

who seem for the time being more fortunate than a man in all that there is of sympathy, a deep and earnest desire that you shall have that equality of opportunity, that means of getting on your feet, of earning your livelihood, of supporting your families that we hope every man under the Stars and Stripes will enjoy. [Applause.]

And I am glad to come here and testify by my presence my sympathy with Dr. Kloppsch and his great work by which he helps men over the hard places, over the time when things seem desperate, when it seems as though the Lord and every one else had turned against them.

There are people in the world who want to help you to better things. I know it's difficult for you to believe that I, who for the time being am receiving a large salary from the United States and living in comfort, can take into my heart the feelings of the operation and injustice that you have had.

Yet I assure you that your fellow citizens and more fortunate fellows aren't the greedy and oppressive persons some would make them out to be, but more than ever are their hearts open to help the suffering and the desire to do so is growing every day. [Applause.]

Dr. Kloppsch is one of those through whom, I hope, the realization of this is being brought to you so that you will have a feeling of burning injustice, but will be strengthened to hope and struggle on to better things.

The President left the hall as soon as he had finished speaking and while the Bowers was still shouting its approval. Accompanied by Capt. Butt and his secret service guard he visited the basement and watched for a moment the handing out of coffee and bread to the men. Then he entered his auto and drove off.

The Rev. F. C. Iglehart of the Anti-Slavery League, Dr. John Wesley Hill of the Metropolitan Temple and Bishop Greer were in the President's party.

Mr. Taft spent the night at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft.

**TAFTS GO SHOPPING HERE.**

Look Over Things for Christmas—President Also Guest of the Rev. J. W. Hill. President Taft reached New York shortly after 2 o'clock after an uneventful trip from the capital. His special car, the Colonial, was hitched to the regular 8 o'clock express from Washington, which in spite of the rain and fog came through on time. The President spent some of his time thinking about last night's speech, but somebody back in the car got tired before Jersey City was reached and the dining car had to furnish a deck of cards.

A large assortment of Jersey City's police force was waiting when the train pulled in. They formed in a rectangle and with the President inside marched with him to the lower regions of the station, where he entered a waiting automobile.

The President didn't go directly to the home of his brother Henry W. Taft, as has been expected, but went instead to Mr. Taft's home at 11 West 44th street. With Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, her sister, he entered one of the private booths of the store and for more than half an hour examined possible Christmas presents.

Capt. Archibald Butt, the President's aide, and two secret service men stood outside in the north corridor and kept watch while secret service men connected with the New York and New Jersey department kept lookout on Fifth avenue.

Although there was no statement issued after the shopping trip, it was understood that the President and Mrs. Taft looked at bracelets and watches and other trinkets. In addition to older persons like Charles P. Taft, Henry W. Taft and a few others, the President and Mrs. Taft had to purchase gifts for Robert, Helen and Charlie. It was even rumored that on Christmas morning Charlie is likely to find something ticking in his stocking.

After the excursion into the shopping district the Presidential party went to the Metropolitan Temple and Mrs. Taft in West Forty-eighth street. Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Laughlin remained there for dinner, but the President went to the home of the Rev. J. W. Hill at Wesley Hill. In addition to the President Mr. Hill's guests at dinner included the Right Rev. Bishop J. C. Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Right Rev. Bishop David E. Greer of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Higgs, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. David Burrill, Columbia; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Slicer, All Souls Unitarian Church; Rabbi Rudolph Grossmann, Temple Rodolph Shalom; the Rev. Dr. Lewis C. Stuntz, general missionary secretary Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. William Shanklin, president Wesleyan University; the Rev. Dr. John Carson, Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

At the dinner Mr. Hill read a letter of regret from Archbishop John M. Farley. He said that he was unable to attend the dinner because he had to attend a meeting of the editors of the Catholic Encyclopedia.

The President will leave New York this morning for New Haven. This afternoon he will attend a meeting of the Yale Corporation and to-night he will be the guest of the Yale Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

He will leave New Haven late to-night and is expected to reach Washington on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Taft will remain in New York with her sister and her brother-in-law probably for several days to do some shopping.

**FAST FREIGHT WRECKED.**

Engineer and brakeman probably mortally hurt in Accident Near Yonkers. YONKERS, Dec. 13.—The Lake Shore fast freight train was wrecked here to-night. The engineer and a brakeman are perhaps fatally injured. Several other trainmen saved their lives by jumping in the nick of time.

The wreck was due to a landslide caused by the heavy storm. A retaining wall in the rear of 18 Laneside avenue, Glenwood, caved in and obstructed the tracks.

The locomotive jumped the track and turned over several times, tearing up the rails for a distance of a hundred feet. It was completely demolished, as were the first seven cars.

The engineer, Charles V. Deane of Renesawler, was pinned in the wreckage and lost both legs. George Mopper, a brakeman, of Albany, attempted to leap, but was hurled against the tender and suffered a fractured skull. James MacLean and Arthur Johnson, conductor and brakeman respectively, saved their lives by jumping.

The wreck occurred just after a north-bound passenger train passed. The property where the embankment fell was formerly owned by Mrs. Laura Kelly, the lawyer. It was recently sold to the New York Central Railroad, the road having acquired it and adjacent properties for the purpose of extending its trackage.

McClellan Going to Europe. Mayor McClellan will go to Europe early in the new year and will spend several months on the Continent. While he is away he will gather materials for some historical works he contemplates writing.

High Mexican Pilgrimage. MEXICO CITY, Dec. 13.—Ten thousand devoted worshippers arrived here to-day from the State of Hidalgo on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Guadalupe.

It is the largest pilgrimage ever made to this noted church at one time.

ADVERTISING is to business what cultivation is to the soil. It makes little things grow big—big things grow bigger.

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**THREE FALL DEAD.**

Maiden Lane Jeweller, Postal Clerk and a Woman in Nurse's Dress.

Joseph M. Rossi, a jeweler at 20 Maiden lane, who lived at 645 St. John's place, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon in front of 111 West Eleventh street. He was a sufferer from heart trouble and had just left the house of his physician, Dr. Alexander Panoni, of 119 West Eleventh street, when he dropped to the sidewalk.

Mr. Rossi was in the diamond trade for twenty-seven years. Two years ago he became interested in Brooklyn real estate and had since given more attention to his real estate holdings than to his jewelry business. He had two sons.

William Weitenheimer, a postal clerk of 407 Evergreen avenue, Brooklyn, died of heart disease yesterday morning in front of 235 Fulton street. He had just delivered a special parcel of mail at the Cortlandt street ferry and was returning to the General Post Office, when he sank down. Weitenheimer was 55 years old.

For twenty-five years he had been in the postal service. One of his two sons is in the post office.

An unidentified woman wearing the blue and white striped uniform of a nurse in some city institution dropped dead as she entered a wholesale liquor store at 205 Eighth avenue last night at 9 o'clock. In her hand was a small tin tray on which she had been carrying fish. The woman apparently was about 45 years old. She was a little more than five feet tall and weighed about 140 pounds. Her hair was dark, her eyes blue and her complexion light. She wore a black jacket of good quality and a black hat.

**HOLD HUSBAND FOR MURDER.**

Spots That He Says Are Paint Believed by Police to Be Blood.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13.—There has been much excitement in Savannah to-night because of strong circumstantial evidence connecting J. C. Hunter, the husband of one of the three women murdered on Friday afternoon, with the crime. The value of the evidence depends upon a chemical analysis to be made of stains on a suit of overalls and underclothes found in Hunter's rooms.

Hunter says the stains are red paint, but the authorities believe they are blood stains. He is a painter and paperhanger by trade. The clothing will be turned over to the city bacteriologist for examination.

Viola Green, a negro woman who says she saw a man standing at the corner of a street adjacent to the house immediately before or after the crime, was taken to the barracks this afternoon, and Hunter was stood up with six other men for her inspection. She immediately pointed out Hunter as the man she had seen at the corner.

A walking cane of peculiar design which had been owned by Mrs. Hunter's father, and given by him to Hunter, was found in the house where the murders were committed. Hunter had not lived with his wife for some time, and the presence of the cane in the house has not been satisfactorily explained.

The authorities were so much impressed with the evidence they have found connecting Hunter with the crime that the Mayor, the chief of police, the county sheriff and the chairman of the aldermanic committee on police held a conference, patching together the testimony that has been discovered against the suspect.

Hunter has persistently said that he had never been in the house where the crime was committed and did not know anything of the interior construction. It has been proved that in recent years he entered the house and was aware of the arrangement of the rooms both upstairs and downstairs.

Mrs. Hunter died to-day as the result of her wounds. She is the third victim. Mrs. Eliza Gribble and Mrs. Carrie Ohlander having been found dead the day the crime was committed.

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**TAFT EXTOLS MISSIONARIES**

SPREADERS OF CIVILIZATION, TELLS THE METHODISTS.

President Speaks at Carnegie Hall Diamond Jubilee of Establishing Missions in Africa—Lauds Christian Men, Especially Those Who Work in Africa.

Methodists who were celebrating in Carnegie Hall last night the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Church's missions in Africa gave President Taft's two secret service guards and Capt. Archibald Butt, his aid, a nervous five minutes at the close of the meeting. President Taft had been greeted cordially by the audience when he entered the hall and later when he spoke, but the demonstration that came at the end took him by surprise and almost resulted in his being crowded off the platform onto the fragile press table.

The Methodists in the front rows started the trouble. Bishop Graer of the Protestant Episcopal Church had hardly pronounced the benediction before they began to mount the platform by way of the newspaper table. At the same time several hundred on the platform pressed forward to get their share of the handshaking.

The President's two secret service guards with Capt. Butt rushed to the front of the platform, acting as a bulwark for the President and at the same time checking the crowd that was swarming up from the body of the hall. The police under Inspector Walsh and several local Government agents rushed in and cleared the front of the hall.

The mass meeting was a mighty wet affair. Most of the audience was sitting in damp clothes when 9 o'clock, the hour for beginning, came along. When it got to be 8:15 o'clock and there was no sign of President Taft the audience began to murmur, and when the clock's hands got to 8:30 there were signs of open revolt.

'Let's have some singing, anyway,' shouted one man away up in the top gallery.

'Yes, start something,' sang out another.

The Methodist ministers on the platform began to look uncomfortable and whispered together.

'What's the matter with Taft?' bawled another man from the gallery.

'He's late,' shouted a man below him.

Cries of 'What's the matter with Roosevelt?' and 'What's the matter with Bryan?' made a good many folks wonder if they had dropped into a political instead of a missionary meeting.

Finally a barber shop quartet struck up 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' in the back of the hall. The entire audience took it up. The song went until somebody shouted: 'Oh, you Taft!' but this proved to be a false alarm, and thereafter close harmony groups sprang up like mushrooms in all parts of the hall, each intent on a song of its own.

Finally one of the Methodist clergymen arose and with uplifted hand said: 'We have been waiting now for nearly fifty minutes. The President is not here. The President's party left for the hall at least fifty minutes ago. It was the plan to have perfect quiet as the President entered, and to sing until he had yielded to the impromptu. Inasmuch as I think something must have happened to delay the party I shall be glad to have the chorus sing one piece if you will not ask for any more.'

The negro chorus hadn't started though when the President appeared with Bishop Graer, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill and others who had been dining at Dr. Hill's home. The had storm had made them late.

The crowd quickly forgot its discomfort and gave the President a warm welcome. Mr. Taft's voice was very hoarse and he explained that he was suffering from a hard cold. The President in his speech disclaimed any intention on the part of this country to annex territory in Africa. He described the foreign missions as the forerunners of civilization and gave his views on the duties of the United States as a member of the international community.

The Right Rev. J. C. Hartzell, Bishop of Africa, announced that \$200,000 had been raised to carry on the work of the Methodist missions of Africa. That was the principal object of the diamond jubilee celebration.

President Taft said in his speech: 'It is perhaps not appropriate to date a religious movement from a war, but it does seem to me as if our people acquired a world feeling from the time we undertook the responsibility of freeing Cuba and saying that should be done by our neighbors.'

I admire the missionaries that go to India and China and to the Philippines, because they are doing good work and I know they have many sacrifices to make; but the men I wish most to commend are those who in the face of all the obstacles that certainly and doubtless they have met, have endeavored to divide it up between the European nations. Well, I hope that is an improvement; I have no doubt it is; I have no doubt the governments there have defects, as other governments have, and have natural defects; but that governments so far removed from civilization must have, but it is a sign of progress that the boundaries have been fixed in Africa and that European nations are becoming responsible for governments in that country.

The United States has not any territory of interest there. We did make an experiment or encourage an experiment some twenty years ago, but we have not to-day the interest that we ought to have in trying to preserve the integrity of that little negro republic that was begun so many years ago; but you know, and the nations of the world know, that we are not in Africa to spread our territory; we have enough—some people think we have got a good deal more than enough—and certainly there is no one not so imperialistic as to desire to share a part of the dark continent; but because we are not going to enter and assume the powers of government does not furnish the slightest reason why we should not in every way possible encourage such movements as these under the auspices of other Governments to aid the people in those Governments in the progress of Christian civilization.

We have the men here and we have the men and women who are willing to make the sacrifice, and those of us that sit back and go every two or three years to hear the stories of what has been done there by representatives of this country may well afford to be generous in helping out that movement.

It is curious to see how the Almighty works his ways. Our interest in Africa for many years was the interest to suppress the slave trade. We here, all of us, were responsible for the English and the French a little earlier than the others, but we were all responsible for the encouragement of that trade, and now we have living with us ten millions of people who are descended from the slaves that were taken by force from the negroes that were taken by force from that dark continent, taken with all the cruelties incident to the middle passage; and yet I think no one would say that the descendants of those people are not to be congratulated on the fact that their ancestors were brought here so that they have been able to enjoy the proximity to civilization, so that they are a hundred years in advance of their relatives in Africa. It is And yet they came here by the greed and the sin of those for whom we, by reason of ancestry, must be responsible. I think that is a very curious working out of the

**Theodore B. Starr**

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MADISON SQUARE New York

with reference to internal government when that internal government seemed to us to pass the bound of what we thought to be civilization. We began our work expecting to finish it shortly and we landed in the Philippines and we are there still, but our horizon has widened much beyond those gems of the Pacific Ocean by reason of the responsibilities which we have been obliged to assume with reference to the entire world.

We are a great power in the world, and we may be and I hope we are a great power for usefulness, a great power for the spread of Christian civilization. We must be so if we would justify our success and vindicate our right to enjoy the opportunities that God has given us in this fair broad land of building up wealth and comfort and luxury and education and making our people what we think we are, the foremost people of the world.

There are those who would read the last words of Washington in his farewell message as an indication that we ought to keep within the seas and not look beyond them for a new world. The United States that had much to do before they could make themselves a great nation and that might well avoid entangling alliances and any foreign interference or meddling in the affairs of other nations. They themselves a nation; but now we are a nation with tremendous power and tremendous wealth, and unless we use that for the benefit of our international neighbors and to develop to foreign nations of the world is very small—unless we use that power and that wealth we are failing to discharge the duties that we ought to feel as members of the international community.

The President turned then to the work of missionaries in Africa and said: 'I cannot read the account of the mission that your Church is carrying on in that continent without knowing that there is the seed which is to lead those people on to a useful citizenship and useful members of the human race. The mission in Africa is a nucleus and a pyramid of the civilization that is expected to widen out in that neighborhood. I have heard missions criticized. I have heard men say that they would not devote to foreign missions at all, that we have wicked people enough at home and we might just as well leave the foreign nations and savages to pursue their own happy lives in the forests and on the banks of their rivers, who need a great deal of civilization.'

I have come to regard that as narrow minded. The missionaries in China, the missionaries in Africa, are the forerunners of civilization and they are to be admired and the respect of the millions of people that we hope to bring into the influence of the Christian civilization.

These who go for mercantile purposes into those distant lands, I am sorry to say, are quicker to catch the savage tendencies than the savages are to catch from them the best of our Christian civilization, and they are to be pitied for their belief in what they learn from the adventures that go far into the interior to buy things from them at a price much too low and much below what ought to be paid we should have.

I speak that with all the sense of moderation that I know I ought to have in dealing with countries so far from here and in saying things that cannot be contradicted.

The President added: 'I admire the missionaries that go to India and China and to the Philippines, because they are doing good work and I know they have many sacrifices to make; but the men I wish most to commend are those who in the face of all the obstacles that certainly and doubtless they have met, have endeavored to divide it up between the European nations. Well, I hope that is an improvement; I have no doubt it is; I have no doubt the governments there have defects, as other governments have, and have natural defects; but that governments so far removed from civilization must have, but it is a sign of progress that the boundaries have been fixed in Africa and that European nations are becoming responsible for governments in that country.'

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ways of God that no one can have anticipated. It is natural that the negroes of America who have had the advantage of an education in a Christian country with modern civilization, so that they are civilized and educated, should yet retain an intense interest in the development of the continent from which their ancestors came. And I am glad to note the fact that there is interest in the race, both as to Liberia and the continuance and maintenance of that republic and the missionary movement through the dark continent to bring all the black races into Christian civilization.

The storm was at its worst just as the meeting let out and the most of the audience was drenched. A few choice expletives were dropped by pious Methodists at the pay-as-you-enter cars. They were lined up on Broadway at Fifty-seventh street in the downward direction, the vestibule of each car was jammed with women trying to find nickels under their wet raincoats, while the line of those waiting in the downward direction extended for about half a block from each car.

LOVE BACHELORS \$28,000. Young Girl and Her Father in Litigation That She May Get It. The distribution of the \$28,000 estate of Dr. George Grund, a German chemist who died in Hoboken on September 1, 1908, has been tied up pending the determination of the suit of Edna Dorothy Kilian, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Deputy Water Registrar Henry Kilian of Hoboken, the administrator, against her father to recover the entire estate. The suit was filed in the New York court when he settled in Hoboken. He lived continuously with the Kilians for twenty-six years and was particularly fond of Edna, who was his only child. He frequently took friends with whom he spent his evenings that he intended to provide for her when she died. According to these men, who will be produced as witnesses, Grund often said that he didn't wish his folks in Germany to get any of his money.

No will was found after Grund died and his estate was turned over to the Orphan's Court for the appointment of Kilian as administrator of his estate. Kilian gave a bond of \$50,000 and proceeded to settle the estate. He had a daughter, Edna, who was then twenty-one. Meanwhile Dr. Grund's brother and two sisters in Germany asked the German Consul in this city to look after their inheritance. Grund's estate was valued at \$28,000 and the money left by the chemist.

Mrs. Kilian, wife of the administrator, consulted Rowe & Kunyon, Jersey City lawyers, and they advised her to insist on her repeated assertion that in return for the care and attention he had received he wanted her daughter Edna to be his heir. She was then twenty-one. The girl against her father, as administrator, to secure her claim.

Kilian, through his counsel, John J. Fallon of Hoboken, served notice on his daughter's lawyers disputing the claim in order to send the matter into the courts.

The lawyer Fallon contended that no distribution could be made until the suit against the administrator was out of the way, and the Court so held.

ALL DISINFECTORS. Third "Board of Health" Called at Biguley's Is Arrested. Adam Petras of 315 West Twenty-fourth street was arrested last night charged with personating a Board of Health physician. The complainant was Eugene Biguley of 340 West Twenty-sixth street.

Two of Biguley's children had scarlet fever recently and yesterday a Board of Health man disinfected his house. Later another physician rang his doorbell and said that he had been sent for the same purpose.

Biguley told the second one that his house had been disinfected already. The disinfector went away. A little later Petras appeared at the house. He said he was sent to disinfector.

Adam Petras was tired of the game and he told the police. Petras came back again last evening and Biguley had him arrested. He said he was managng an employment agency. Petras hadn't asked for any money. Biguley thought he was a sneak thief who had overheard the telephone conversation between Biguley and the disinfector in the house in the way he selected.

In the night court Petras was fined \$10 for disorderly conduct.

TO INDEMNIFY DEPOSITORS. Private Corporation Proposes to Audit and Guarantee Banks. CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Plans are under way to form a corporation to be known as the National Bank Audit Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000 and a surplus of \$200,000. The purpose of the organization is to audit banks in the United States and indemnify depositors.

Former Controller of the Currency William C. Ridgley is the prime mover in the project and he has been in Chicago several days getting financial people interested in the plan. In outline, and according to the prospectus, it is proposed that the capital stock of the new corporation shall be increased to \$2,000,000, on a basis of 1 per cent of the assets of its constituent banks or in other words the institutions it audits and supervises.

The names of a large number of well known and influential financiers of the country are connected with the plan. The object of the new corporation is to audit banks regularly at semi-annual periods and to issue certificates of the institutions thus examined, good for six months, and to make special audits of banks, if possible, between regular audits. The correctness of these examinations will be guaranteed by the company.

Four Years for Stock Broker. CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Wallace H. Hopkins, the stock broker who was convicted last week of using the mails to defraud, was sentenced to serve four years and three months in the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth by Judge Landis in the United States District Court to-day. He was also fined \$1,500.

Rich Cincinnati Woman Dead. CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Mary Hanna, the third woman in point of wealth in Cincinnati, died at her home here to-day. As the widow of Henry Hanna she was left a fortune of \$7,000,000. Mrs. Hanna was 91 years old. One daughter inherits the estate.

**THE BEST**  
**"APENTA"**  
NATURAL APERTURE WATER  
BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, SWISS PEAK, HUNGARY

**FLORENCE MISSIONS ENDOWED**

WITH HALF OF C. N. CRITTON-TON'S RESIDUARY ESTATE.

He Will Also Divide 400 Shares of Critton-ton Stock Among Eight Employees and Make Gifts to Other Employees—Other Residue to Grandchildren.

Charles N. Critton-ton, the wholesale druggist and founder of the Florence Critton-ton missions for women, girls and children, left half his residuary estate for the benefit of the missions, and by his will divided a considerable part of the other half among eight old employees, most of whom are officers of the C. N. Critton-ton Company at 115 Fulton street.

The law firm of Rounsevell, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise of 42 Cedar street, which filed the will here yesterday, would give no estimate of the value of the estate, but it was said to be between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The gifts of Mr. Critton-ton to his employees are reckoned at at least \$200,000.

The will was executed on August 28, 1908, and names as the sole executor Thomas E. Delano, treasurer of the C. N. Critton-ton Company. In dividing his residuary estate into two equal parts Mr. Critton-ton prescribed that his stock in the firm be turned into "specie" and divided with the rest.

Out of one part of his residuary estate the testator directs that bequests of between \$500 and \$1,000 each be made to nephews and nieces. He gives his brother, William M. Critton-ton, who lives in the Bronx, \$1,000. To his sister, Phoebe Aleda Cole, he gives in trust 100 shares of stock in the Critton-ton company, the principal to go to her adopted daughter, Leda Cole, if she is unmarried when she is 25 years old. If she is married the stock goes to the children of Mr. Critton-ton's deceased daughter, Adelaide E. Baldwin.

The children of Mrs. Baldwin also receive after the death of the testator's sister-in-law, Mrs. Celia Rice, and after \$1,000 has been paid to her son, George Rice, sixty shares of stock left in trust for her. The same grandchildren are to have the residue of the first equal division of the estate.

Mr. Critton-ton divides 400 shares of stock among the following employees, provided they are still with the firm: Thomas E. Delano, Alfred H. Kennedy, William H. Demarest, Francis B. Waterman, George W. D. Critton-ton, William Stephenson, Charles O. Hahn and Alfred Marsh. Mr. Waterman is secretary of the Critton-ton company and Mr. Kennedy is a director.

Mr. Critton-ton says: "I make this bequest not only as a token of my appreciation of past services but for the purpose of inducing new interest in the welfare of the company after my death. To male employees who have been with the Critton-ton company for over ten years the testator leaves \$5,000 to be paid to them in equal shares over the last year. Those who have been with the firm over five years divide \$2,000 equally. To the women employees the testator leaves \$200 to be paid to them in proportion to their salaries. The bequest to the missions is left in these words:

"I give so much of the other of the two equal parts of my estate as shall consist of stock to Thomas E. Delano in trust for the income to be paid to the National Florence Critton-ton Mission, a benevolent corporation organized under an act of Congress in 1888, amended in 1902. On the death of said executor I leave said stock to the said National Florence Critton-ton Mission absolutely."

Mr. Critton-ton turned his attention to his youngest daughter, Florence, and in 1888 after his wife and three daughters divided her estate among the National Florence Critton-ton Mission, which has its headquarters in Washington, D. C. Branches of the mission have formed rapidly, until now there are about seventy-five, not only in most of the large cities of this country but in Marseilles, Tokio, Shanghai and the city of Mexico. Mr. Critton-ton tried to visit each of these homes every year himself, and it was on a trip of inspection along the Pacific coast that he was taken sick. He died on November 15 last.

**KILLED BY AN AUTOMOBILE.** Theodore R. Ballard of St. Louis Victim of Street Accident. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Theodore R. Ballard, former president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and former police commissioner, was run down and killed by an automobile at 6 o'clock this evening.