege removed without hurt to legitimate trade and commerce. I do not share in the fear of those who think that Democratic representatives cannot be trusted to enact tariff laws under which the national, commercial and industrial development of our country shall continue.

Trusts and combinations that control the necessaries of life and increase the cost of living are largely the result of excessive protective duties. These, combined with an extravagance in governmental expenditure wholly disconnected with necessary and patriotic outlay, have brought serious injury to the people. Before long we shall have judicial interpretation by our highest court as to the extent to which combinations of capital may go. For the immediate present that momentous question has been removed from the domain of politics. If when the decision comes it is necessary that Congress shall further legislate I shall, if a member of that body, approach the solution of the question in the spirit of the broadest patriotism, with no master to direct and no purpose to serve except the welfare of our common country.

Favors Regulation of Railroads.

The governmental regulation of interstate railroads is and should be accepted as part of our settled policy, and it is to be hoped that the recent enactments of Congress, made irrespective of party lines, will prove efficient and satisfactory. We must, however, be very careful lest under the guise of federal regulation, encroachments, insidious or otherwise, be attempted against the constitutional rights of the sovereign states. Every such effort, as well as every attempt to make thrift and legitimate enterprise the pliant or subservient tool of centralized federal political authority, will meet my earnest and wholehearted opposition.

In common with our people, I rejoice in the world-wide efforts to bring about universal peace by the prevention of wars, and the work of individuals and associations and the efforts of our own government in that direction are most commendable. Out of it all in good time there will, I believe, come an international court that will settle the controversies between nations as our own Supreme Court disposes of disputes between states. Until this time comes, and in the spirit of true patriotism and with no thought of jingoism, I, for one, would heed the old saying, "Put your trust in God and keep your powder dry." It is the boy, the man and the nation that are beyond all question strong enough to resist attack who find it not difficult to pursue the paths of peace. So, if we would absolutely insure peace we should continue to strengthen our navy until it shall be strong enough to protect both our coasts. The moneys thus ex-

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JOSEPH G. ROBIN'S COUNSEL, ALIENIST AND DETECTIVES AT DOOR OF HIS SISTER'S HOME.

DR. AUSTIN FLINT, ISIDOR J. KRESEL AND W. T. JEROME.

DRASTIC CHANGE FOR NATIONAL BANKS

Controller Murray, Following Failure in Texas, Orders Uniform Bookkeeping.

HIS EXAMINERS DECEIVED

Quanah Institution Insolvent Two Years, Although Regularly Ispected—Officers Concealed Its True Condition.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Disclosures following the forced liquidation of the Quanah National Bank of Quanah, Tex., ten days ago, caused Lawrence O. Murray, the Controller of the Currency, today to issue an order directing every one of the 7,200 national banks in the United States to install what practically amounts to a uniform system of bookkeeping.

To insure a system by which the true condition of a national bank can be determined at any moment, the order directs examiners, on finding a bank whose exact condition they cannot determine, to report the fact by telegraph to Washington and give the management of the bank thirty days to install the necessary system.

"At the end of that period," says the Controller, "the examiner will return to the bank at its expense to determine if instructions have been complied with, and if the necessary books have not been installed he will remain in the bank at its expense until such books are installed under the direction and supervision of the examiner."

Investigation of the Quanah Bank showed that it had been doing business for the last two years, although undoubtedly insolvent. It had been inspected at regular intervals by national bank examiners all this time. The examiners were unable to learn the true condition of the bank, largely because the management refused to keep a proper record of its transactions. It was also shown that the entire capital of $50,000 and probably some of the surplus of $38,000 were paid to stockholders as dividends.

In a statement issued to-day Controller Murray concedes that his examiners were hoodwinked for two years by the way the bank handled its notes.

"During these two years," the Controller says, "the bank carried comparatively little past-due paper, all of the notes having the appearance of being promptly paid or renewed. The bank had no discount register, and the various earning accounts were kept in such a manner as to make it practically impossible to audit them. By this method of accounting, the bank, without detection by the examiners, had the doubtful and worthless notes renewed, with the interest added to the note at the time of renewal. This interest on worthless paper which had not been collected was credited to some one of the earning accounts, and as the dividends were regularly paid this resulted in paying the capital out to shareholders as dividends."

Reports to headquarters show that an examiner finally did become suspicious shortly before the bank was closed, and insisted that a new set of books be installed. The bank officers did this under protest, the report says, but abandoned the new system and returned to the old one two days later, after the examiner had left town. Returning to Quanah unexpectedly, the examiner found the change and reported it by telegraph to Washington.

When a special representative of the Controller's office rushed to Quanah he found the bank's capital and surplus wiped out. By taking real estate and notes from directors and officers and discounting the notes the bank was restored to solvency, so that it could be forced into "voluntary" liquidation. A new institution named the Citizens' National Bank of Quanah was immediately formed under the direction of the Controller, and it took over the old bank.

No criminal or other proceedings to fix the responsibility for the Quanah National's condition have been taken.

BOKHARA RUGS DESTROYED.

Bokhara, Central Asia, Dec. 29.—The immensely valuable collection of rugs belonging to the Ameer of Bokhara was burned to-day. Several attendants perished in the flames.

MORE PAY FOR CHICAGO TEACHERS

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Dec. 29.—By an advance in salaries announced to-day Chicago school teachers get an increase of approximately $200,000 a year. The raise amounts to 5 per cent.

NEW IDEA IN "MESSAGES"

Governor Hadley Will Send Lecturers to the Legislature.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 29.—Governor Hadley announced to-day that he had decided to substitute lectures by experts for written messages by himself to make known to the Legislature the needs of the various state institutions.

He said experience had shown that messages written by governors on the needs of state institutions are not effective. His plan was to have the men in charge of the institutions address the Legislature.

AGED ENOCH ARDEN DEAD

Was His Wife's First and Third Husband.

Wellington, Kan., Dec. 29.—Miles Park, his wife's first and third husband, is dead here at the age of eighty. The facts of his life came to light to-day. Park was married in Washington County, Ohio, in 1852. In 1876 he left his wife and three children and went in search of a fortune to the Black Hills of Dakota. He was reported killed by Indians.

Miner Harrod, a Kansas farmer, visiting Ohio in 1884, met Park's supposed widow, married her and came to live near here. Park, returning to Ohio in 1901, learned his wife was still alive. He did not, however, make known to her the fact that he also was alive until 1907, when Harrod died. He then came to Kansas, recourted his wife and last year remarried her.

NEVER SICK IN 104 YEARS

Frank King, Father of Thirty-one Children, Dies of Shock.

Grafton, Mass., Dec. 29.—Frank King, father of thirty-one children, died here to-day at the age of 104 years and 24 days. He was born in Quebec, and until two days ago, when he suffered a shock, had never seen a sick day. King was twice married, his first wife bearing him eighteen children and his second thirteen. He was also grandfather to twenty-six and great-grandfather to twenty-six more children.

PUPILS ARE SMALLER NOW

So School Desks Are Cut Down to Fit Them.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 29.—High school pupils are smaller than they were thirteen years ago. For proof of this E. D. Phillips, principal of manual training in the high school, points to the work now being done by carpenters at the High School Building. The desks, tables and chairs which accommodated perfectly the pupils of thirteen years ago are now too high for the freshmen. The carpenters are shortening the legs of the furniture.

SIGNS LAW IN LUNCH ROOM

Governor Haskell Gives Capitol to Oklahoma City.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 29.—Governor Charles N. Haskell affixed his signature to the State Capitol bill while sitting on a stool in a railway lunch room in this city to-night. The bill, which was passed at a recent special session of the Legislature, places the capital at Oklahoma City. Guthrie is thus defeated in a long-drawn out fight.

RODRIGUEZ NOT LYNCHED

Mexican Supposed to Have Been Burned Arrested in Guadalajara.

Guadalajara, Mexico, Dec. 29.—Antonio Rodriguez, supposed to have been burned at the stake at Rock Springs, Tex., is in Guadalajara, hale and hearty. Dispatches from Rock Springs at the time of the lynching made reasonably certain the identity of the man as a resident of this city.

Rodriguez was arrested here several days ago on suspicion that he was an agent of the revolutionary leader Madero. His identity was established to-day and he was released. Rodriguez worked in the United States until recently as a railroad laborer.

Following the news of the alleged burning of Rodriguez, anti-American riots took place in Mexico City and other points in Mexico. United States citizens were insulted, their property damaged and threats were made by Mexicans to march on Rock Springs and avenge the death of Rodriguez.

WHY BROADWAY FEASTED

Maine Fishermen Caught 19,936,542 Lobsters This Year.

Portland, Me., Dec. 29.—The fishermen of Maine caught 19,936,542 lobsters during the year 1910, for which they were paid $2,145,204, according to the Fishery Commissioner's report, issued to-night.

This is three million more than the previous year and nearly twice as many as in 1905, when the catch was eleven million.

ARCH HOXSEY FLIES OVER MOUNT WILSON

Ascends Over 10,000 Feet Before Remarkable Trip Across California Peak.

"ARMY MIGHT CROSS ALPS"

Opinion of Army Man at Los Angeles—Latham Near Death in Attempt to Save Novice.

Los Angeles, Dec. 29.—Arch Hoxsey, the Pasadena aviator on the Wright forces, and holder of the world's aeroplane altitude record of 11,474 feet, made here this week, flew to-day over Mount Wilson, the highest peak of the mountain range that rims the valley in which Los Angeles, Pasadena and the towns of the orange belt lie. Under ideal weather conditions he soared 10,005 feet into the sky, and cleared the crest of Mount Wilson with 4,200 feet to spare, and, returning, landed safely but nearly frozen at 3:31 p. m.

Lieutenant Vernon Boller and several other army officers, who are here to see the flights, assert that Hoxsey's performance points a new way of transporting armies across mountain ranges. Lieutenant Boller, who came from Fort Whipple, Ariz., says that a thousand biplanes could transport an army of ten thousand men across mountains as high as the Alps in a day.

Hoxsey used a Wright biplane, equipped for passenger service. He made the journey from the field to a point beyond the mountains in one hour and twenty-eight minutes. The distance is estimated at thirty-four miles.

Seen by Carnegie Observatory.

News of his success was flashed to the aviation field by telephone from the Carnegie Solar Observatory on Mount Wilson, directly above which the aviator soared.

"It was fearfully cold," said Hoxsey, "and when I got to a point just above the summit I found that the haze, which obscured the mountains from the aviation field, was a heavy pall of vapor filled with fine ice particles that stung my face. I am certain that if I had had a recording thermometer with me it would have shown the temperature of the upper altitude to have been far below zero. However, hurdling mountains is much easier than climbing 11,002 feet over a valley of the sea. The earth does not seem so far away."

Hoxsey's performance was the most interesting feat to-day, but just before the close of the afternoon's events the crowd got a thrill by an accident which nearly resulted in the death of Hubert Latham, the French aeroplane expert, who made a valiant attempt to save Glenn Martin, a California novice, when the latter lost control of his machine and was blown into a fence by a twenty mile wind.

The Accident to Martin.

After successfully negotiating the course once, Martin was blown far to the south of the field, where he narrowly escaped a wreck several times among the high wires and trees. By skilful manœuvring of his machine, he finally tacked back to the course, and the crash came as he was trying to make a landing.

Two thousand or three thousand men and women were within a few feet of him when he dashed into the wire fence just in front of the grandstand. Latham was in front of the judges' box when Martin brought his machine to earth.

Latham saw the danger, and, rushing out, caught hold of the machine and desperately tried to turn it away from the fence, but miscalculated its speed and was dashed to the ground. The running gear of the machine, which weighs 900 pounds, missed Latham's face only by a few inches, and Martin and his biplane sped into the fence with force enough to break the iron posts upon which the wire was stretched. Martin was hurled over the fence, but was unhurt.

MOISANT IN A HURRICANE

Battles for His Life Ten Minutes, High Above Earth.

New Orleans, Dec. 29.—The sudden approach this afternoon of a gulf hurricane found John B. Moisant, aviator, four thousand feet above the earth in the thick of the clouds, and for ten minutes he battled against a fifty-mile wind. When he landed he was lifted from his Blériot monoplane almost exhausted.

Angostura Bitters imparts delicious flavor to grapefruit and desserts. Use it freely at your Christmas table—refuse substitutes.—Advt.

ROBIN PLEADS TO INDICTMENT TO-DAY

If Unable To Be in Court Judge Will Go to Sister's House, Where He Is Prisoner.

FRAUD OF $80,000 ALLEGED

Confidential Man Testifies Concerning Methods Said to Have Been Employed by Banker.

The turbulent affairs of Joseph G. Robin, erstwhile endless chain financier, reached a crisis yesterday when he was indicted by the grand jury for the larceny of $80,000 from the Washington Savings Bank, at 59th street and Columbus Circle, of which he was president. Previous to his indictment the State Banking Department took possession of the savings bank and closed its doors to business pending a further investigation into its condition.

The testimony adduced by witnesses before the grand jury and at the prior investigation conducted by Chief Examiner Hughes of the State Insurance Department, upon which the Robin indictment was based, disclosed a startling series of irregular transactions in which the witnesses said that Robin and the savings bank officials were involved, and indicated, as far as it went, that Robin's alleged peculations from the bank amount to about $150,000.

District Attorney Whitman said last night that he expected other indictments would soon be filed against Robin and others implicated in the matter.

Robin was a prisoner last night at the home of his sister, Dr. Louise Robinowitch, at No. 28 West 26th street, closely guarded through the night by detectives from the District Attorney's office. With the consent of the District Attorney, he was produced there by his counsel, former District Attorney Jerome, yesterday afternoon, and formally placed under arrest. If he is able to go to court today he will plead to the indictment before Judge Crain, in Part I of General Sessions, where the indictment was filed when the December grand jury disbanded at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Physicians Take a Look at Him.

Dr. William Mabon, superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, acting for the District Attorney, examined Robin as to his mental and physical condition late yesterday afternoon. Dr. Austin Flint, who had been called on behalf of the prisoner, and Mr. Jerome were present during the examination.

Whether Robin will be compelled to plead in court to-day will depend on Dr. Mabon's report to the District Attorney. Should it be found that his condition is too serious to warrant his being taken to court at present, Judge Crain probably will go to the Robinowitch home and attend to the formalities of pleading and bail, which was tentatively fixed yesterday at $25,000.

As former District Attorney Jerome left the Robinowitch house late last night he said that he was surprised that Mr. Whitman intended to compel him to produce his client in court to-day. He said he understood that the District Attorney would give him a week in which to arrange for bail and prepare for pleading.

"Long Island Traction is responsible for Robin's present predicament," he said. "They are jealous that he has invaded the traction field there. There is not a dollar shortage for which Robin will not be able to account."

Mr. Jerome added that he believed his client was mentally unsound.

Robin's whereabouts since he was turned out of Dr. Carlos Macdonald's sanatorium, at Central Valley, on Tuesday and supposedly returned to this city with his sister, was known only to his counsel and relatives. District Attorney Whitman was satisfied with Mr. Jerome's assurance that he would produce his client when he was wanted. Mr. Whitman said last night that he did not know where Robin had been kept in hiding since Tuesday. Mr. Jerome declined to say where Robin had been, and the latter's reappearance yesterday was as sensational as his flitting away.

Pursuant to Mr. Jerome's promise in court Robin was taken to his sister's home in an automobile shortly after 4 o'clock. Robin sat in the tonneau between his sister and another woman, and a negro was on the seat with the chauffeur. Robin wore a cap, which was pulled down over his eyes, and a long overcoat. The two women emerged from the car and helped Robin to get out. They supported him as he walked into the house. The negro followed them with two large suitcases.

Robin Placed Under Arrest.

Detectives Flood and Leigh, from the District Attorney's office, were on hand and immediately went into the house and served the bench warrant issued by Judge Crain on Robin, formally placing him under arrest. Robin was put to bed, and the detectives, reinforced by Detective Thomas, arranged to take up the watch in turns during the night in the defendant's room.

District Attorney Whitman decided to make a quick move in the case, instead of letting it go over for the consideration of the January grand jury, and worked on the evidence most of Wednesday night in order to get it before the December grand jury yesterday before it disbanded. The examination of Frederick K. Morris, confidential associate of Robin and an officer in several of the Robin corporations, which was made under oath by Assistant District Attorney Clark, Chief Examiner Hughes, of the Insurance Department, and Examiner J. A. Broderick, of the State Banking Department, on Wednesday night in the offices of the Banker's Realty and Security Company, in the "Times" Building, influenced the District Attorney to proceed forthwith in the case. Morris and Lyman A. Cheney, secretary of the Washington Savings Bank, went before the grand jury yesterday morning and

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
Its purity has made it famous.—Advt.