

SUFFRAGE ARMY PELTED; "SMILE!" ORDERS LEADER

Boys with Snowballs Make Targets of Marchers in the "Battle of Leiperville."

CADETS HURRY TO RESCUE

Mayor Greeted "Forces of the Hudson" as They Enter Chester, Penn., in Triumph—U. of P. Students Cheer Them.

By Telegram to The Tribune. Chester, Penn., Feb. 17.—"This," said General' Rosalie Jones, "is the kind of thing that Susan B. Anthony suffered."

The "battle of Leiperville" was not the worst conflict ever waged in the State of Pennsylvania. It is important, however, as the first time that the "Army of the Hudson" had anything thrown at it.

Rebecca Linnford, the pioneer suffragist of these parts, who believed in woman's rights before William Lloyd Garrison ever came out for it, and has found time in the intervals to bring up six children to keep the suffrage candle burning these fifty years, hale and happy, she trotted along by the side of "General" Jones this morning, talking of the "miracle" she had lived to see.

"With nine states already giving freedom to their women," she said, "I feel that I may live to vote in Pennsylvania."

A large delegation of Philadelphia women discussed with "Colonel" Craft and Miss Freeman the status of their bill in the present Legislature. Miss Freeman may return for a six weeks' campaign after she recuperates from this Washington journey. Miss Jones may come down for a meeting or two, but she expects to go to Europe, where alone she can escape from the marching habit and the demands of her friends for "Speech, Speech."

The army had a brass band to encourage it all the way to the Philadelphia line. There the musicians started "Do They Think of Me at Home?" and the women made them a fearful farewell.

Several recruits intend to make the distance to Washington, but they were assimilated into the real marchers today because of the admixture of mere marchers for a day.

To-morrow the army reaches Wilmington 117 miles from New York. It will have been gone only six days, making an average of nearly twenty miles a day. This is the half-way point. Having come thus far without a bad storm, and with only one desertion—Mrs. Henry Wright Graham—the army will probably rest on Wednesday.

To-morrow the army will pass by Arden, the home of Upton Sinclair and other radicals. The women of the winter colony will serve luncheon at Griggs Corners, and the Boy's Band of Arden will provide the daily dose of music.

Dr. Ballou, who was retained by the committee on school inquiry of the Board of Estimate to study problems in high school organization and administration, has recommended that the high schools be limited to 1,500 pupils, that a definite method of estimating the need of teachers be followed, and that teachers and principals be consulted as to courses of study, and that greater responsibility be given to the principals. He goes on:

A high school ought not to be so large as to prevent a principal from being the executive and supervising head of the school, or so large that its size interferes with its effective administration. All the pupils should be able to assemble at one time in the auditorium for special school purposes. There are no less than twenty-one annexes, housing 9,650 pupils. They hamper teachers in their work, compel frequent changes in teachers, result in greater demands upon teachers and in larger sections and in greater loss of pupils from the school.

Dr. Ballou declares them "an undesirable temporary expedient. The teaching is likely to be inferior; the teachers chance given, and are called upon to do a relatively large amount of teaching as compared with teachers in the main building; the work cannot be made as effective in the annex, because the equipment is usually not so good."

Dr. Ballou ascertained that a large number of sections could be made smaller by a redistribution of pupils and by the employment of additional teachers. He made a detailed study of Morris, Boys' and Richmond Hill high schools, and declares that "all of the sections over the maximum of the established standard are avoidable through a different distribution of pupils or by the employment of additional teachers." Some of the expert's recommendations are:

The adoption of a standard size of section of thirty pupils for all grades as a provisional standard to be tested in practice.

The employment of enough teachers to make it possible for principals to keep the size of sections reasonably within the limits of the standard—twenty-eight to thirty-five pupils.

A general study by the principals of the subject of programme making, to the end that unnecessary oversize sections may be reduced and unnecessary undersize sections may be avoided.

Some of the most serious results of the lack of adequate supervision, he declares, are:

Substitutes temporarily employed cannot be given necessary help to insure the satisfactory progress of their pupils.

Lack of supervision promotes dilatory methods on the part of teachers; the latter expectant of supervision keeps teachers up to the mark.

We recommend that the principal of each high school be furnished to perform the clerical work, and (b) also that the principal of each high school be definitely allowed a certain portion of the time of his teaching staff for the discharge of such administrative functions as he finds it necessary to assign to him.

Other recommendations include: That high schools hereafter established be limited to 1,500 pupils.

That a definite policy be adopted of establishing high schools in various parts of the city to take the place of annexes, and that additional high schools be established in accordance with that policy.

That a plan be adopted of establishing the different types (specialized and cosmopolitan, particularly the former) of high schools throughout the city, and that a careful study of their comparative effectiveness be made from year to year.

That more classrooms be provided through the building of more high schools.

A new blank is suggested which "gives the net register, the number of pupils and teachers for each subject or department by school terms during a period of five years, with the per cent of increase in net register and number of teachers during that period."

Dr. Taylor will remain at the college until his successor is appointed, even if the trustees should request him to remain part of next year. President Taylor has intimated to his friends, however, that he hopes he will be able to leave at the end of the present school year, to permit him to travel and devote some time to literary work.

The trustees also announced today that they had received the resignation of Mrs. J. Ryland Kendrick, principal of the college, to be effective immediately. Mrs. Kendrick resigned because of ill health.

The Rev. Dr. James Monroe Taylor was chosen president of Vassar College June 1, 1886, and his administration of the affairs of this flourishing college for women has been remarkably successful. Dr. Taylor was born August 5, 1848, and attended the University of Rochester in 1864. He was graduated four years later, and at once entered on his studies at the Rochester Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1871. After travelling in Europe, he entered the Baptist ministry at North Norwalk, Conn. He then went to Providence, R. I., where he remained until 1885. In 1889 he was elected president of Brown University, but declined the honor, and remained at Vassar. He has written and published articles on theological and educational subjects.

MOTHERS' PENSION INVALID Court Deals Deathblow to New Pennsylvania Law.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—The proposed mothers' pension received a death blow today, when Judge Kinsey handed down an opinion in Quarter Session Court holding that the court has no power to permit the court to remain with their parents and compel the county to pay for their support. The opinion was filed on the petition presented by Mrs. Bridget McKennan, who with her three children, was deserted by her husband several years ago, and who has been unable to support the children properly.

Judge Kinsey deplored the law's cruelty in such cases, but declared the law made it impossible to apply public funds under existing acts to private charity. In conclusion the judge said:

"The rent of her rooms is \$9 a month and her income only \$7 a week, and if being wages earned at the washhouse, it is strained to afford such assistance, it ought, seemingly, to be so done, but it does not seem to us to be possible to do so."

"Oh, if I had only done this fifty years ago!" sighed a recruit. She was Mrs. Rebecca Linnford.

A SCENE IN THE PRODUCTION OF "LYSISTRATA"—IOLAUS DANCING.



BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

OUR HIGH SCHOOLS TOO BIG, SAYS DR. BALLOU

Their Great Size Makes Them Unwieldy, Investigator for Estimate Board Asserts.

1,500 PUPILS BEST LIMIT

Thinks Teachers and Principals Should Be Consulted Frequently Regarding Study Courses.

The latest report covering the investigation of the New York schools is from Dr. Frank W. Ballou, director of school affiliation and assistant professor of education of the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Ballou says the high schools here are far too large, that there are not enough teachers in them, and that the principals and teachers have not been consulted as they should have been.

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SUFFRAGISTS GASP AS IOLAUS PRANCES

"Lysistrata's" Shepherd Creates Sensation with His Scanty Leopard Skin.

PLAY A BIG SUCCESS

Florence Gerrish, the Barnard Girl, Dances Barefoot, and Mrs. Blatch Has a Few Words for "Antis."

When Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, head of the Women's Political Union, asked Channing Pollock to speak at the reception which is to be given at the headquarters of the union, No. 44 East 25th street, next Sunday afternoon, in honor of the men and women who appeared at Maxine Elliott's Theatre yesterday afternoon in the suffrage benefit performance of Aristophanes' "Lysistrata," she told him that he could slay it at the acting, knife the play, say anything he liked, but he mustn't put one inch of the leopard skin worn by Iolaus, who did the shepherd's dance at the end of the play. And when Iolaus bounded out upon the stage, yesterday, the reason of Mrs. Blatch's warning was evident to the naked eye. You didn't need opera glasses to detect it.

If Iolaus' tailor for the occasion cut the garment according to the skin, that must have been a mighty small leopard. Iolaus' dance was in celebration of the peace just concluded between warring Athens and Sparta, the peace brought about by the strike of the women against their husbands and their homes, and it came as the startling climax of a most exquisite spectacle.

Peace in spotless white—Miss Madge Maudslayi had bestowed the laurel upon the representatives of Sparta and Athens, back of these three, on the steps of the citadel, were grouped the triumphant women in their flowing robes of blue and soft yellow and rich red.

First, seven Grecian girls—they were really New York girls and their names were Katharine Crane, Marian Whitman, Isabel Foote, Constance Buel, Beatrice Paul, Beulah Hepburn and Cordelia Hepburn, but so classic were their costumes, that you never would have suspected their modern origin but for the give-away programs—rings and brooches and necklaces and a charming dance. Then Iolaus, wearing his leopard skin, leaped into the middle front, and there was a gasp all over the house. It was so sudden; there was nothing to prepare one.

The play, it is true, was—well, frank; it was just what some highly proper members of the Women's Political Union say that really it ought not to be acted; but there was nothing in it to prepare one for such a leggy appearance as Iolaus. The nearest to it was Miss Florence Gerrish's bare tootsie-wootsie. Miss Gerrish is the Barnard girl who took the part of Myrrha, and the only woman sufficient to give a class in her feelings to dispense with footgear and risk a cold in her head.

Yes, Iolaus was startling, but all the same, all over the house most respectable matronly suffragists were craning their necks and whispering:

"Who is he? What's his name? Swan? A portrait painter? Well, well, isn't he a Barchus? My, my!"

Mrs. Blatch came out before the curtain at the beginning, when after some confusion, due to the insufficient number of ushers, the audience had got seated. Mrs. Blatch gave a brief apology—or rather, a reply to those women who had declared "Lysistrata" not suitable for presentation.

"The antis," she concluded, "should see this play, for in it the women gain their ends by indirect influence, and the antis love indirect influence. They should see this play, because it would show them that indirect influence is only love in illegitimate channels. Had those women of Aristophanes' play had the vote they wouldn't have had to stir up all Athens in order to end the war."

It was curious to note that the words spoken by the women in the play again and again struck as modern a note as Mrs. Blatch's speech.

"Voteless we cannot," cries one of them, when asked why she doesn't achieve some change needed in the government.

"I do pay taxes; from my flesh runs rich tribute," cries another.

"Then there is the eternal feminine, too. 'Abatrain from love,' moans one pretty Athenian girl when Lysistrata implores her to swear that she will see her husband no more until the men agree to end the war."

When the curtain fell at the end of the short performance and the actors had appeared and bowed their thanks, there were cries of "Mrs. Knoblauch! Mrs. Knoblauch!" It was Mrs. Charles E. Knoblauch whose unceasing work had made this performance possible, for she had directed the whole business, and the

audience was determined to see her. At first she wouldn't come, but at last Lysistrata—Miss Isabel Merson—and Cincinatti—Nicholas Joss—fairly dragged her upon the stage.

"Lysistrata" will be repeated this afternoon. Among those who occupied boxes and seats yesterday were:

Mrs. O. H. P. Bell, Mrs. Edward C. Henderson, Mrs. James J. Higgins, Mrs. John White, Mrs. Lewis O. Holter, Mrs. Charles A. Brown, Mrs. William H. Hyde, Mrs. George L. Wood, Mrs. Philip M. Lodge, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Walter E. Meyer, Mrs. Mary H. Coffin, Mrs. Anna Conant, Mrs. John Corbin, Mrs. Francis L. Wood, Mrs. Frederick L. Caldwell, Mrs. M. E. Wood, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Joseph Griswold, Mrs. Lewis DeLafield, Mrs. Martha Dean, Mrs. B. T. Van Hook, Mrs. J. Mages Kilsch, Mrs. Genevieve Temple, Mrs. Ledia Field Kimball, Mrs. Mary E. Kimball, Mrs. William Floyd, Mrs. Gertrude P. Kimball, Mrs. Henry B. Fuller, Mrs. M. H. Gardner, Mrs. M. E. Wood, Mrs. Mary G. Dix, Mrs. Frederick R. Hagan, Mrs. Charles E. Henderson.

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POSTERS A LEGITIMATE BRANCH OF ART

So Says Young Woman Who Made Winning Poster for Panama Exposition.

There is one young woman artist in this city who is not sitting back feeling aggrieved because J. Pierpont Morgan has not bought out her stock of paintings to present to the Metropolitan Museum, and that is Miss St. Clair Breckons, of No. 69 West 14th street. Miss Breckons makes posters, and she thinks it quite as legitimate an art as portrait painting or fresco designing. And although she is still very young, only in her early twenties, she has made a notable success in her chosen path.

Word came from Washington yesterday, for instance, that the commissioners of the Panama Exposition have chosen one of Miss Breckons' designs to be the official poster to announce the exposition in the postoffice, railroad stations, etc., throughout the country, and what is more, if a second poster is to be used, another of Miss Breckons' designs has been chosen as superior to those of all the others submitted. The competition was an open one, and designs were submitted by many of the best known illustrators from all over the country.

The winning poster represents an allegorical female figure portraying Industry and Peace. She has large golden wings and stands with outstretched arms. She is clad in golden armor and is wreathed with roses. The dominating colors are to be bright blue, gold and rose.

Miss Breckons returned only six months or so ago from Paris, where she had been studying for several years, but samples of her work in the form of advertising posters have already made their way to the subway advertising boards and may be seen in some of the large shops of the city, where they are used to announce exhibitions and special sales.

Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, borrowed some of her originals to use as a model exhibit for the students, and the rest have been sent to London to be shown in an advertising exhibit.

When the Tribune reporter asked Miss Breckons whether she was afraid the demand for posters would be so great she'd have to do them all her life and never have time to become a Rembrandt, she said that didn't worry her in the least; that poster making was a well recognized art and esteemed highly in both France and Germany, and there was no reason why a well executed poster should not be as artistic and valuable as a fresco decoration.



MISS ST. CLAIR BRECKONS. One of whose designs has been accepted as the official poster of the Panama Exposition.

"Similar principles apply in both," said she. "It is the mass which counts, and a silhouette which can be seen and is agreeable from a distance means more than carefully executed details." Miss Breckons doesn't remember when she didn't paint. As a child, often when she was at school in Paris she used to haunt the studios of friends and art exhibits. When she was twelve she returned to America for a while, but soon went back to Paris to study. She worked with Patisse, an American, to whom she owes most, she says, and later with Castelnau and Emile Bourdelle.

Postal Card Departments

All communications (and they are welcome) should be made by postal as far as it is possible.

Recipes Tested and Found Good

All recipes appearing in these columns have been tested and found good. Address: Culinary Editor, New York Tribune, No. 154 Nassau Street.

PULITZER LEGACY HELD UP

Payments to the Philharmonic Awaits Executors' Approval.

Surrogate Fowler denied yesterday the application of the Philharmonic Society of New York for an order directing the executors of the estate of Joseph Pulitzer to pay over to the society \$50,000 of the \$100,000 which the newspaper owner left to it in his will.

Mr. Pulitzer established a fund, to be known as the "Joseph Pulitzer Request," and imposed as conditions that within three years after his death the Philharmonic Society must become a membership corporation under the laws of the State of New York, representing the general public, and have not less than 1,000 paying members. Also the society was to prove to the satisfaction of the Surrogate and the executors that these conditions had been complied with.

The Philharmonic Society made its application to the Surrogate a few weeks ago. The executors said they were ready to pay over the money if the conditions imposed had been fully met. Surrogate Fowler, however, wants a more affirmative application and approval by the executors.

The decision by Surrogate Fowler will not deprive the Philharmonic Society of the Pulitzer bequest, but will delay its payment until the executors have accepted the responsibility indicated by the court, and which they tried to place on the Surrogate.

ROCKEFELLER GOES SOUTH

Follows Custom of Making Winter Visit to Augusta, Ga.

John D. Rockefeller, accompanied by Captain and Mrs. L. T. Schofield and Dr. H. H. Biggar, his physician, left here for the South yesterday.

There were rumors that he was on his way to see William Rockefeller, who was examined by the Phipps committee at Jekyll Island a short time ago, but John D. Rockefeller's secretary said at Tarrytown last night that Mr. Rockefeller was going to Augusta, Ga., as was his custom every winter.

YEAR FOR NEVADA DIVORCE

Legislature Passes Bill Doubling Time to Obtain Decree.

Carson City, Nev., Feb. 17.—The divorce bill, requiring a residence of a year instead of six months, passed the Senate without amendment to-day.

The bill, if signed by the Governor, will go into effect on January 1, 1911.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 1. The measure was passed by the House last week. It is said that the Governor will sign the bill, as it is similar to one he advocated in a message to the Legislature.

During the last two years 1281 suits for divorce have been filed in Reno, a city of 12,000. There are probably 60 divorce seekers in the city.

Useful Household Tips

This department will pay for household tips if found available for its purpose. Address: Household Tips Department, New York Tribune, No. 154 Nassau Street.

TO PROTECT A POLISHED TABLE.—To keep the polished table from becoming marred while being used for card playing make a cover of felt or linen and run an elastic into the edge of it so that it can be easily adjusted. M. H. Meriden, Conn.

TO DARN A TABLECLOTH.—If one saves the ravelings when having a hem on a new cloth they will be found invaluable in darning an old cloth. They are better than the crocheted cotton which is often used. M. A. B. Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO CLEAN CARPETS.—An excellent mixture to clean a carpet is made by putting into a pail a small quantity of soft soap and two or three teaspoonfuls of ammonia; pour in enough hot water to make a good lather, stirring with a stick. When the soap has dissolved, fill

Daily Bill of Fare.

WEDNESDAY. BREAKFAST.—Sweet oranges, calf's liver and bacon, cornmeal muffins, coffee. LUNCHEON.—Spilt pea broth with croutons, sugared cookies flavored with lemon, ginger pears, tea.

DINNER.—Consomme, boiled cod with Hollandaise sauce, mashed potatoes, lettuce, baked apple dumplings, coffee.

Seen in the Shops

The names of shops where articles mentioned on this page were seen can be obtained by sending a stamped and addressed envelope to "Seen in the Shops," New York Tribune, 70 Nassau Street. The date of publication should be given.

The new printed silks are weird and wonderful and present many interesting new color combinations. Bright colors, which were once told ought never be worn together, are so arranged in these new designs as to seem really charming. This silk is ideal for trimming simple spring and outing hats. It is 22 inches wide and costs \$1.50 a yard.

Egyptian scarfs for evening wear have been reduced in one shop to \$2.50 each for as long as the supply lasts. They are of white net, with designs in metal hammered in.

Dutch collars of heavy linen, hand-embroidered in simple designs, in the popular Bulgarian colors are 75 cents each.

Other low collars of white linen embroidered in white dots and finished with a double frilled hemstitched jabot are 60 cents each.

English printed bedspreads in various designs, all attractive and suitable, especially for the summer cottage, may be bought at prices ranging up to \$1.45 each.

White dimity bedspreads in various weights and designs are \$1.25 and \$1.40 each.

The little bouquets of artificial flowers which are so popular this season for wear on coats and furs have brought in their train other little artificial bouquets suitable for wear on the corsage of a gown.

They are made of satin ribbon and are stuffed and scented with sachet powder of the odor of the flower simulated. These bouquets are only two tiny roses or they may be large bunches of roses or violets. They cost anywhere from 75 cents each to \$2.75.

Bookmarks of soft dull brown wood with carved ends are \$1.45 each. They are of the familiar variety which may be extended by sliding on the ends.

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