

MRS. CARMAN LEAVES STAND; SEES FREEDOM

Expresses Confidence of Acquittal After Trying Ordeal.

BREAKS DOWN AT SIGHT OF MOTHER

Dr. Carman Stands Fire of Rigid Questioning by the State.

DEFENSE BRINGS IN MYSTERIOUS MAN

Negro Swears He Saw Male Figure Running Away After the Shot.

MINNOLA, L. I., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Florence A. Carman went to pieces in the Supreme Court room here to-day and wept quietly. The woman had stood up under all that she could—the three months of waiting for her trial, the wearying intensity of the court room scenes, the terrible strain of unmerciful cross-examination, the harrowing publicity.

But even then there was nothing tempestuous about her grief. It was as if her indomitable self-command ruled even her sorrow when it could be suppressed no longer. Her eyes filled, a few tears ran down her cheeks, she raised a handkerchief to her face. Her aged mother, Mrs. Platt Conklin, was on the stand saying, "Yes, Mrs. Carman is my daughter."

Her grief lasted for but a moment. There was not a sob; there was not a tremor of her shoulders; there was not even a perceptible break in the regular course of her breathing. As the old lady stepped from the witness stand the handkerchief was taken from her eyes and the eager spectators, all of them keenly alive to the fact that Mrs. Carman's emotions had finally asserted themselves, beheld a face that was smiling.

Quickly Recovers Poise.

It was her first breakdown: even the first indication of strong emotion within the woman. And it was as well the first time that any palpable element of tragedy had entered into the trial. A few minutes later the proceedings had resumed their unimpeded course; Mrs. Carman again looked as if she were the hostess at a formal reception, and the spectators were once more left to their crowded discomfort and whatever thrills they themselves could read into the occasion.

Everything went along so smoothly at the Carman trial to-day that the jury will probably receive its instructions to-morrow afternoon and be locked up to decide from the tangle of evidence whether Mrs. Carman is guilty of murdering Mrs. Lulu Bailey or innocent.

Says She'll Be Freed.

Mrs. Carman herself thinks, or at least smiles and says, that she will again be a free woman to-morrow. The District Attorney, however, seems to believe that his case has proved that the mystery of Mrs. Bailey's death is really no mystery at all; that Mrs. Carman is guilty of the crime and that under the circumstances the jury can do nothing but so find.

Mrs. Carman took the stand to-day in her own defence and was subjected to a searching cross-examination at the hands of District Attorney Smith. By one means and another the District Attorney tried to portray her as a woman of self-control but nevertheless as liable to overwhelming gusts of passion. He attempted to bring out that she had cultivated a strong jealousy of her husband, and by the course of his questioning led Mrs. Carman from one subject to another with the apparent purpose of causing her to lose sight of the subjects of his inquiries.

The defence, on the other hand, did not content itself with calling every member of the immediate Carman family to disprove the testimony of Colin Coleman, but went a step further and tried to inject a fresh element of mystery into the murder by producing a witness, a negro, who swore that just after the shot was fired he had seen a man run across the Carman lawn, jump an intervening fence and disappear in the darkness.

Develops Promised Defence.

This was the fulfilment of the promise made by George Levy, Mrs. Carman's attorney of record, the other day that her defence would not only be proved but that it would be shown that the shot which killed Mrs. Bailey was fired by a man.

In accordance with this trend of affairs Dr. Carman testified that it was a man's hand which held the revolver and that one was not a right hand but a left one. Again and again the District Attorney tried to make Dr. Carman admit that he had told several persons during the few days preceding the murder that the hand holding the revolver was apparently that of a woman. He did not succeed, however, in getting the doctor to reverse himself.

Great weight was laid by Mr. Smith on the fact that Mrs. Carman was found in the upstairs room after the shooting. The witness for the defence testified that this was the case. Mrs. Carman herself admitted it. In a dozen different places the question was placed before the jury and she has been crying "Yes."

Autopsy Ordered in Science Death

California Capitalist Passes Away in the Biltmore and Coroner Acts.

Beach Thompson, a capitalist of San Francisco, died suddenly last night at the Hotel Biltmore under circumstances which Coroner Hellenstein believes require an autopsy, which will be performed this morning.

Mr. Thompson was a Christian Scientist, and so is his wife, who was with him. Before he left his home for a trip abroad he was ill and a physician diagnosed the trouble as gallstones. He returned from Europe in August, visited with friends on Long Island and on September 17 went to the Biltmore.

When he became ill again a few days ago he was sent for Edmund Barton, a Christian Science healer of 114 East Seventy-first street, who undertook treatment. Mr. Thompson died suddenly in his apartment last night, and as Christian Science healers are not permitted by law to sign death certificates the case was referred to the Coroner.

Mr. Thompson was born in Brooklyn in 1865, educated at the University of Michigan and Leland Stanford University, where for a year he was an instructor. Later he became interested in hydro-electric enterprises in California and has promoted a number of these companies. He was at the head of Thompson, Beach & Co., bankers of San Francisco. In 1908 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. His home was at Menlo Park, just outside of San Francisco. His clubs were the Bohemian, the Idle Union and Country, all of San Francisco. His wife was before her marriage Miss Augusta Vueder of Berkeley, Cal., and was married to him on February 25, 1896. They have a daughter, who is also at the Biltmore.

MISS TAFT SNUBBED BY BRYN MAWR PRESIDENT

Strike of Students May Result From Penalties Imposed for College Cuts.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, who headed a large delegation of Bryn Mawr college girls in a protest against the recent elimination of the college cut system, was snubbed by newly snubbed last night by Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, when she turned on her heel and walked from the meeting which the students had arranged.

A general strike now is imminent. Under the old system of cuts for class room and lecture work the girls were permitted to attend or not as they pleased, but now they are penalized for cutting. They object to this on the ground that the ruling is a reflection on their self-governing organization.

Miss Thomas first addressed the protesting students and then called attention to the students, saying the new rule was for their best interests, and then abruptly left the session without waiting to hear what Miss Taft or any of the other students had to say and without giving them any satisfaction as to her future action.

The arbitrary action of their president came as a big surprise to most of the girls and the meeting came to a sudden termination. The news of the snub spread throughout the campus, and there were many reports to-day of proposed retaliation by the students.

WILSON GOES TO PITTSBURG. Will Deliver Speech This Morning and Be Home To-night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—President Wilson left to-night for Pittsburgh, where he is scheduled to deliver a speech in the Y. M. C. A. at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The President will reach Pittsburgh at 8:35 o'clock. He will start back at 1:15, reaching Washington to-morrow night at 10:30 o'clock. The President is accompanied by Secretary Tamm.

MRS. VANDERLIP HERE TO-DAY. Banker's Wife Made Quick Cross-Continental Run to Husband.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip will reach New York to-day on the Twentieth Century Limited, to be with her husband, president of the National City Bank, who is ill at his home in Scarborough from typhoid. Mrs. Vanderlip was in Los Angeles when her husband was taken ill and by special arrangements with the railroads managed to reach Chicago in time to make the limited yesterday morning.

ROOSEVELT IN NEAR-ACCIDENT. Colonel's Automobile Narrowly Misses Striking Pilot Car.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Near Oxford, not far from here, Col. Roosevelt narrowly escaped an automobile accident to-night when the car ahead of him, carrying G. M. Palmer, N. C. Curry and Dr. L. C. Payne caught in a rut, swerved into an embankment and stopped. The Colonel's chauffeur turned quickly, but missed the pilot automobile by the narrowest margin.

CARP TURNS ANGLER; GETS BOY. Child of 4 Dragged From Boat by Big Fish.

SWINEFIELD, N. J., Oct. 23.—Robert Hale, 4 years old, son of Henry Hale of Orange, was being rowed up the Passaic River this afternoon by his brother. The boy trailed an acorn on a piece of string in the water.

WILSON WON'T END DEADLOCK IN CONGRESS

Refuses to Prorogue It Because the Difficulty Concerns Legislation.

HENRY STILL FIRM: REJECTS COMPROMISE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Congress was still deadlocked to-day with a quorum lacking in each house. All efforts to bring about an adjournment were in vain and finally the leaders urged President Wilson to relieve the situation by exercising his constitutional authority to prorogue Congress. This the President declined to do.

Speaker Clark and Senator Kern of Indiana, leader of the majority in the Senate, called on the President this morning and urged him to exercise his authority in this extraordinary situation so as to enable Congress to quit. The two leaders told him there was a deadlock which Congress seemed unable to break.

The President gave careful consideration to the suggestion and the two leaders returned to the Capitol and intimated that the President might act. Word finally came from the White House that the President after carefully considering the matter had reached the conclusion that the situation was not a deadlock concerning the time of adjournment, but arose out of a disagreement over legislative matters. He did not feel that it was a case which warranted Executive interference.

A Senator's Suggestion.

One Senator suggested that the President would add to his popularity if he would send Congress out of Washington "from the top of his boot."

Falling to get relief from the White House the Democratic leaders tried all afternoon to work out a plan by which a definite date could be fixed by unanimous agreement for a vote on one or more of the cotton currency measures early in the regular session in December, with the understanding that none of the obstructionists in the House or Senate would interpose the "no quorum" against a resolution for adjournment of Congress.

Representative Underwood admitted that the outlook for the passage of this plan was far from encouraging. Representative Henry intimated that he would not consent to it. Representative Glass, who had charge of these bills, expressed a willingness to agree to a compromise provided it included the bills recommended by the Federal Reserve board providing for the mobilization of the currency in the event of a panic and to increase the percentage of loans that may be issued against commercial paper.

The indications late to-night are that Congress will be able to adjourn to-morrow, although the situation may change under the extraordinary pressure that is being applied.

The way has been cleared for the passage of a currency bill to-morrow which will be reported soon after the Senate meets adjourning Congress at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Chairman Simmons, Senator Kern and other Senate leaders canvassed the situation and were assured that the point of no quorum would not be raised against the resolution when it is offered.

The passage of the resolution in the Senate will put the responsibility up to the House and the House leader will in turn transfer the responsibility to Representative Henry and his followers, who have brought about the present situation by insisting upon the passage of what has come to be known as "boll weevil" currency bill.

Mr. Henry Insistent.

Mr. Henry made the statement to-day that he would not consent to an adjournment of Congress until a plan was devised which would provide for the issuance of currency or bonds to relieve the cotton situation in the South.

This means, said Representative Glass, who led the fight against Mr. Henry, "that we will be here until somebody blows his trumpet, because everybody knows that Congress is not foolish enough to pass such legislation, and if it were foolish enough to do so President Wilson would veto it."

Leaders on both sides admit that in the absence of a quorum Mr. Henry, even though his following should desert, may be in a position to hold up Congress. None of the leaders believes that it will be possible to get a quorum of the House back to Washington before the election.

Mr. Underwood made a statement on the floor to-day to the effect that it would be unfair to ask members to return to Washington at this time when Senator Hoke Smith was making the point that there was not a quorum of either house in Washington.

In the House soon after it met Representative Henry made the point and from that time until the House adjourned business was at a standstill.

FOUR KILLED INSTANTLY IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Fifth Man Fatally Hurt When Car Dashes Into Curb in Hempstead.

TWO OFF VATERLAND IN HOBOKEN PARTY

Hempstead, L. I., Oct. 23.—Four men were instantly killed and one mortally hurt late to-night when a six passenger touring car going at mad speed wrecked itself against a curbstone at Franklin avenue and Fulton street in this village.

The Dead. MATTHEWSON, M., a representative of the German Government on the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland. MEYER, CHARLES, a saloon keeper, 899 Garden street, Hoboken. MOORE, AUGUST, hotel keeper, 299 River street, Hoboken. ZIEGLER, HEINRICH, proprietor of the bar on the Vaterland.

The Injured. GASSMANN, F. J., furnace manufacturer, 412 Bloomfield street, Hoboken; skull fractured. Gassmann, who is a manufacturer of furnaces, left Hoboken in his touring car about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after picking up his friends Moore, Meyer and the two men from the big liner Vaterland.

Just where they went or what they were doing may never be known, but about 11 o'clock the touring car with Gassmann at the helm was cutting a streak along Fulton avenue.

Dr. Joseph A. Kerrigan, who lives next door to the corner of Fulton street and Franklin avenue, was getting ready to retire and as he raised a window he heard a terrific crash. He leaned out and saw the car shoot from the sidewalk and come to a stop in the driveway of Dr. Henry M. Warner's yard on the opposite corner.

Dr. Kerrigan said that the automobile running along Fulton street did not attempt to swing around a slight curve as it approached Franklin avenue, but went straight ahead and jammed with terrific force against the curb.

All five men were catapulted from the machine and landed on their heads. Two were thrown onto Dr. Warner's lawn. All, including Gassmann, the head of the ride, had their skulls fractured.

Dr. Kerrigan hastily dressed and joined Dr. Warner and Dr. Howard M. Phillips and R. D. Grammer around the mangled car. The outlook for the recovery of the men were lifeless, they did everything in their power to restore Gassmann to consciousness. They succeeded and then carried him to the Nassau County Hospital at Mineola.

Gassmann managed to tell who he was and where he lived, but lost consciousness before he was able to give the names of his dead companions.

It was said at a late hour that Gassmann's condition was very critical and that he was not expected to recover.

In his pockets were found \$175 and an iron safe which had been presented to him by the Emperor of Germany for sacrificing his jewels to raise funds for the war. A special deputy had issued by the sheriff of Hudson county was also found. It is believed that as a representative of the German Government on the Vaterland, which has been marooned since the pier in Hoboken since the war started, he was sworn in as an officer to preserve order on the pier and ship in case of an emergency.

Meyer was a member of Hudson Lodge, No. 21, L. O. M. of Hoboken. He had lived in Hoboken many years and was very well known there.

E. B. McLEAN IN AUTO FIRE. Breaks His Wrist as the Result of Leaping From the Car.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Edward B. McLean, son of John H. McLean, the publisher of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, late this afternoon when a racing automobile owned by Mr. McLean took fire on the pike between the Laurel race track and Hudson, Md. The car was owned by Mr. McLean and a friend, John H. Green, were travelling on a road midway between Washington and Laurel that parallels the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This particular stretch is smooth and level and a favorite spot for speedsters to try out their cars.

As Mr. McLean was entering this stretch a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train sped by. Mr. McLean started in pursuit, when Mr. Green, smelling smoke, turned around and discovered that the rear of the machine was in flames. The fall of Mr. Green's coat also was ablaze. He quickly turned to Mr. McLean and gave him the warning. Mr. McLean turned off the engine, applied the brakes and both men leaped from the car. Mr. McLean fell to the ground and broke his right wrist. Mr. Green escaped unhurt.

The car burned fiercely and is a wreck.

GERMANS FORCE ALLIES BACK AT LA BASSEE, BUT GIVE WAY BEFORE AN ADVANCE ON LILLE

SAYS SHE SAW FUNERAL OF CROWN PRINCE IN BERLIN

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Nation prints without comment or explanation the following extract from a letter written by a woman in Berlin: "The people of England have exaggerated ideas of what is going on in Berlin. Everything is normal except on the day of the Crown Prince's funeral, when we all turned out to see it."

In the first six weeks of the war the German official reports referred frequently to the Crown Prince. His movements as commander of the German Fifth Army operating around the Argonne Forest and toward Verdun were specifically mentioned. When the German retreat from the Marne began the Crown Prince, it was stated, had headquarters at Vitry-le-Francois. Subsequently he withdrew to Montfauxen. Later it was stated that he was leading an advance against the fortress of Verdun.

For some cause direct reference to the Crown Prince was thereafter avoided in the official communications given out in Berlin. For at least four weeks personal mention has not occurred in the German Government's brief reports. On August 18 a rumor was received in this country that the Crown Prince had been wounded in the fighting in Belgium and was under treatment in a hospital at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Crown Prince was 31 years old on May 6, 1914. His heir is Prince Wilhelm, who was born on July 5, 1906.

French Institute Decides to Retain Alien Members

Academie Francaise Only One of Constituent Bodies to Dissent—Foreigners Won't Even Be Subjected to Rebuke.

MAETERLINCK MAY BECOME AN "IMMORTAL"

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Figaro states that the committees representing the five academies comprising the Institute, exclusive of the Academie Francaise, which had the right to a direct voice because it has no foreign members or correspondents, had the choice of two actions—expelling of German members and correspondents or stigmatizing them with a public rebuke.

As the result of a secret vote the proposal for expulsion was defeated almost unanimously. The proposal of a public rebuke also was defeated by a large majority. Hence no action will be taken and no recognition will be made of the political activities of Austro-German members and correspondents unless the bodies of the Institute members revise the action taken by their committees, which is most improbable.

It appears that the Academie Francaise alone resists the Institute's refusal to venture into international politics, and as a sort of answer and protest proposes to elect M. Maeterlinck a member to take the chair left vacant by the death of Jules Claretie, thus forcing the Government to accord to M. Maeterlinck French citizenship of a new kind, including Belgian citizenship, just as Rome gave foreigners citizenship while allowing them still to guard their own. So M. Maeterlinck will be both Belgian and French.

Various explanations are offered for the action of the Institute, which did not surprise the learned world. It was feared that the precious prestige of the Institute honors would be lowered if even the bitterest enemy who was a member was expelled, because of the fact that these honors are given for life and in spite of the recipient's subsequent behavior enhance in value. It also is suggested that the Institute, as an everlasting institution of all human learning, prefers to hold aloof from even the most vital temporary conflicts between Powers, the Institute belonging to mankind rather than to France. It is suggested further that the Institute may be returning good for evil against the bodies of the Institute members revise the action taken by their committees, which is most improbable.

The only honorable solution suggested as acceptable would be the spontaneous resignation of the German and Austrian members. A fascinating legal puzzle is attached to the election of Maurice Maeterlinck which is widely interesting to jurists. The incident is noted as one able to provoke an increase of the popularity of the Academie at the expense of the other branches of the Institute, which might even arrive at a degree of political significance.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.—According to a report received from northern France Lille has been retaken by the allies after severe fighting. The official communique last night says that the fighting continues on the left wing with great violence around Arras, La Bassée and Armentieres, and that while the allies have lost ground at several points around La Bassée they have gained to the east of Armentieres. The situation along this part of the front thus remains practically unchanged. To the north of the Aisne the French artillery destroyed three German batteries. The French in the afternoon communique report progress in the region of Rosieres-on-Sarrette and some partial successes in the neighborhood of Verdun and in the region of Point-a-Mousson.

RUSSIA.—A despatch from Petrograd describing the battle of the Vistula says that the fighting was confined to the German left wing and that 60,000 Germans were engaged against 1,000,000 Russians. The battle began on October 7, became furious on October 12 and finished on October 18. The Russians drove ten cavalry divisions from Novoe Georgievsk to points east of the Buzura. The Germans were completely outfanked, the Russian cavalry appearing in their rear and producing a panic. The order was given for a general retreat on Lovoski and Skopovetz. The retreat soon became a flight and the Russians, pursuing the fleeing army, inflicted upon it severe losses.

BELEGIUM.—The American relief committee in London has sent a member to Belgium to take a census of those in need of aid. The condition there is reported very serious, the food supply being almost entirely exhausted. The committee reports large contributions from Americans, one being of \$10,000 from Robert W. De Forest. Most of the food supplies must come from America and it is said that an office of the committee will soon be opened in New York. Refugees are returning to Antwerp in large numbers.

GERMANY.—In the official statement given out in Berlin yesterday the Germans claimed to have gained successes on the Yser canal and that their troops have advanced to the south of Lille where successful and the troops have taken possession of several villages. In the eastern theatre of war Russian attacks west of Augustowa have been repulsed.

JAPAN.—A report from Tokio says that Japan has begun the bombardment of Tsing-Tao. The Japanese have mounted big naval guns on the hills outside of the port and military experts express the opinion that the forts cannot long hold out against this cannonading.

REGENT HEALTH EXAMINATIONS. The Life Extension Institute, Inc., 25 West 45th St., New York.—Adm.

Invaders Making Supreme Effort to Break Line at Left Centre.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND EAST OF ARMENTIERES

Enemy Forced to Strengthen Army With Boys and Middle Aged Men.

BATTLE IN BELGIUM FAVORS THE ALLIES

Official Berlin Report Says Germans Advance on Entire Front.

LILLE REPORTED IN HANDS OF THE ALLIES

By THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail's" War Service. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 23.—It is reported here on credible authority that Lille is again in the hands of the allies after desperate fighting extending over many days.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Germans struck at the allied line between the North Sea and the Oise to-day with tremendous force and drove back the French and British in the region of La Bassée, although compelled themselves to give ground east of Armentieres. Gen. Joffre telegraphs from headquarters that the allied line as a whole stands firm.

There is nothing in the official reports to cause apprehension, although it is apparent that the new effort by the Germans to hew through the allied line wherever a weak section can be found in Belgium or in northern France has gained momentum in the last six days. The German General Staff has drained Belgium of garrison troops and has hurried new corps of young recruits and middle aged reservists from home depots.

It is reported that the German commanders are again adopting the policy of trying to hack through the allied lines at whatever cost. The German losses in Belgium in the past week are estimated at 10,000 killed and wounded. All reports, including that of Gen. Joffre, point to a further supreme effort to take the road to Paris.

At the extreme left of the line, where French and British warships are supporting the indomitable Belgians, the Germans could not gain an inch, but southward along the canal of La Bassée their battering ram drove forward slightly. A little to the north of La Bassée, in the region just east of Armentieres, the allies succeeded in pushing back a German army and were equally successful south of the Somme. The hardest fighting was in the regions of La Bassée, Armentieres and Arras, although the conflict raged with great violence along the whole west flank from the sea to north of Soissons. The day produced nothing decisive.

North of Soissons, in the region which is the cornerstone of the battle line, there was an artillery conflict with the result favorable to the British and French. Gen. Joffre reports that three German batteries were put out of action. Eastward to the Argonne ridge there was no fighting of importance, but the official report of the afternoon states that the French gained slight successes in the region of Verdun.

Correspondents in Belgium and northern France assert that the allies have made more progress than has been reported by the commander in chief; that the warships have made the Belgian coast too hot for the Germans to hold; that a retreat has already begun from the coast and that the main conflict on the whole west flank must be decided very soon, if for no other reason than the terrible losses which both sides are suffering.

BIG BATTLE CONTINUES. Both Sides Make Slight Gains on French Left.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Government report to-night admitted that the allies have lost certain positions in the region of hardest fighting, La Bassée, but declared that gains have been made east of Armentieres, which would indicate that the allies are still advancing toward Lille. The text of the communique issued at 11 P. M. was as follows:

On our left wing the action has continued with great violence, especially around Arras, La Bassée and Armentieres. The allied forces have lost some ground at certain points around La Bassée and have gained ground east of Armentieres. Generally speaking on this part

70 Cruisers Hunt German Warships

Vessels of Allied Nations Seek the Karlsruhe and Emden.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—More than seventy fleet cruisers of the allied nations are scouring the seas for the German cruisers Karlsruhe and Emden, which have been responsible for immense losses to British commerce since the beginning of the war. In a statement issued this evening describing these operations the Admiralty says:

"I am merely an unimportant member of the corps, which includes twelve trained nurses and six vehicles. As soon as the Duchess leaves the hospital corps she will send orders."

In response to a request for a photograph of herself in Red Cross uniform Miss Elliott replied: "This is no time to have one's picture taken."

Torpedoes to Be Put in Zeppelins

Airships Practise on Lake Constance With New Apparatus.

By THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail's" War Service. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MILAN, Oct. 23.—For the past few days many Zeppelins have been practising at a great height over Lake Constance, firing torpedoes at targets on rafts in the lake below.

The results of this practice are such that the Germans are said to have decided to supply the airships under construction with torpedo apparatus. These airships will be ready within a few months to cooperate in the North Sea.

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