

11,474 FEET IN AIR HOXSEY'S RECORD

Wright Aviator Sets New Mark at Los Angeles.

BENUMBED BY THE COLD

Feared He Would Freeze, So He Began Perilous Descent.

Out of Sight an Hour and Thousands on Aviation Field Alarmed

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 25.—Arch Hoxsey, before a crowd of 7,500 people, today broke the world's record for altitude, soaring up to a height of 11,474 feet, or nearly 1,000 feet above the record of Legagnoux, at Pau, France.

Hoxsey accomplished the feat in the face of a forty-mile-an-hour wind that wrecked Hubert Latham's Antoinette monoplane. Hoxsey was carried twenty miles by the wind, until he was over Venice-by-the-Sea. He alighted on the field in a series of spiral glides. The crowd went wild and carried him up and down in front of the grand stand. Hoxsey said:

"It blew so hard my machine could hardly hold its own against the gale. It was so cold I feared the carburetor would freeze, but I kept on going up, determined to beat the altitude record."

Renumbed with Cold. Hoxsey's feat was all the more remarkable because he went into the air at a time when several aviators feared to brave the high winds that were blowing. Ely was forced to descend after circling the course several times, and Latham plunged fifty feet to the ground, wrecking his machine. Hoxsey could not speak to the aviation crowd, as those who were carrying him on their shoulders paced back and forth before a grand stand packed with people. "It was cold up there, God, but it was cold," he said, when he had thawed out and regained his speech.

Then he pleaded with his ardent admirers to keep together and go in one direction, if they were determined to carry him.

W. M. Garland, one of the city's millionaires, had held one of the legs, and frequently headed in a contrary direction to M. C. Neuner, who had the other. Hoxsey said that he decided to quit climbing when he realized he was in great danger of being frozen.

Out of Sight an Hour. He had been out of sight an hour, and fearing that he was lost, his associates began sending word to near-by points to watch for him when he reappeared on his way back to earth. As soon as he landed a rush was made to read the paragraph, which recorded the loftiest point he had reached. A microscope was put on it, the altitude read, and a man dashed away from the window to signal the waiting thousands.

P. O. Parmelee reached an altitude of more than 6,000 feet. Sam Perkins, with his man-lifting lites, gave an exhibition. James Radley, the English aviator, would not get into the air with his Bleriot in the forty-mile-an-hour wind that blew a good part of the afternoon. Latham's fine machine was wrecked, but the aviator escaped without injury. Managers of the aviation meet declared today's crowd, estimated from tickets taken in at the gate, beat all records for such events anywhere in the world.

THIEVES LOSE GEMS.

Ransack Jewel Case and Get But One Ring.

Entering a second-floor chamber in the home of Mrs. Arthur S. Bennett, at 209 Kalorama road, sneak thieves ransacked the contents of a dresser, securing a jewel case containing six valuable rings. Investigation by the Tenth precinct police revealed the fact that the case had been tossed from the window to a low shed roof, where all the jewelry except one ring was found.

The missing ring was a diamond solitaire weighing 3/2 carats, and valued at \$50. Mrs. Bennett was absent from home but a few minutes during the evening, and it is thought by the police that servants are responsible for the theft, although no arrests have as yet been made.

SHOW HOSTILE SPIRIT.

Mexicans in Anti-American Demonstration.

City of Mexico, Dec. 26.—Considerable anti-American feeling was manifested at a bull fight yesterday, where the visiting Japanese naval officers and cadets were the guests of honor. When the Japanese entered to take their seats, they were enthusiastically applauded, and cheers were given for Japan. Some one started to yell "Down with the Americans!" and the cry was taken up all over the arena. Subsequently, whenever cheers were started for Japan, they were always followed by hisses and cries against the Americans. It is considered by Americans here, and it is admitted by many Mexicans, that the entertainments for the Japanese officers and the demonstration of friendliness for Japan are being used as a cover to show the Mexicans that the Mexicans are unfriendly to them.

The minister of war gave a dinner today in honor of the Japanese officers. President Diaz received them this morning in special audience at the National Palace.

Blackstone Flowers for Xmas Tables. Send in your order at once. 11th & H st.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair to-day; tomorrow, unsettled; light to moderate variable winds, becoming southerly.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

- 1-Hoxsey Goes Up 11,474 Feet. Aviation School Plans Announced. Smith Replies to Wilson. Foundling Is Richly Dressed. Three Lead in Race for Nomination. How Christmas Was Spent. Turnover Elects Officers. Fugitive Is Sought Here. Needs Funds for Philippines. Taft and Roosevelt in Accord. At Local Playhouses Yesterday. In the World of Society. Editorial. Feminine Notes and Fashions. Bill Lang Wins Fight. Donohue to Play First Base. "The Deputy Avenger," Serial. Big Fund for Reclamation. Aviator Comes to Grief. Child-Labor Law Violated. Hundreds Fed at Missions.

AVIATION SCHOOL FOR WASHINGTON

Plans for Opening Will Be Perfected To-morrow.

PROJECT HEARTILY INDORSED

Army and Navy Officials Interested in Enterprise—Noted Birdmen to Be Engaged as Instructors—Promoters Aim to Make Capital "the Aviation Center of America."

Washington is soon to have an aviation school which promises to be one of the largest in the world. The institution, in which a complete course in aerial navigation will be given, is to be known as the National Aviation School, and will be formally opened on March 1 at College Park, Md. The headquarters of the school will be located in Washington, and the aerial practice ground may later be established along the river front, where experiments can be made in flying over water, or in Montgomery County, beyond Chevy Chase, where large level fields have been offered to the founders of the institution, provided the school is located in that county.

Final plans for the opening of the school will be consummated at a special meeting of those who are interested in the project, to be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the office of the National Aviation Company, 412 Union Trust Building. At this meeting propositions from some of the foremost aviators in the country who are interested in the establishment of the National Capital of a first-class aviation school will be considered and passed upon after a full board of directors for the proposed institution has been chosen.

The school of the National Aviation School is part of a plan of those in this city who are interested in aeronautical affairs to make the National Capital the aviation center of the country. In addition to the usual course of instruction, as carried on in the schools that have been established in England and the continental countries of Europe, opportunities will be afforded for trial flights by those who, without desiring to become aviators, wish to experience the sensation of flying in heavier-than-air machines.

Army and Navy Men Interested. Many army, naval, and National Guard officers have expressed interest in the proposed school, which will also be used as an aerial maneuver ground for experiments in practical problems in reconnaissance and general supply depot for monoplanes, biplanes, and aerial supplies of all kinds will also be established in connection with the National Aviation School, so that people from all parts of the country who visit the National Capital will be able to see what can be offered in the aeronautical line.

Private exhibition flights will be arranged for the entertainment and instruction of the various conventions that visit Washington during the year, and it is planned to give a large exhibition, probably by the "International Aviators," some time this spring. It is pointed out that Washington as the Capital of the country, with its excellent flying weather during a long season of the year, and the place where the Wright brothers first demonstrated to the public the practicability of the heavier-than-air machine, as the home of the heads of the army and the navy, and of the chief committees of the House and Senate, and of the diplomatic

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STILL SEEK GRACE.

Searchers Have Not Abandoned Hope of Finding Aviator.

London, Dec. 26.—Unwilling to reject even the slightest suggestions, searchers for Cecil Grace, the aviator who disappeared Saturday while attempting a return cross-channel flight from France, are acting on a mysterious telegram from an unknown person in Sweden, who presumably relying on spiritualistic aid, has been begging the Aero Club not to assume that Mr. Grace has fallen into the sea. After an exchange of messages, the correspondent telegraphed:

"He fell on land; not into water. Search the east coast of England minutely."

The coast guards, accordingly, have been directed to make a careful search along about sixty miles of the coast. This search has not yet been completed. It is believed that the wreckage reported to have been passed by the Ostend packet yesterday in the North Sea was part of a naval target. It is certain that no part of Grace's aeroplane has yet been found.

Aviator Falls Into Water.

Rome, Dec. 25.—While Aviator Cirri was giving an exhibition with a Bleriot monoplane at Genoa he fell into the bay a mile and a half off shore. He was rescued by a torpedo boat as he was clinging to his sinking aeroplane.

Money Works for the Depositor.

In banking dept. of the Trust Co., 15th and H st. Start an account with your surplus and increase your income. Interest on all accounts deposits subject to check.

SMITH HITS BACK AT PRINCETONIAN

Former Senator Gives His Side of the Controversy.

CHALLENGE TO WILSON

Candidate Takes Direct Issue with Leader.

Says Governor-elect Cannot Name Spokesman Who Told Him Smith Would Not Be in Senatorial Race. Caustic Retort to Charges Regarding Attitude of the Two Men Made in Promised Statement of Smith.

New York, Dec. 26.—Former Senator James Smith, jr., of Newark, to-day contributed to the New Jersey Senatorship controversy his promised statement.

Mr. Smith takes direct issue with Governor-elect Wilson in respect to a statement which Mr. Wilson made in his recent formal plea for James E. Martine's candidacy; the statement that Dr. Wilson had been assured by a spokesman for Mr. Smith that the latter would not be a candidate for the United States Senatorship in the event of New Jersey's legislature being Democratic on joint ballot in this winter's session. Mr. Smith challenges Dr. Wilson to name the spokesman who gave such assurance and removes any seal of secrecy which Dr. Wilson may feel binds him not to make the revelation. In his statement Mr. Smith says:

"Dr. Wilson's statement is as I expected it would be. It appears over his signature, but the reasoning is not familiar. The charges and insinuations suggest a harassed mind. Uninfluenced Dr. Wilson would have been above misrepresentations. He would have considered it dishonorable to treat unwarranted assumptions as facts, to make reflections that are malicious.

Judgment Carried Away. "But certain public applause has proven fatal to his calm judgment. In the recent result he reads a commission 'to go teach all nations.' In fancy he is occupying a pinnacle with an admiring public below him. He has been swept to the heights with such suddenness that his judgment has not accompanied him. He has my sympathy. I urged him to take a rest after his hard campaign. I am sure it would have calmed his nerves and ripened his judgment.

"His excited state has led him into many excesses. He stands for party organizations, but he would disrupt his own party. He writes earnestly of the Constitution, but he would head a movement to evade it. He seeks to influence the legislature, and his method carries to every member of that body grossest insult.

"For instance, note his peevish allusion to the attitude of a Camden newspaper, his spiteful reference to a former governor of this State, and the malicious conclusion which a perturbed mind deduces. Because the newspaper in question is not opposing my candidacy, because the former governor offers calm and just criticism of a course which is clearly contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, Dr. Wilson presents to the public the baser side of his character in a conclusion which offends good judgment and a good taste.

Outlines His Platform. "He asserts that I am pledged to support protesters. He was charged with being Wall street's candidate. I say that neither statement is true, and Dr. Wilson should have been the last man to assert the contrary. I do not stand for free trade, free silver, or New Nationalism; I stand for States' rights, for a just tariff, for such conservation of our national resources as will permit of their wise development, not their wasteful distribution; for the restoration of our merchant marine, and for the other doctrines which I recently publicly enumerated. My attitude on the tariff may offend Dr. Wilson, but I am sure it is in accord with the best judgment of our people.

"Dr. Wilson says that he was assured by my spokesman before his nomination that I would not be a candidate for a Senatorial office. I never made such a statement. No one was ever authorized by me to make such statement, and no one was.

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FOUR BRITISH SLAIN.

Landing Party from War Ship in Clash with Natives.

London, Dec. 26.—The admiralty announces that a landing party from the British war ship Hyacinth, engaged in suppressing the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf, came into conflict with natives at Dibal, on December 24.—Four of the British were killed and nine wounded. One man is missing.

PASTOR BITES DEACON AFTER LOSING RAZOR

Dallas, Dec. 26.—Losing his razor early in a fight with Deacon Morton Nichols, Rev. D. J. Jones, pastor of Mount Zion African Baptist Church, of Fort Worth, this morning, bit off Nichols' nose. Nichols retaliated by chewing off the pastor's right-hand index finger.

Both appeared at the police station, bearing their disconnected members.

The pastor, against whom a charge of maiming was placed, was released on bond, signed by practically all the members of his church. The trouble originated over church affairs.

Merid Grav Celebration.

February 23-28, 1911. Southern Railway will sell Merid Grav tickets February 21 to 27. Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans at greatly reduced fares. Four fast trains daily.

THREE PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.



Woodrow Wilson. Thomas R. Marshall. Judson Harmon.

PARENT ABANDONS RICHLY CLAD BABY

Infant Found on Doorstep in I Street.

POLICE AT SEA ON CASE NEAR RIOT FOLLOWS BATTLE

Three-weeks-old Boy Is Discovered Wailing Loudly in Vestibule of Home in Fashionable Neighborhood—No Clues to Identity of Infant; Who Is Removed to Asylum.

An infant boy, of the age of three weeks, clad in costly clothes of fine texture, was abandoned in the vestibule of the home of E. W. Creecy, at 1810 I street northwest, shortly after 5 o'clock last night. He was found a short time later, suffering from exposure and crying piteously.

The baby is now at St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 230 K street northeast, while the police of the Third precinct are trying to find a clue to the identity of the person who abandoned him. At a late hour last night the police were at sea, and had no hopes of making an arrest in the rear future.

Members of the Creecy family, who have been residing at the I street address only a few days, were about to sit down to dinner when they heard the wailing of an infant. It was thought the sound came from the adjoining house, but in a few minutes the baby was crying so loudly that a servant was sent out to investigate.

Flinds Babe in Doorway. "There's a little baby in the vestibule," said the servant breathlessly on returning to the dining-room. Creecy and his son went out, and discovered the child lying on his back on the floor of the vestibule. The infant was picked up and carried into the house, and word was carried to the police. Desk Sergeant Haney, of the Third precinct, drove to the house in a patrol wagon and conveyed the infant to the asylum.

An examination of the clothing worn by the baby did not disclose anything which the police might use in their investigation. The baby was fully dressed, wearing a long gown, short coat, and bonnet. The clothing was apparently new and was spotless. It was trimmed with lace and embroidered, and the cloth was of a fine texture. The only mark on the clothing was the number "12" in the bonnet.

At the asylum it was found the child had not suffered much from exposure, and it is believed the baby lay in the vestibule only a short time. He is remarkably pretty, and is apparently healthy.

Exposed to Cold. Despite the chill of the night the person who left the baby did not wrap him in a blanket or otherwise protect him from the cold. It is believed the person thought the child would be found in a short time.

No one was seen going to or leaving the house, and no one was seen in the vicinity with an infant, the police learned. How the child was carried to the house and left in the vestibule without being seen is a mystery to the police. Every effort will be made to find the parents of the baby and bring to justice the person who abandoned him.

If the parents are not located, the child will remain at the asylum until he is committed by the police to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians.

TOWER IN NO DANGER.

Ring of Bells Does Not Threaten Pisa's Famous Structure.

Pisa, Dec. 26.—Father Alfani, the seismologist, has concluded experiments at the Leaning Tower with tripodometer instruments of his own invention for measuring vibrations caused by ringing the bells in the tower, which, it was feared, caused oscillations, threatening the stability of the tower.

Father Alfani ascertained that the oscillations were insignificant, even when the bells were rung together continuously, as was done Saturday and yesterday, and that there was absolutely no danger to the tower.

The prohibition of bell ringing, consequently, will be withdrawn.

THREE LEADERS LOOM UP OF PRESIDENTIAL SIZE ON DEMOCRATIC SIDE

Trio of Governors (Harmon, Wilson, and Marshall.) Factors to Be Reckoned With in 1912.

EACH PROVES HIMSELF CAPABLE

Harmon Diplomatically Effaces Undesirable Candidate for Senate, Wilson Makes Similar Fight, and Marshall Early Cleared Field.

Washington is the center of political discussion to-day. Since the reassembling of Congress, the consideration of the Presidential situation has been uppermost. Party men of both sides have their eyes fixed upon 1912.

Apart from random discussion of politics, there have been formal conferences of deep and far-reaching import—conferences in the interest of Harmon, conferences in the interest of D. Woodrow Wilson, and conferences of the followers of William Jennings Bryan.

DEMOCRATS ARE HOPEFUL. The Democrats are hopeful of winning the Presidency in 1912. Some of them are actually confident.

All the wise ones, however, appreciate the fact that everything depends upon happenings in the meantime. They know that the results of the Congressional and gubernatorial elections last month were of less partisan significance than any election results in the past; that while the voters displayed an unmistakable lack of confidence in the Republican party as a party, they turned to the Democratic party only because it represented opposition, not because of anything it had done to command the support of the people.

The thinking Democrats, therefore, are mindful of the importance of doing something to hold the support of the masses. What they shall do is the present-day problem. The tariff question is the bugbear. How the Democratic party will meet this issue nobody knows definitely.

Judson Harmon, of Ohio, who has twice carried his State, is generally regarded as the most promising candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1912. He is a full-fledged candidate, consumed with ambition to reach the White House. He has an organization that is country-wide, and now being systematically perfected. But he is by no means yet assured of being the nominee.

The pending Senatorial contest in his State threatened for a time to be his undoing. He received some sound advice during his recent visit to Washington. He was told bluntly by Democrats who wished him well that if a scandal developed in the choice of a Senator at Columbus—if the toga were purchased outright, as seemed imminent—he would be held accountable for the State and national disgrace, and could not look forward to the possibility of further preferment. There was a fear, rapidly growing into conviction, that Harmon had been drawn into an unholy compact on the Senatorship which would ruin his political prospects.

After his departure from Washington the fact developed that the Ohioan had taken steps to set himself right and prevent scandal; and it is now confidently predicted that Senator Dick's successor will be a clean man, and the legislative election free from corruption.

Woodrow Wilson's courageous dealing with a somewhat similar though not quite so aggravated and scandalous Senatorial possibility in New Jersey has been the subject of some criticism by partisan Democrats, but is warmly commended by the more progressive and independent party men, who realize that the Democracy can succeed only by deserving success, and this through devotion to ideals and the support of men of ideals worthy to fill high places.

Democrats of the South—and the South will again be potent in the next Democratic national convention—are outspokenly pleased with Wilson and his attitude. Predisposed in his favor originally because he is a Southerner by birth, they see in him the qualities of a real leader, and if his administration at Trenton be as successful as his campaign has been he will undoubtedly prove a formidable competitor of Harmon for the nomination.

A third Democrat, not so well known as either Harmon or Wilson, but who has quietly made an impression that extends beyond the borders of his State, is Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana. He is a broad-minded, progressive leader, of genuine ability, who has already taken rank with the great Hoosier governors of the past. He forced his party to nominate a candidate for Senator and to let the people of the State know what a Democratic victory at the polls would mean. Thus the choice of John W. Kern, a clean and capable man, as the successor of Senator Beveridge is now assured.

Marshall stands for popular government. He has not yet been wholly converted to the initiative and referendum

and the recall, but otherwise is an ardent and eloquent champion of rule by the people. He is not a dreamer, or a political fanatic, but a level-headed man of parts, in whom the modicum of common sense is always conspicuously in evidence.

Marshall's handling of the Senatorship situation, like Woodrow Wilson's, is in striking contrast with Judson Harmon's seeming evasion of duty in similar premises.

In the Presidential speculation, necessarily tentative at this time, a combination of New Jersey and Indiana in 1912, with Wilson and Marshall as the standard-bearers, commends itself strongly to thinking, deliberative Democrats.

New Jersey and Indiana are traditionally Democratic States, and under any thing like normal political conditions would be Democratic in a national election.

Ohio, in spite of its off-year upheavals on local issues, is traditionally and inherently a Republican State, and there are few Democrats who honestly believe that Harmon could carry it for President.

William Jennings Bryan has announced, and repeatedly, that he is not a candidate for another Presidential nomination. But he is a factor, and a decided factor, in the situation—a factor that cannot be ignored by any of the candidates.

A Pennsylvania Democrat who knows the Nebraska well ventured the prediction recently that he will become a candidate again. "Mr. Bryan," he said, "will not tell us what he wants us to do. In answer to our letters begging to know his wishes, he simply answers, 'Watch my editorials in the Commonwealth.'"

Some time ago Mr. Bryan was urged to indicate his personal choice for the Presidential nomination in 1912. He put Gov. Shafroth, of Colorado, first, and Gov. Marshall, of Indiana, second. He stated frankly that he was opposed to Harmon. He regarded him as a reactionary, a man closely affiliated with the interests and wholly out of tune with the progressive Democratic party of today. He did not conceive it possible for Harmon before the nation would cut about as sorry a figure as did Alton B. Parker in 1904. Harmon opposed Bryan's nomination in 1896, but did not vote against him. He was "regular" in the Bryan campaign following.

More recently, Mr. Bryan has been less inclined to commit himself as to candidates, and in a late issue of his paper mentions the availability of the several avowed and receptive candidates. He has privately expressed misgivings as to Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, and John A. Dix, governor-elect of New York, as probably dominated too greatly by Eastern sentiment, but it is known that Dr. Wilson's fight upon James Smith, jr., who is seeking the Jersey Senatorship again, has challenged Bryan's admiration and prompted his hearty applause. As between Wilson and Harmon, there is no doubt that to-day the Nebraska would infinitely prefer Wilson, but he personally regards Marshall as the most available of the trio.

The new year—the year preceding the Presidential struggle—will see many momentous moves on the political chess-board. The issue of popular government is the great and growing issue which promises to supplant all else—not excepting the tariff, which will trouble the Democrats more than anything else.

Here at Washington, the Democrats, alert to their great opportunity, do not minimize the strength of President Taft. They admit frankly that he is growing steadily in popularity, and that the country's better acquaintance with him will mean increasing strength and confidence. But, while prepared to see him "come back," they believe that his party is so completely discredited and torn with factional dissensions that it is doomed to inevitable defeat in 1912.

GIRL SHOOT'S FIANCE. Young Man Threatens Her When Jilted, and Is Slain. Clayton, Ga., Dec. 26.—Because she refused to marry him, Samuel Algory, the son of a well-to-do planter, near here, this afternoon drew a knife and advanced on Miss Martha Woolen, threatening to kill her. The young girl warned him to stop, but he still advanced, and she drew a revolver and shot him dead. The tragedy occurred in the parlor of the Woolen home, where several young people were celebrating Christmas. Miss Woolen and Algory had been engaged, but the girl broke the engagement two weeks ago.

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