

HITCHCOCK REPORTS SAVING OF \$11,500,000 Great Economies Effected. While Postal Service Has Been Largely Extended. MORE REFORMS PLANNED

He Believes Change in Second Class Rates Would Result in Penny Postage—Substitute for Franking Privilege.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Postmaster General Hitchcock in his annual report made public to-day shows that in the fiscal year ended June 30 a reduction of \$11,500,000 was made in the annual deficit of the Post-office Department. In the previous year the deficit was \$12,500,000, the largest in the history of the country, while the excess of expenditures over receipts in the year ended June 30, 1910, amounted to only \$2,548,568. In commenting on this reduction Mr. Hitchcock says:

It is most gratifying to report that this improvement has been made without any curtailment of postal facilities. On the contrary, the service has been largely extended. The policy of the present administration has been to wipe out losses by increasing the postal revenues and to reduce the rate of expenditures by cutting out wasteful processes, by simplifying and rendering more effective the methods of handling postal business, and by raising to the highest possible standard the efficiency of officers and employees.

The department's policy is to extend the service as rapidly as increasing population warrants. In carrying out this plan, 1,500 new postoffices were established in the last year, and 245 new rural delivery routes, traversing 32,253 miles, were put into effect. Nearly 2,000,000 copies of various classes, whose salaries amounted to more than \$2,000,000 a year, were placed on the rolls. In addition, \$1,700,000 was added to the salaries of postoffice clerks, \$1,225,000 to those of letter carriers and \$250,000 to those of railway mail clerks. All increases in salary were based on efficiency and ratings.

Second Class Mail Reform. In discussing second class mail reform Mr. Hitchcock points out the constant growth of this class. It is carried at a loss, he says, and he urges that a remedy be found by charging more postage. He adds:

In laying the higher rate it is believed that a distinction should be made between advertising matter and what is termed legitimate reading matter. The latter, which includes educational and religious periodicals, should be exempted from the higher rate. It is the circulation of this type of publications, which add so effectively to the education of the people, that the government can best afford to encourage. For these publications, and also for other legitimate reading matter in periodical form, the department favors a continuation of the present low postage rate. As to advertising matter, he recommends that the proposed increase in rate be applied only to magazine advertising matter.

Would Warrant Penny Postage. In view of the vanishing postal deficit, it is believed that if the penny postage were required to pay what it costs the government to carry their advertising pages the newspapers would be forced to grow large enough to warrant one cent postage on their first class mail.

Postal Savings Banks. Mr. Hitchcock reviews the work already done toward the establishment of postal savings banks. A trial of the new system will be made, beginning January 1, 1911, at one postoffice in each state and territory. The amount appropriated by Congress for this trial was \$100,000. All the offices selected for the trial are second class, and were chosen for particular work.

Mr. Hitchcock believes that many abuses of the franking system could be prevented, with marked economy, by supplying special official envelopes and stamps for the free mail of the government. Under present circumstances, he says, it is impossible to determine the cost to the government of the franking privilege, but if it were regulated by such a plan as he suggests it would be possible to determine definitely the cost of carrying free mail for all executive departments and for Congress.

The report says that the Bureau of the Postoffice Department against fraudulent use of the mails has been pushed with great vigor. In the last few months the principal officers of thirty-four corporations and firms have been arrested for swindling the public by this method.

It is estimated that the money recently brought to a head recent swindling operations that have filched from the American people in less than a decade fully \$100,000,000.

Mr. Hitchcock urges that the entire postal service be taken out of politics, and says: The present order of the President classifying in the removal of the government, an important step in the right direction, will still more improve the postal service, and will result in the right direction, and will result in the right direction, and will result in the right direction.

In conclusion, Postmaster General Hitchcock expresses the hope that Congress will see its way clear to grant an annual leave of absence of thirty days to postoffice clerks, city letter carriers and railway mail clerks, who are required to work six days or more a week throughout the year.



THE SMALLEST PARK—A GIFT OF "JOKESMITH" HUGHES. It is to be found in Bay Ridge; the three boys in the photograph occupy the greater part of its area.

JUDAS IN UNUSUAL ROLE Author Talks of Play Which Bernhardt Will Present.

Author Talks of Play Which Bernhardt Will Present.

HIS FIRST SERIOUS WORK John De Kay and 812 Other Passengers Cross Atlantic on the Caronia.

The Caronia, of the Cunard Line, safely ferried a total of 812 passengers across the water whipped Atlantic, reaching her dock in the thick of the snowstorm yesterday morning. Among the 129 first cabin occupants were some actor folk and some entrepreneurs.

A sort of link between them was John De Kay, author of "Judas," which Sarah Bernhardt will play, who came over with his brother Henry De Kay, who is the head of the Mexican Packing Company. Mr. De Kay (the playwright) said he submitted "Judas" to Bernhardt direct, that is, without the intervention of a theatrical manager of any sort, last October, and that the famous actress agreed immediately to play it, expressing extravagant interest.

"A man capable of giving up everything for another is incapable of betraying him for money," the playwright contended. "My Judas does not betray Christ for money. That's all I can say about the plot, which begins with Pilate and ends with the tragedy of Judas. Reynaldo Hahn, the composer, has written some special music for the play."

With regard to the reported revelation in Mexico, the brothers apparently felt no apprehension. They said the mass of the people was entirely incapable of grasping an effective movement against the government.

George Arliss, formerly the "Devil," came over to open here with a play on Disraeli by Louis N. Parker, and Miss Daisy Irving, an English music hall player, arrived to capture the hearts of theatergoers with the "Merry Widow" under a management. She will wear wigs for only three weeks, however, plunging then into some new play whose name, she said, began with "Prince."

Count G. Costa de Beauregard was another passenger. He will stay a week at the Plaza and then sail for Havana, which he will leave later for Central and South America. It is his intention to make a pleasure trip of eight months traveling in the tropics.

The count is heavily interested in a popular brandy, but another claim to distinction which he puts forth is his kinship with the Marquis de Lafayette, a member of the French Academy, who died last year. The marquis was the count's uncle.

Fellow voyagers were C. M. T. Cold, director of the Scandinavian-American Line; H. V. Higgins, a director of the Ritz-Carlton, in London, and of Covent Garden; Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Lloyd B. Sargent, American agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and Mrs. M. E. Elliott Wright.

DESCRIBES WELFARE WORK B. J. Greenhut Defends Use of Child Labor in Big Stores.

B. J. Greenhut, speaking for the Retail Merchants' Association at the Manhattan Congregational Church on "The Department Store and the Working Girl," said last evening that he had a high regard for child labor laws that kept children out of factories, sweatshops and mines, but, he said, these laws discriminated against high class department stores, where conditions surrounding the labor of the young were ideal, and where the work was not destructive of physical or moral welfare.

Accommodations in the public schools were so inadequate to-day, said he, that hundreds of boys and girls were on the street because they were debarred from pleasant labor that offered great opportunities for advancement.

After telling of many ways in which at least twenty-five prominent employers had bettered the conditions of their seventy-five thousand employees, Mr. Greenhut said that the Board of Health many of these boys and girls have learned habits that compel us to reject them from our employ."

Some one in the audience asked Mr. Greenhut how the public could best help make the lives of the sales girls brighter. "Well, just at this season I'd suggest," he said, "that you should not be so indebted to the magazines and newspaper articles charging that the life of department store girls was unwholesome."

Mr. Greenhut said that the Bureau of the Postoffice Department against fraudulent use of the mails has been pushed with great vigor. In the last few months the principal officers of thirty-four corporations and firms have been arrested for swindling the public by this method.

SMALLEST PARK: A GIFT Would Be at 63d St. and 6th Ave., Bay Ridge, if They Crossed.

All honor to Bay Ridge! To it now goes the distinction of having the smallest park in the world, and to Brian G. Hughes, who gives his address as "America" and whose avocation is jesting, belongs the credit of giving the ground, which cost him \$5 in 1902, to the city. The land, on which some day a tall and lofty municipal office building may be erected, is triangular in shape. It is 2 feet 9 inches wide, and its other sides measure 7 feet 8 inches and 8 feet 1 1/2 inches, respectively.

Mr. Hughes appeared before the Committee on Parks of the Board of Aldermen last Saturday and laid the deed to the property, sealed in a large envelope, to Alderman Drescher. Then he dived not upon the manner of his going, but went at once. Later the City Fathers filed silently out of their meeting room, and the news of the great gift was given to the world.

The park is at a point which would be the southeast corner of 63d street and Sixth avenue if these two thoroughfares happened to cross each other. But 63d street is only a wagon track and Sixth avenue ends its course some distance away. Therefore, a well meaning citizen who went out to the far off land yesterday to look over the city's latest acquisition had to take his bearings by the sun.

Then he had to find the park. Word of the cruel hoax perpetrated by Mr. Hughes had not reached his ears, and he was of the impression that all the land he could see for miles around was part of the Hughes donation. He sought in vain for a group to give him some information, and finally had to appeal to three boys who seemed to stick to a certain spot in the landscape.

"Where is the new park, my lad?" he asked one of the "kids." "Right here, mister," said the boy. The citizen didn't understand. Then the youth outlined the approximate lines of the tract with his toe. The traveler fled the spot. Further north he waited three hours for a car and came back to Manhattan.

ATTACKS PUBLIC SCHOOLS Dr. Gulick Says They Are Menace to Health of Children.

Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, formerly head of the Public Schools Athletic League and now director of the department of child hygiene of the Sage Foundation, in an open letter written on Saturday to John Green, of the Board of Education, attacks the New York public schools as a menace to the health of the children, and says that the great majority of medical men agree with him.

In referring to the alleged unhealthy condition of most of the school buildings Dr. Gulick says: "There are sixty-nine cities in America that are fighting tuberculosis and colds by eliminating dust from the classrooms by means of the vacuum cleaning system. New York is not doing this."

Dr. Gulick suggests that the board employ technically trained persons to improve the conditions of the schools, and suggests that the present director of physical training be retained director of health.

In another part of his letter the physician suggests that it might be well to cut German and French from the grammar school curriculum. One of his reasons is that in high school the grammar school French and German student has to begin the study of these languages all over again.

HANLEY DYING; WON'T TALK BURLAP SHOT BY PASSAIC MAN Silent on Girl's Confession.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 11.—James Hanley, alias "Kid" Howard, alias Thomas Wandless, who was shot last Thursday night by Theodore J. Talpey while attempting to enter his home, in Pennington avenue, has small chance for recovery, according to the doctors of St. Mary's Hospital.

Although he is conscious, Hanley refused to say anything when told of the confession made by Joan Mitchell, the girl who said she was his companion in many burglaries in Boston, Providence, Philadelphia and other cities.

The bullet, which fractured the cheek bone and lower jaw, is imbedded deep in the back part of the throat. The doctors decided not to disturb the bullet for the present, as it would mean almost certain death, and they say it is doing no harm just now. Part of the tongue and the muscles of the left eye are paralyzed, and the throat is so affected that the patient is unable to swallow and has to be fed by means of a tube.

Just before being placed in an ambulance Hanley handed his girl companion \$90 in bills and a gold watch and chain. Nothing was found on the girl when she was arrested yesterday, and she had hidden the money and Hanley's watch, a watch she wore and some other articles in the hallway of the physician's office where she took Hanley before he was sent to the hospital. The property was found. Both witnesses, the police say, had been stolen and bore monograms of the original owners.

The girl, who is now in the county jail at Paterson, held without bail on a charge of attempted burglary, told the police that Hanley served four years for burglary in Charlestown, Mass., and two years in Baltimore.

"CAPTAIN JOE" RETIRES Full Pay for "Bravest Fireman That Ever Donned a Helmet."

Full Pay for "Bravest Fireman That Ever Donned a Helmet."

SO WALDO TELLS M'CORMICK Saved Crew at Pratt Fire, but Came from Hospital Crippled for Life.

Captain Joseph J. M'Cormick, characterized by Commissioner Waldo as "the bravest fireman that ever donned a helmet," returned to civil life yesterday, after thirty-nine years in the service, and until he dies will receive \$2,500 a year, the full pay of a captain.

It was for an act of heroism performed in 1888, when he saved all workmen in Brooklyn, who were destroyed by fire, that Captain M'Cormick was awarded full pay, the first to be so distinguished in the history of the department. At that time he was captain of Engine 11, and when his company responded to the fire the old workmen were roaring with joy, M'Cormick and his crew battled valiantly with the flames, but the gods were overwhelmingly against them and they were forced to retreat.

Suddenly there was a series of explosions and the fire fighters were hounded in by flames on all sides. M'Cormick gave no thought to his own safety; he wanted to get his men out of the burning building into which they had stretched their lines, which could have made a dash and got through the door, but waited until the last man had reached the open.

"Drop that pipe!" roared "Joe" M'Cormick, "and every one of you lie flat on your stomachs." The firemen began to grope through the fire and smoke, striving and his right hand to reach the door. Captain M'Cormick hurried them to the floor.

"Now get a hold on that line, every man grip you," he shouted, "and keep crawling!" He seized the nozzle of the hose and squirted on the firemen while they crept toward the open door inch by inch, and when the last man got through he made a dash for safety, staggered into the street and fell unconscious. He was terribly burned from head to foot. Both eyelids were so badly burned that he has never been able to close his eyes since, his right arm was rendered useless and his left arm paralyzed to half its normal size.

After many months in a hospital M'Cormick came out, a wreck of his former self. The night of the fire, when he led his men into the blazing furnace, he was a handsome, strapping fellow. In 1889 he left the hospital and reported back for duty, but the Commissioner assigned him to an easy detail in the office of the fire marshal.

On Saturday he came over to Fire Headquarters in Manhattan and told Commissioner Waldo that he wanted to retire. "I've got to undergo an operation, Commissioner," he said, "and I fear I'll never pull through. It's hard on my wife and the five kids, but there's just a chance I'm going to take it."

Commissioner Waldo gripped the deformed hand of the captain, and told him he was the bravest man that ever served in the department. And Chief Croker and Deputy Chief Lally agreed.

SAY FISH BOARDED LINER Officers of the Philadelphia Tell a Tall Yarn.

The Philadelphia, of the American Line, which lost a day on her westbound voyage because she had to put back into Southampton for repairs, encountered a baptism of fish on her way over. After a stormy passage she docked yesterday, sandwiching the following tall yarn in among her passengers and cargo.

On the very worst day of the voyage, it seems, she shipped a lot of water forward. The crests of the heavy seas washed in over her decks even as high as the bridge and left swirling helplessly in the wake of the ship. There were large numbers of small fish. These the stewards scooped up by the pailful and later fed and served on the ship's mess. All who ate of them pronounced them delicious.

In her stateroom the Philadelphia brought over one white and three negro seamen, all Americans, who obtained their passage home from the American Consul at Southampton. They said they had shipped on a British ship, but had been unable to stand the pay or the treatment. And in her first cabin she contained Charles Korb, a jockey from Newark who had won thirty-six races for the Baron von Mounts at Vienna; W. J. Montgomery, the comedian, and Ralph Edmunds, the Impresario.

Mr. Montgomery said he had been playing a dinner for the American Consul at Southampton on Wednesday evening, December 14, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their directorate. The directors are the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Berkmeier. Wives of the trustees have been invited.

TELLS NEEDS OF N. Y. U. Acting Chancellor Urges an Endowment of \$10,000,000.

Acting Chancellor Urges an Endowment of \$10,000,000.

ALSO REFORMS IN TEACHING Dr. J. H. MacCracken's Stand Is Thought to Mean Promotion as Father's Successor.

Dr. J. H. MacCracken's Stand Is Thought to Mean Promotion as Father's Successor.

New York University's needs are internal reform in the organization of her system of instruction and the endowment, according to John Henry MacCracken, the acting chancellor. Dr. MacCracken has just published his views in the annual report of the university, and they have caused a variety of comment.

The opposition to his ideas has been somewhat intense, but a strong probability exists of his succeeding to the head of the university. Owing to the encroachment of age on the ex-chancellor, Henry M. MacCracken, the office of syndic was created by the council of the university to take care of a great many of the business duties of the chancellor. That office since 1902 has been held by Dr. John H. MacCracken. It is because of the banking of power in the hands of the syndic that he is regarded as the most likely choice of the council for the next chancellor.

Dr. MacCracken in an interview was non-committal on this matter. Yet in the report of the chancellor, which has just been made public, he takes occasion to express his views on the question of what ought to be the future policy of the university. He thus, while carefully maintaining that the policy cannot be defined until the election of a chancellor, gives an inkling of what he expects of him should the mantle fall on his shoulders.

The opposition to his succession has been mainly through the fear of an administrative autonomy. Yet his views as characterized by a member of the faculty yesterday are most progressive in educational theory and widely divergent from some of those maintained by his father.

His Terms for Consolidation. In discussing the matter, which caused long-standing dispute between Seth Low and his father, the subject of federating Columbia and New York University, Dr. MacCracken favors such an action, he says, "if some one will supply the need of New York University, as it exists to-day, by the gift of \$10,000,000, and under such conditions that academic freedom shall be preserved to the federated schools and the educational opportunities of students increased and rendered less expensive to the student rather than restricted in monopolistic fashion. I should, however, do so reluctantly, believing that two universities adequately endowed would, in the long run, contribute more to the welfare of the community."

Dr. MacCracken is regarded as a radical modification of the question of some question some years ago by his father. Dr. MacCracken thinks, nevertheless, that the city can maintain two universities. "A city which can afford two cathedrals, two great railway centers and two stock exchanges can afford, beyond question, two universities," he says. And it is with this conviction that he appeals for a big individual endowment.

Says \$10,000,000 Is Needed. After enumerating the special needs in the report of the chancellor, he says: "A study of the budgets of universities will show that if \$10,000,000 were placed at the disposal of New York University tomorrow, it would not be necessary for the council to seek any new fields or encroach on any one's domain in utilizing to the best advantage the vast amount of land which the city has placed at our disposal. It would be in danger of being regarded as visionary, because the amount is so out of proportion to any amount which it has ever received, but it appeals for a big individual endowment."

Dr. MacCracken can make good in getting a \$10,000,000 endowment, the council is willing to favor a big individual endowment, he says. "To-day there are several New Yorkers who could give New York University the richest endowment and buildings of any university in the world without so reducing their capital as to deprive them of the means of their income. They are not doing this because the creation of a great university is of such magnitude and importance, it should have for rich men something of the fascination which lies in the creation of a railroad system or the establishment of a world-wide trust. As yet only a very few, such as Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. William W. Astor, Mr. St. Louis, and Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, have realized that in a university one can find a work great enough to tax the ablest mind and the best stored pocketbook."

Wald Change Teaching System. Dr. MacCracken is not at all satisfied with the present system of instruction at New York University. He does not believe in the system which he defines as "departmental autonomy." "There is room," he declares, "for two men of different talents and methods in the same department, and the best method of instruction is a particular whole and the best method of instruction is a particular whole and the best method of instruction is a particular whole."

While there should be a certain unity essential to efficiency, there should not be complete subordination to the heads of departments to the extent of having appointments and recommendations come entirely from the heads of the respective departments, Dr. MacCracken thinks. He also believes that New York University should adopt some system which would draw off the less competent instructors who are not merited, promote to the top, those who are more competent ones at the top. There should be some system whereby men who, for their personal interest and for the interest of the university, would do better to accept appointments elsewhere.

Dr. MacCracken's report, on the whole, has received favorable criticism, and there would be very little surprise among faculty members were he declared the council's choice for chancellor.

LIBERAL IMMIGRATION FIGHT League Issues Appeal for Co-operation in Opposing Further Restrictions.

In the form of an address an appeal was issued yesterday by the National Liberal Immigration League, which is opposed to any restriction of immigration further than the present law. The address, which is addressed to all who are against further restriction to aid in agitation against more restrictive measures. The American Association of Foreign Newspapers, organized partly to co-operate with the league, it was stated has endorsed the address, which says in part:

"While the restriction laws have been gradually increasing that sum, first to \$1, then to \$2, until now it is \$5, and they are bent on raising it still higher in the near future. They are also preparing to have still more restrictive laws enacted and to extend them to all immigration ports. It has been proposed to make it a law that every immigrant should have to produce \$100 before landing, besides standing a test in reading and writing English."

"While the enemies of immigration have always been energetic and active, we, on our part, have kept quiet. It is time for us to rise up and act. Now is the time, for immigration is in danger unless a strong public opinion is created for it."

BUTLER'S ANNUAL REPORT President of Columbia Emphasizes Value of Administration.

President of Columbia Emphasizes Value of Administration.

NEED OF LOYAL TEACHERS Says He Who Offends Against Morality Has Destroyed Academic Usefulness.

Says He Who Offends Against Morality Has Destroyed Academic Usefulness.

"The office and value of administration in a modern university," says President Butler, in his annual report on Columbia, "are not yet clearly understood. But they are vitally important if the wisest use is to be made of limited resources, if waste and confusion are to be prevented, and if the conditions surrounding teaching and investigation are to be such as to make easily possible the prosecution of successful intellectual endeavor."

The year has brought to the university benefactions quite without precedent, both in number and amount, says the president. The first one noted is that of John Stewart Kennedy, whose bequest will amount to not less than \$2,100,000, including the amount already given for the erection of Hamilton Hall. Among other benefactions is that of George Crocker, providing for the sale of property in this city and New Jersey, valued at about \$1,000,000, to be used as the foundation of a fund directed mainly toward the study and prevention of cancer. In all, \$2,375,000 was received by the university in gifts during the year, exceeding the amount so received in any previous year since 1867 by nearly \$600,000.

The report goes on to show that the members of the teaching staff have increased from 628 in 1906 to 688 in 1910, among whom are five new full professors. The total increase in the whole force of the university, including administrative and emeritus officers, has been sixty-three. The net gain in the number of students in all departments of the university was 75, the summer school holding the record increase, with 43 new students. During the academic year 1909-10 there were conferred 80 degrees and 234 diplomas, with 6,922 students in residence.

Considerable space in the report is devoted to a discussion of the combined academic and professional school course, first instituted at Columbia in 1891, with a view to opening its privileges to students who have come in from other colleges before receiving their academic degrees. The trustees have authorized the president to enter into negotiations with certain American universities for the purpose of extending, if possible, the advantages of the combined course.

Turning to the teaching force of university development, President Butler declares that the increase in salaries during the past few years has done inestimable good. One main difficulty with which higher institutions of learning have to struggle to-day, in his belief, is militant mediocrity. There is room in a great university, President Butler points out, for scholars of every conceivable type. Freedom of spirit is the essence of a university's life. What other else is devoted to noble results. Whatever else is left undone, that freedom must be secured.

"But freedom," the president continued, "imposes responsibility, and there are self-imposed limitations which ought to be determined upon that academic freedom which has been won at so great a cost and which has produced such noble results. A teacher who is not a scholar, who is not a man of high intellectual attainments, a teacher who offends against the plain dictates of common sense is in like situation."

"A teacher who cannot give to the institution which maintains him a common loyalty, a kind of service which loyalty implies ought not to be retained through fear of clamor or of criticism. Men who feel that their personal convictions require them to treat the mature opinion of the civilized world without respect or without contempt, may, as a matter of fact, be doing a service to the university, but without the added influence and prestige of a university's name."

"It is the responsibility of the trustees to give to academic freedom that constant and complete protection which it must have if the true university spirit is to be fostered and preserved. This must be done without either fear or favor, whatever the consequences may be."

The report further recommends certain improvements in the work in applied science more particularly in the medical school, which maintains high hopes may in the near future be allied to one of the big hospitals in the city. It also advocates the institution of a course in agriculture, and also the division of the students into pass and honor men, some of whom may be given the degree of Bachelor of Science at Oxford.

After taking up the subjects of extension teaching, relations with the University of Paris and the growth of the university as a whole, the report closes with a six-page list of the needs of the university, the completion of University Hall, the building of a university stadium and a third dormitory on the corner of Livingston and Hartley.

AMERICAN FURNITURE POPULAR. Washington, Dec. 11.—The State Department has been stimulating abroad a demand for American office furniture without any direct intention of so doing. Recently the department sent to a number of its consular offices various articles of American office furniture, which proved so attractive to visitors to the consulate at Montevideo that orders already have been placed with American manufacturers for fifty steel cabinets and fifteen or twenty sectional file cases similar to those placed in the consulate.

An Ambulance has The Right of Way

Don't let anything side-track your contribution to New York's holiday gift of \$200,000 for free service to the sick poor in 45 leading hospitals of the city. Please, send a generous check to:

CHARLES LANIER, Treas., 30 Cedar St. HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION. ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

NEW SOIL FOR PARKS Commissioner Stover Has Economical Plan for Rehabilitation.

Commissioner Stover Has Economical Plan for Rehabilitation.

WOULD PROFIT BY SUBWAYS Says City Can Save Money by Using Earth Dug Out in Future Operations.

Says City Can Save Money by Using Earth Dug Out in Future Operations.

With little prospect that enough money will be appropriated for the rehabilitation of Central Park in the near future, Park Commissioner Stover is excavating places whereby the parks of the city, especially Central Park, may be brought up to the highest point of efficiency for the least amount of money. In fact, the Park Commissioner believes that the old estimate of \$1,000,000, which has been considered the lowest possible figure for which Central Park could be resoled, is much over the amount necessary if he can carry out his scheme of co-operation with other departments.

"The first consideration is economy," said Commissioner Stover yesterday. "I believe the resoling of Central Park can be done economically. My plans reach over a period of four years or more, so that the expense shall not all come at once."

One of the points the Park Commissioner lays stress on as being in the aid of economy is the taking advantage of future subway building. From the excavations he believes plenty of soil can be obtained for Central Park at a comparatively small cost. To go outside the city and make contracts for it would, in his opinion, be hauling coals to Newcastle.

If the earth excavated from the subway trenches is used to reclaim the Riverside Drive property, which Commissioner Stover says engineers have estimated will cost \$6,000,000, that park can be completed at a much smaller figure.

"The co-operation of departments as a means of economy," said the Park Commissioner, "was no better exemplified than when, few days ago, a requisition for paper was made from one of the parks department. With the ashes from some of the city's plants going to waste, a request comes from another source for its purchase."

"Therefore, if money can be saved in such a small matter, why cannot co-operation in such a large one as getting soil for the park be made a source of saving for the city? Central Park is badly in need of resoling and grading, but it should be done in a way that will not be too great an expense to the city."

Last winter a committee of citizens took up the matter of resoling with Commissioner Stover. Some time ago Samuel Parsons, the landscape architect of the Park Department, drew up plans looking toward the rehabilitation of the park. The only large contract for resoling in the last year amounted to \$25,000. The new earth was placed near the tennis courts, on the upper west side.

Commissioner Stover says he cannot estimate at present what amount he will ask for in January to carry out this work, but it will probably be much more than was asked for in the summer. The work has come to the department about the parks in general. Commissioner Stover has reiterated the lack of funds as being the cause for the lack of marked improvement in Central Park.

DR. WALTER AT COLUMBIA Eminent German Instructor to Teach Language Methods.

It has just been announced by the authorities of Columbia University that through the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction President Nicholas Murray Butler has arranged to have Dr. Max Walter, director of the Musterschule, Frankfurt-on-Main, give a course of systematic instruction. The course is arranged for the second half of the present academic year at Teachers College, and will be on the methods of teaching the French and German languages.

Dr. Walter's reputation among modern language teachers is world-wide and he is considered by many educators as the most eminent representative of the application of the so-called "reform method" to modern language teaching. His school, in which he personally illustrates the application of his theory in practice, has been the centre of interest to modern language teachers from all parts of the world.

Dr. Walter has at various times delivered lectures in modern language teaching in England, France and Scandinavia, as well as in the summer courses at the University of Marburg, while his contributions to German literature, through his recent publications, are quite extensive.

Love Mystry Intrigue Social Rivalry All These Figure In the New Serial Story THURLEY RUXTON By PHILIP VERRILL MIGHELS WHICH WILL BEGIN IN Next Sunday's TRIBUNE James Montgomery Flagg is the illustrator "You've always been a thoroughbred, and I thought, of course, you'd be one to the end," Acton Gaillard told Thurley at New Haven. That Thurley was a thoroughbred you will be ready to admit before you have finished the first instalment. Here game fight against great odds in the Metropolis, where she went to accept a humble position, and where her versatile abilities caused society to take her up—but read the story of her triumphs in love and society for yourself. And be good to your friends by telling them to get Next Sunday's Tribune Mighels wrote "The Furnace of Gold" One of the best sellers of last year.