

time since her excommunication that she has made such a reply.

Still Member of Church.

By her answers it is clear to her followers and to others that she looks on herself not only as a member of the Christian Science Church in the morning that Mrs. Eddy taught, but that she also is the person who to-day should be interpreter of Mrs. Eddy's doctrine.

The first specification in the complaint against her was that she taught her students to regard the First Church in this city as the only legitimate Christian Science church in New York. To that Mrs. Stetson replies that the charge is not a true statement of the facts.

Always Against Schemes.

"I have always deplored schemes," she adds. "The members of a church should unite in building up a church body and should worship together until, through growth in numbers and from lack of seating accommodations, they are compelled to form another branch of the Mother Church."

Mrs. Stetson said the churches in New York should have followed this divine order, and she quotes from Mrs. Eddy to support her contention.

The second allegation in the complaint was that Mrs. Stetson was "teaching an erroneous sense of Christian Science, particularly in the application of Christian Science to human needs and conditions." Mrs. Stetson says this charge was the opinion of the directors of the Mother Church alone, by whose statement she was judged.

Useless to Reason, She Says.

Regarding the Mother Church directors Mrs. Stetson says: "It was useless to reason with them on the point of self-defense against my practice. They said they would not be intimidated by me. I contended for immortality here and now. The directors' contention was for mortality now and the demonstration of future immortality. She says her application of the faith to human needs and conditions has been proved by thousands of cases of healing."

As to the third charge, that she endeavored to exercise a control over her students, hindering their moral and spiritual growth, she quoted from Mrs. Eddy's instructions at that point, saying she always followed them strictly, and asserted: "I never have taken personal control of my students."

Mrs. Stetson denies she tried to obstruct herself on the attention of her students in a manner to turn their attention from "divine principle" and that she practiced "pretended Christian Science" on those points she says she was simply confronted with the opinion of the directors.

Alleged Conspiracy.

Mrs. Stetson charges that there was a conspiracy to take her church from her. She says on that point:

"I was informed by one who knew the conditions in Boston and had letters to the effect that there was a determination to take my church, appropriate my work, and to have my students destroy my influence and add to the list of those who were the directors of the Mother Church to present our cause from 'impersonal evil,' which was operating through them to overthrow me. I then gave what I should use as the counter argument of truth to banish the argument of error."

Denies Controlling People.

As to the sixth charge that she sought to control persons by mental means, Mrs. Stetson makes emphatic denial.

"No genuine Christian Scientist," she says, "holds out evil thoughts to injure any one. He would not be a Christian Scientist if he did." She says "evil thoughts are mental assassins."

Only Opinion of Directors.

As to the charge that she "strayed from the right and did not do her part for the work of a teacher of Christian Science," she says "this was only the opinion of the directors." She says that eight of the nine boards of her own church agreed that she was teaching true Christian Science and she puts their opinion above the judgment of the Boston directors.

"During the trial in Boston," she says, "before the directors, every argument was used by them to prevent us from following our leader's instruction to build on a wholly spiritual foundation. They repudiated our claims that we are immortal now and denounced our efforts to demonstrate the ever presence of truth and love."

She charges further of the directors that "they would have prevented us from rising higher in our demonstration of absolute Christian Science."

Concerning the directors' comprehension of Christian Science Mrs. Stetson says:

"The directors seemed unable to grasp Mrs. Eddy's higher metaphysical instructions. There was nothing left for us to do but to stand for her teachings against their declaration that they were mortal and that we were mortal, and wait on God to prove that we were not. His own time, that spirit is infinite, there fore spirit is all."

Finally, she says.

"Mary Baker Eddy will demonstrate her teaching and will appear as in dividual truth to all eyes, and to those who have spiritual sight."

In her chapter entitled "To Repre-

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ences. Mrs. Stetson refers to her last visit to Mrs. Eddy in December, 1908, and in a veiled way hints at the manner in which Mrs. Eddy's companions watched her, Mrs. Stetson, during her talk with Mrs. Eddy. First, she says, "During December, 1908, just before I was called for trial by the directors of the Mother Church, I was invited by Mrs. Eddy to visit her in her home in Brookline."

"Mr. Dickey," she said, "opened the door of Mrs. Eddy's room and I thought he closed it when I entered. As I approached my leader I noticed the chair that I had occupied had been removed. I stopped and involuntarily dropped to my knees. She took both my hands in hers and was silent as

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lian Science Church in New York city and she teaches her students, or said group of students, not to regard the other branches of the Mother Church which are in this city as Christian Science Churches.

Second—That a considerable number of the witnesses whose testimony the directors have heard exhibit as Mrs. Stetson teaching an erroneous sense of Christian Science, particularly in regard to the application of Christian Science to human needs and conditions.

Third—That Mrs. Stetson endeavors to exercise a control over her students which tends to hinder their moral and spiritual growth.

Fourth—That Mrs. Stetson endeavors to outdo herself upon the attention of her students in such manner as to turn their attention away from divine principles.

Fifth—That Mrs. Stetson practices and preaches pretended Christian Science contrary to the statement of 'Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures,' particularly by treating persons without their consent and by teaching a select body of her students to do likewise.

Sixth—That Mrs. Stetson attempts to control and injure persons by mental means, this being utterly contrary to the teachings of Christian Science.

Seventh—That Mrs. Stetson has so strayed from the right way as not to be fit for the work of a teacher of Christian Science.

Complies With Orders.

Mrs. Stetson immediately notified the directors of the Mother Church that she would comply strictly with their orders. She said she would leave all judgment to God, the righteous God. She declared that she would never secede from Christian Science. Was never more

devoted to the cause of Christian Science and was never more grateful and obedient to Mary Baker Eddy, 'the leader forever of all true Christian Scientists.'

Following the excommunication a committee of Mrs. Stetson's church in this city began an inquiry into the seven charges against her. The committee heard its own witnesses. Its report, accepted on November 4, 1909, by 1,409 members of the church, completely absolved Mrs. Stetson on each count of the indictment and censured Virgil O. Strickler, the First Reader of the Church, for what the committee called his unscientific bias against Mrs. Stetson.

Part of the committee's report was as follows: "These false reports were engendered and developed by malicious animal magnetism, which is the opposite and the opponent of Christian Science, and they were circulated by persons who did not properly protect themselves against aggressive mental suggestion as enjoined by our beloved leader in the Mother Church manual."

The report said that Mrs. Stetson's teachings and example were inspiring, were orthodox, and that she had not manifested resentment or malice toward any directors of the Mother Church or any other person.

In her own First Church in this city Virgil Strickler's authority became more pronounced day by day. A strong anti-Stetson faction developed. One of the anti-Stetsonites, Mrs. Charles Chatter, a Christian Science practitioner, accused Mrs. Stetson of inconsistent teaching. She also said that Mrs. Stetson was so set against marriage that she shamed intending young couples out of the church.

The right became so hot that the board of trustees of the First Church had to get out a statement denying that they intended to withdraw their vindictive report. Mrs. Stetson herself went to Boston but made no headway against the opposition of the directors there. On November 23, 1909, she resigned from the membership of the First Church. In her letter of resignation she said:

"I shall continue to make it my sole effort to obey capital principle and to follow our beloved leader, Mary Baker Eddy."

Predicted Reconversion.

Late in 1910 Christian Scientists were startled by a declaration from Mrs. Stetson of her conviction of the imminence of the resurrection of Mrs. Eddy. The directors of the church made

reply that there was nothing in the teachings of Christian Science or of Mrs. Eddy to justify this belief. Mrs. Stetson insisted that Mrs. Eddy was not really dead and that her resurrection would be similar to that of Christ.

Several times since then Mrs. Stetson has expressed the same belief. She argued that members of the Church who denied the possibility of this resurrection did not truly understand Christian Science teachings. She described the attitude of the Mother Church directors as "materialistic."

Early in 1912 Mrs. Stetson announced herself as a "teacher of radical Christian Science." She became principal of the New York City Christian Science Institute and gathered about her many of her former disciples.

IMPOSSIBLE, SAYS FARLOW.

Points Out That Mrs. Stetson Is Not Member of Church.

Boston, June 23.—The only person prominently connected with the Christian Science Church who could be reached to-night was Alfred Farlow, chairman of the publication committee. He said he did not think there was any statement to be made in regard to Mrs. Stetson's book and doubted very much if any of the board of directors would have anything to say.

"Mrs. Stetson is not a member of the Christian Science Church," remarked Mr. Farlow, "and her position is the same as that of any one else who is outside of it. Not being a member she cannot, of course, be the spiritual head of the Church."

PRINCETON SPEEDER PAYS \$75.

William Gallery Glad to Escape Workhouse Sentence.

William Gallery, Princeton student and son of a Pittsburg street railway man, who since his arrest last Wednesday night for speeding his automobile up Broadway at forty-seven miles an hour has had fears of life on Blackwell's Island, willingly paid \$75 in fines imposed by Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side court yesterday.

Gallery was arraigned before Magistrate Herbert last week and when Policeman Geiderman told the court that he had to threaten to shoot up Gallery's tires before the latter would stop; also that Gallery was drunk while driving, the Magistrate spoke of a workhouse sentence.

When Magistrate Corrigan imposed a \$75 fine for Gallery's condition while driving and \$25 more for speeding, the young man gladly paid.

LOST ON ELLIS ISLAND.

When Detained Russian Was Released He Started Wandering.

When Israel Bialewick landed at Ellis Island on June 5 from Russia, he was detained because he did not have the money required by law. An appeal was made in his behalf by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Society and after six days delay he was released.

Bialewick did not appear at the home of his cousin Benjamin London, at 72 Hester street, and the society was again interested. Yesterday one of its agents in golf among the detention pens on the island found Bialewick, who arrived a week later than he.

When he was released on June 11 he wandered into another pen instead of going free. He did not make known that his case had been passed upon and he was kept there.

EXPLOSION CURES HEART BREAK.

Husband Got Powder Mill Job When Wife Quit Him.

PATROON, N. J., June 23.—Peter K. Hicks of Lincoln Park testified to-day before Special Master in Chancery Frederick W. Van Blarcom in his suit against Mary Hicks for divorce that he was made so desolate by the desertion of his wife that he got a job in a powder factory and prayed daily that the plant would blow up. His prayer was answered three or four months later and he was sent to a hospital with five others. By that time he had ceased to grieve about his domestic troubles and decided that life was worth living after all.

Hicks said that he was 21 and his wife 18 when they were married in June, 1909. They had a beautiful honeymoon, he said, after which they lived for three months at Lincoln Park. Then his wife disappeared suddenly without any reason, he testified, and he traced her to the home of her brother in Towaco, N. J., where she said, but ten days later his brother-in-law had two buildings on him and he had to leave in a hurry.

After that he got the job in the powder mill. As soon as he was nicely healed up after the explosion, he said, he decided to sue for divorce.

Mrs. Hicks testified that she didn't love her husband any more. The special master said that he would recommend a decree.

NO SQUADRON HERE THIS FALL.

Daniels Thinks Memorial Day Visit Is Enough for One Year.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It was announced by Secretary Daniels this afternoon that the Atlantic fleet will make its Mediterranean cruise later this fall instead of the first two months of 1914 as had been planned.

One reason for the change is the abandonment of the annual naval review at New York for November of this year. Secretary Daniels concluded that as the ships were all at New York on Memorial Day there was little occasion for holding the fall review.

It will be possible for the fleet to put in its usual two months of winter maneuvers at Guantanamo. It has not been yet decided whether the fleet will return to the United States for Christmas or proceed from Gibraltar direct to the winter practice grounds.

FAWN IN PRETICE'S KITCHEN.

Shooed Out, It Lays Down in Flower Bed of Summer Home.

WINSTON, Conn., June 23.—A fawn only a few weeks old entered the kitchen of Quietude, the summer home of Attorney Robert Kelly Pretice of New York in Colebrook yesterday afternoon and after being shooed out by the maids lay down in a flower bed in the yard.

Mr. Pretice and others managed to catch the deer after a chase and took it to Game Warden Lester Smith, who put it in a box stall with a three days old calf.

Killed as She Rained Flax.

NEW ROCHELLE, June 23.—Mrs. Lucy C. Townsend of 12 Elm street was killed to-day by falling from the porch of the residence of Mrs. J. Coridon, next door, while putting up a flag in honor of the anniversary of the liberation of New Rochelle. Her neck was dislocated and she died within a few minutes.

PRESIDENT TO MOVE IN McNAB CHARGES.

Continued from First Page.

though that the President will be obliged to accept this resignation or else part company with his Attorney-General, for the repudiation by him of the action of the Department of Justice would inevitably lead to the retirement of McReynolds. The belief here is that Mr. Wilson will accept McNab's resignation.

From the facts that have reached him thus far in regard to the postponement of the trial the President is inclined to regard McReynolds's course as honorable and not commendable.

The reasons given by Secretary Wilson in his public statement, however, made a decidedly unfavorable impression here. He said in effect that he had requested the postponement of the trial so that the Commissioner-General of Immigration might learn the business of his office and make an inspection of the immigration bureau on the Pacific coast when he should go there to attend the trial in the fall.

The question asked here to-day repeatedly was: "Why should the hand of justice be stayed in a white slave case to wait upon the convenience of the immigration service when apparently no vital issue was involved?"

Secretary Bryan and Caminetti declined to say anything to-day. Secretary Bryan, who was one of the sponsors of the new Commissioner-General, called on the Attorney-General, and Mr. McReynolds had a conference with Caminetti. Secretary Bryan denied, however, that he had called at the Department of Justice in regard to the Caminetti case.

GRAND JURY MAY ACT.

Expected to Support McNab in His Contention About Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Interest increases here in the causes which led Federal District Attorney McNab to resign. The Federal Grand Jury will meet to-morrow and is expected to take action supporting the District Attorney in his contention that the Attorney-General had no right to order the postponement of cases after he had been assured more than once that delay would be prejudicial to any verdicts for the Government.

The Mothers Club of Oakland met to-day and sent a long telegram to President Wilson urging him not to accept McNab's resignation, but to see to it that the District Attorney is upheld.

McNab Ready to Fight.

McNab said he expected to get a telegram this afternoon from the President accepting his resignation. He refused to make any statement, but declared that if he attacked he would make use of official correspondence which shows that Attorney-General McReynolds was warned of the boasts made by Sydney Smith and by young Caminetti that they could bring ample influence to bear on high officials in Washington to "call off" McNab and defeat his plans for bringing both the white slave case and the Western Fuel officials to justice.

McNab said that though responsibility in the Caminetti case might be shifted from McReynolds to Secretary Wilson there was no reason given for delaying the trial of Diggs and no reason whatever for the absolute change of policy within less than a month in regard to Sydney Smith and Robert Bruce of the Western Fuel Company.

The general sentiment among San Francisco and California people is strongly in favor of McNab's action. It is not understood there why David Starr Jordan should have advised the President that McNab's "statement was not well founded."

It was learned to-day that Sydney V. Smith, who is said to have made personal representations to the Attorney-General in the effort to have the indictments against him and Robert Bruce dropped, is said to have sent a letter to an influential official in Washington seeking his aid.

This letter is said to say: "No man in the city of any sense besides I would have contemplated the loss of the Government out of \$300,000 which would have been the duty at 45 cents a ton on 64,000 tons."

Near \$300,000, Says Government.

The local Department of Justice says that the frauds will reach near \$300,000 and insists that the directors must have known what was going on.

Several months ago McNab became convinced that the agents for the Western Fuel Company as well as others for Caminetti and Diggs were tampering with the Government's witnesses and sent this letter to McReynolds: "I ascertain that attorneys for the Western Fuel defendants are searching the records of trial jurors and are expending large sums in shadowing them. I believe the situation requires that I be informed on questions regarding all the jurors of the Government out of the above suggested and to prevent interference with justice by above defendants. Government agents might be detailed to the work of searching for evidence."

A detail of the case which arouses interest here is the fact that although delay in the Caminetti case was ordered that Commissioner-General Caminetti need not leave Washington to aid in the defense of his son, there has been no explanation as to why the prosecution of Maury Diggs was stayed. The cases are separate.

In a letter to McReynolds sent May 20, McNab charged that influential relatives of Diggs would, if possible, corrupt jurors or get witnesses out of the State. McNab hinted yesterday that one of these witnesses already had disappeared, but would make no direct charge that he had been spirited away.

Wants McReynolds Removed.

Ex-Judge Clayton Herrington sent a telegram to President Wilson to-day advising the President to remove Attorney-General McReynolds "from the office he has disgraced."

Judge Herrington was appointed a special Government prosecutor by former Attorney-General Wickersham to assist United States District Attorney McNab in the prosecution of Drew Caminetti and Maury Diggs for alleged violation of the white slave act. His telegram to President Wilson follows: "If Drew Caminetti or Maury Diggs were entitled to a continuance of their cases the District Court would so order. McNab charged that influential relatives of Diggs would, if possible, corrupt jurors or get witnesses out of the State. McNab hinted yesterday that one of these witnesses already had disappeared, but would make no direct charge that he had been spirited away."

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NEW YORK to BOSTON

IT is wonderful what this trip I does for the man who is working hard with mind and nerves in hot weather.

There are only about 15½ hours from port to port, but the recuperative effect is amazing.

The secret is breathing salt ocean air, the unbroken night's sleep out at sea, the complete relaxation and change from the dry grind.

Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St. at 5 P.M. weekdays and Sunday. Due Boston 8.30 next morning. Fare \$4.00, inside 3rd berth state room, \$1.00, 2 berth outside room, \$2.00. Electric fans in inside rooms. Refreshment water rooms at Wharf Offices, at 29 Broadway, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

METROPOLITAN LINE: EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

ALL the WAY by WATER



OUTLOOK FOR PEACE IN BALKANS IS IMPROVING

Servia Said to Have Yielded on Subject of Bulgarian Treaty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 24.—The tension between Servia and Bulgaria is reported to have lessened. The situation is looked upon as more hopeful, although the grounds for this improved feeling are not altogether clear. It is stated alternatively that Bulgaria or Servia made the necessary concession. At the moment it seems most probable that it is Servia who has yielded by agreeing that Russia's arbitration be based on a treaty of alliance between Bulgaria and Servia, upon the revision of which Servia lately insisted.

This would be a triumph for Bulgaria, which has always maintained that Russian arbitration must stand or fall with the treaty. This was the reason for Bulgaria's delay in definitely accepting the Czar's invitation to all the members of the Balkan States to attend a peace meeting at St. Petersburg, which apparently she never rejected, although rumors to that effect have been current. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who is now attending the conference in Paris of representatives of the allies, Turkey and the Powers in regard to a settlement of the Balkan financial questions, says Bulgaria made the concession, which is slight and leaves the quarrel between the two countries just where it was.

The resignation of Premier Pashich of Servia, which has not yet been accepted, complicates the situation, as he is supposed to be the only Servian statesman who is able to hold the military hotbeds in check. It may still be some days before war or peace is decided.

GRUBER'S BROTHER DROPS DEAD.

Falls in Albany Saloon—Said to Have Had Reverses.

ALBANY, June 23.—Isaac Gruber, a brother of Abraham Gruber of New York city, dropped dead in the rear room of O'Donnell's Broadway saloon late this afternoon.

A Coroner's autopsy held to-night gave heart failure as the cause of his death. It was Gr