

MRS. WAGNER, BACK, BEGINS NEW FIGHT

Reinstated, She Refuses to Accept Granted Leave of Absence.

SAYS SHE'LL REPORT FOR DUTY AT ONCE

School Board Also Revokes Suspensions Against Sixteen Other Teacher-Mothers.

By HENRIETTA RODMAN. The Board of Education dealt yesterday with the cases of seventeen teacher-mothers who had been suspended for neglect of duty during absence for childbirth.

John Martin then moved that the board rescind its refusal of leave to Mrs. Wagner and grant her leave of absence till September, 1915. Dr. Maxwell called attention to the fact that the board had that reinstated Mrs. Wagner. Dr. Wile quoted a letter from Mrs. Wagner saying that she does not now want leave of absence, and is ready to return to school.

When Mr. Levy's vote was recorded against Mrs. Wagner he stated that he was in favor of the teacher-mothers, but was opposed to permitting a woman to return to school two months after her child was born.

"I appealed three times for leave of absence," she said. "Two of my applications were denied and one was ignored. I was finally suspended."

"Now the board has been notified that I do not want leave of absence. It reinstates me and grants the leave. I shall accept the reinstatement and report for duty at once, as I did November 16. I am ready to do my work in school, and I shall do it, unless the board prevents me."

As the meeting yesterday was the first in Mr. Churchill's new term in office, he made a half-hour address, in which he outlined work before the board as follows:

"We must," he said, "investigate and study the powers, policies and duties of this board as part of a general study of the necessary changes which should be made in the charter; effect further and more sweeping economies in the Department of Education; check up on the experiments we have made in industrial education; make further experiments and extend trade schooling; encourage further modifications of the courses of study to the end that they may be made simpler and more practical, and utilize still further the experience and judgment of principals and teachers in the solution of important school problems."

"We must provide for improving the teaching and supervising staff by strengthening the merit system; secure equitable revision of the salary schedules for clerks and teachers, and estab-

lish a sound pension system; reorganize and make more efficient our recreational facilities; adopt a definite programme for the construction of new buildings and the replacement of old, and provide for even larger use of the present plant; continue and broaden co-operation with the city officials and department heads, in order that the maximum use may be had of the various agencies in the school system."

That is an excellent summary of the work to be done by the Board of Education during the coming year. But I can't believe that even Mr. Churchill thinks that the present board will be able to do it effectively. The members are sincere, earnest, kindly folk. Some of them are intelligent and a few are charming. But they manage the tremendous affairs of the public schools. They ought not to be held responsible for the welfare of more than half a million. If you doubt this attend any meeting of the board.

It is perfectly obvious that the majority of the members do not understand the present conditions of the school, have no definite conception of what they ought to be and are quite unfamiliar with ordinary methods of social research and progress. For example, Mr. Churchill urged the members to prepare to solve the problems of industrial education by visiting two or three schools.

"Poor Mr. Churchill," I thought, "trying to teach a subject he doesn't know to a class of forty-six in four hours a month!"

I am writing to Senator Cromwell today to urge the passage of the bill establishing a small board. If you are not writing I think it must be because you have not attended a meeting of the Board of Education.

Less than 5 per cent of the high school girls graduating in New York City this month care to become nurses, according to a statement made last night by Miss E. Soderstrom before the New York City League for Nursing Education.

Miss Soderstrom is just completing a preliminary study of sixteen high schools of the city, carried on under the direction of the New York City League for Nursing Education, with a view to giving the girl graduates of these institutions a fair understanding of the opportunities and advantages of the nursing profession.

Out of the 1,253 questionnaires distributed Miss Soderstrom has received 563 replies, of which twenty-six answered "Yes" and 539 answered "No." That nationality was not a consideration in the negative answers was evidenced by the fact that 564 of the girls were born in this country and only thirty-five were foreign born.

"It would seem from these answers," says Miss Soderstrom, "that the average high school girl has a very distorted notion of the real dignity and worth of the nursing profession. They are inclined to exaggerate either the romantic, popular, short story features on the one hand, or the horrors of hard work, bloody operations and drudgery on the other. Neither of these views is a true one. We are planning to urge upon the vocational leaders in our high schools the desirability of urging young women to become nurses."

The Board of Education indorsed yesterday the amendment to the election law which is now before the State Legislature at Albany providing for the designation of school houses as registration and polling places.

By using the public schools for voting purposes, the People's Institute estimates that \$125,000 would be saved to the city at each election.

The City of Chicago used seventy of its school houses for voting last spring, and in Boston, Worcester, Mass., Grand Rapids, Mich., Madison, Wis., Milwaukee and Los Angeles 459 more school houses were used.

JURY IN EIGHT MINUTES FINDS HARTMAN GUILTY



RICHARD J. HARTMAN (AT RIGHT) AND HIS ATTORNEY HARFORD, OF MARSHALL, LISTENING TO THE READING OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFERS IN COURT. SKETCHED BY JOSEPH.

Ex-Head of Tyson & Co., Convicted of Hypocrite Stock of Mrs. Mackenzie, Goes to Tombs to Await Sentence—Son and Daughter in Court.

Richard J. Hartman, former president of Tyson & Co., was convicted of grand larceny in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Justice Weeks finished his charge to the jury at 5:50, and it took just eight minutes for the jurors to decide that Hartman was guilty.

Hartman did not flinch when he heard the verdict. His son and daughter were in the courtroom when the jury returned, but Mrs. Hartman, who had been an attentive spectator all day, was not present. Mrs. Charlotte L. Mackenzie, whose fortune Hartman had dissipated, was also absent. Hartman was remanded to the Tombs for a week before sentence will be imposed.

Arthur Hartman had finished his testimony on Tuesday. Harford Marshall, his attorney, urged him to change his plea to guilty, but Hartman insisted on fighting the case to a finish, and lost his chance to receive a lighter sentence than will now be given him. When the trial was resumed yesterday morning, in spite of Marshall's pleas with his client, Hartman again took the stand in his own defence.

Assistant District Attorney Weller continued to read into the evidence samples of the hundreds of letters which Hartman had written to Mrs. Mackenzie. The letters were a strange mixture of lavish endearments and financial discussions, and contained either requests for more of Mrs. Mackenzie's stock, or assurances that the shares which had already disappeared were still safe.

More Letters Received. Letters from Mrs. Mackenzie were also introduced. They showed the great strain to which her financial losses had subjected her, although she trusted Hartman absolutely and believed his allegations that her attorney, William S. McGuire, was to blame for everything. When McGuire was on the stand he testified that he had handled Mrs. Mackenzie's stocks, but always at Hartman's direction.

Hartman admitted that he was unable to help Mrs. Mackenzie when she appealed to him for aid, because he had already hypothecated her stocks. The next witness was Derby Crandall, a member of the defunct firm of V. Schack & Co., stock brokers, who at the time of their failure had one hundred shares of Mrs. Mackenzie's stocks, but always at Hartman's direction.

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After coming all the way from Canada to testify for Hartman, Derby Crandall came very near not being a witness, because of a little matter of \$600 in alimony that he owes his wife, Mrs. Marie A. Crandall.

For more than a year the wife, who obtained a separation from Crandall, has been trying to have him compelled to pay up. A few days ago, apparently knowing that Crandall would come here to testify for Hartman, she obtained an order of arrest for contempt of court. Deputy Sheriff Burke and Zeltner found the former stock broker yesterday in the corridor of the Criminal Courts Building. Learning that he was under arrest, she was a witness merely "invited" Crandall to go with them to the Sheriff's office. There he explained the situation to Sheriff Griffenhagen, who decided that since Crandall was under subpoena he could not be held.

Mrs. Crandall accompanied the deputy sheriffs to the Criminal Courts Building to identify her husband. When she saw him, she said, "You could have avoided all this if you did what was right."

MEXICANS SHOOT ALLEGED AMERICAN FISHERMAN KILLED WHILE CROSSING THE RIO GRANDE IN SMALL BOAT.

BRYAN APPOINTS ANOTHER AGENT

Duval West Instructed to Investigate and Report on Conditions in Mexico.

Brownsville, Texas, Feb. 10.—Jesus Saldana, a fisherman, was shot and killed by Mexican officers while he was crossing the Rio Grande in a small boat from the American side, near here to-day. Saldana is said to have been a refugee from Mexico. He was born and reared in Texas, according to persons who claim to have known him. They said he had lived in Matamoras a short time, but returned to Texas two years ago. It was not believed he had lost his American citizenship.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Duval West, a San Antonio lawyer, was a caller at the State Department to-day, where, after a long conference with the Secretary of State, it was announced that Mr. West had been appointed a confidential agent of the department and instructed to proceed at once to Mexico as an observer of conditions and to report thereon.

The department was silent as to the specific instructions to Mr. West. It was said he would pursue the same course as that taken by Paul Fuller, who went to Mexico last autumn on a similar mission. Where his headquarters will be was not divulged.

The length of time the department's envoy will spend in Mexico has not been determined, nor has any announcement been made as to whether he will see Carranza or Villa first. Eventually he will go to Mexico City to co-operate with the Brazilian Minister, who is caring for American interests, and Consul John R. Silliman.

It is understood that while Mr. West will point out the growing necessity for a permanent settlement of affairs in Mexico, he does not take any plan or suggestions from the United States. He has lived several years in Mexico and is said to be familiar with the situation in the southern republic.

Mr. West left to-night for his home in San Antonio, Tex., from which point he probably will go to Vera Cruz to talk with General Carranza.

The general economic situation in Mexico City was outlined in a dispatch filed on February 8 and received at the State Department to-day. There is still a shortage of bread, and bread lines have been formed for the poorer people. Some of the clubs are forced to co-operate with the Brazilian Minister. The American Club served bread to the needy. Nevertheless on Sunday there was a well attended bull fight in the Plaza Toro, at which the receipts amounted to 25,000 pesos.

Further reports of the defeat of the Carranza forces at Monterey were received, with the information that about 1,000 wounded troops had been put on trains and sent to the border.

Work on the fortification around Tampico "is proceeding energetically," according to a department telegram, in expectation of an attack by Villa forces. The gunboats Zaragoza and Libertad have arrived with additional Carranza troops from Vera Cruz.

Enrique C. Llorente, Washington representative of General Villa, received a telegram from the latter saying he had captured a station just in front of Guadalajara and expected to retake the city from the Carranza forces within another day or two. As soon as this city is taken Villa intends to concentrate on Tampico, planning not to move on Mexico City until the north is completely under his control.

It is reported that the Mexican Telephone Company was taken over by the local authorities in Mexico City last Saturday, and the management given to striking employees of the company.

WHITE MAN HANGED BY KENTUCKY MOB

Jailer at Mayfield Gives Up Without a Fight Prisoner Accused of Murder.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 10.—A mob of fifty men walked quietly to the county jail in Mayfield, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, early to-day, called the jailer to the door, and demanded that Thomas Tinker, accused of murdering Deputy Sheriff Richard Tart, be turned over to them. The jailer recognized the futility of opposing so many men, and so he made no trouble while Tinker was taken out.

The mob dragged Tinker to a tree in the courthouse yard, in the centre of the town, strung him to a limb, and fired volley after volley of pistol bullets into his body.

No move had been made to arrest any of the lynchers, and Governor McCreary has not been asked to offer a reward. Tinker is the first white man to be lynched in Kentucky in years, and one of the very few ever punished by a mob in this state for murder. When he was taken from his cell, and again under the tree, he was given a chance to talk, but did not plead for his life. Mayfield persons were in the streets, but no attempt was made to interfere with the mob.

Tinker, who had been in the penitentiary several times, was charged with robbing a store in Mayfield. Deputy Sheriff Tart and Stagg were sent after him and found him at work in a cornfield. Tinker shot Tart, and exchanged shots with Stagg, to whom he surrendered.

Japan Society's New Officers. Lindsay Russell was elected president of the Japan Society at the annual meeting yesterday afternoon, at 165 Broadway. August Belmont was elected vice-president; Eugene C. Worden, treasurer, and Henry Clews, William Worth Duane, Howard Mansfield, K. Seko, Alexander Tison, D. J. R. Ushikubo and Dr. T. Iyemaga members of the executive committee. The secretary's report showed that the society has now 929 members, 876 of whom are Americans and fifty-three Japanese.

Mother Will's Pomeroy \$1,000. Boston, Feb. 10.—Jesse Pomeroy, the famous life prisoner at State's prison, is named for \$1,000 in the will of his mother.

WILSON PROSPERITY IN SIX CENT BREAD

Continued from page 1

senting 75 per cent of the rye bread bakers of the East Side, declared that any of the small bakers who tried to keep to the old price would have to go out of business. It was pointed out that rye flour had risen from \$3 a barrel to \$7.50 during the last few months. The price of the seven-cent rye loaf, the standard of the East Side, was raised generally to eight cents yesterday, he said.

Representatives of James Butler, who has a string of 200 grocery stores and bakeries throughout the city; of the Greenhut Company and Bloomingdale Brothers announced that they would continue to sell bread at five cents a loaf.

George W. Perkins, of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, declared that the public should not be deceived in these announcements. He said they should not be given to the public as if these firms would sell bread at the old price and not make a profit on some other commodity they sold.

"It is all very well for some of these bakers to say they will sell bread at 5 cents," said Mr. Perkins, "but we should not misrepresent the real situation. Either a real situation exists or some of these men are planning to make fortunes at the expense of the public. I believe that the bakers who say it can't be done should have their day in court, and then it will be shown that 5-cent bread is an impossibility under the circumstances. The war and the unprecedented demand for wheat bread are the causes of raising the price of

study actual conditions, with a view of arousing public sentiment which might lead to a federal investigation, or the placing of an embargo on wheat or exportations, and also make a study of substitute foods, the Mayor said.

William Muschenheim, manager of the Hotel Astor, and other hotel men present at the conference sided with the bakers who were raising the price. Mr. Muschenheim said that he had mentioned cornmeal bread and oatmeal cakes. He declared that he attended a dinner recently where oatmeal cakes "traced out" were served and found to be very palatable. The diners had the money to buy bread had they wanted it, he added.

William Steinmetz, president of the Retail Master Bakers' Association, said that a considerable number of the members of the association would continue to sell bread at the old price, but many of these bakers maintained lunch rooms would help them in keeping bread at the old price for a while, he said.

Mayor Mitchell explained that he had called the conference to consider two questions: First, would it be possible to secure an agreement from a number of interests in the city, each speaking for themselves, the price should be maintained at five cents, with a view to setting an example? And, secondly, whether the creation of a committee of personnel such as those present would be helpful in devising means of preventing the rise in price.

It was finally decided that the matter should be turned over to the Committee on Food Supply, which would act in conjunction with a committee appointed by the Mayor from those present. They would investigate and

full-weight loaf of bread could be made which was both palatable and nutritious and in some ways preferable to all wheat bread. The mixture composed as much as one-third corn flour and the loaf will sell at 5 cents.

The advance to the 6-cent loaf was pretty general throughout the city yesterday. The proportion of bakers who did not raise the price was small in comparison.

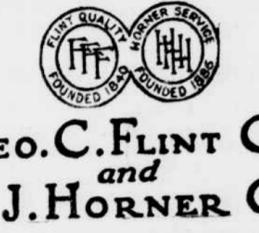
B. H. SMITH EXTRADITED

Must Stand Trial Here for Taking Newcomb Bonds.

London, Feb. 10.—The magistrate at the Bow Street police court to-day ordered the extradition of Benjamin H. Smith, of Rochester, on the charge of grand larceny preferred by the New York police authorities.

Smith, who is a Canadian by birth, was arrested at the General Postoffice in London on January 8. He was indicted by the grand jury of Monroe County, N. Y., in December for having withheld bonds valued at \$50,000 belonging to the estate of the late Harriet F. Newcomb, whose confidential agent he had been.

The woman died in Rochester in September, 1913, leaving an estate of approximately only a few hundred dollars. Discovery proceedings were brought, and as a result suit was begun to recover \$50,000 of specified bonds which Smith was accused of having in his possession. Smith disappeared, and later wrote to friends that he intended to enlist in the Canadian contingent to fight in Europe.



GEO. C. FLINT & CO. and R. J. HORNER CO.

"MASTERPIECES" IN ENAMELED SUITES.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the charm of the soft Gray, Cream and Ivory Enamels employed so effectively in two-tone effects on many of our New Summer Styles.

There is in the simple elegance of these pieces a sort of exquisite daintiness combined with dignity, that makes an instant appeal to persons of refined tastes.

Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics, both Imported and Domestic Weaves, of exclusive character and exceedingly moderate in price.

REDUCTIONS of 10% to 50% on discontinued designs continue throughout February.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc 20-26 West 36th St. New York

KAFFEE HAG

Caffeine-free COFFEE NOT A SUBSTITUTE

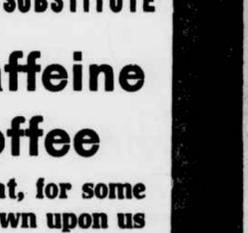
The Danger of Caffeine in Ordinary Coffee

Woods Hutchinson points out that, for some curious reason, the habit has grown upon us of taking a large part of our daily six glasses of water in the form of mixtures known as beverages.

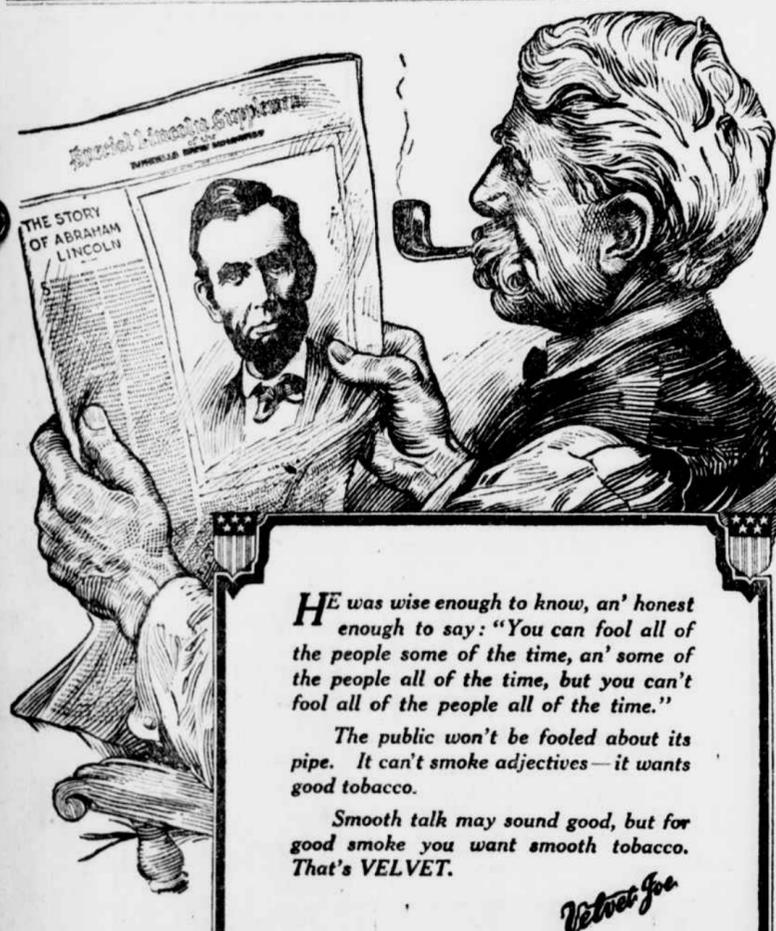
Breakfast beverage inebriates are multiplying faster than our native population, and this condition is becoming a real menace.

Since the feeling of well-being and comfort produced by coffee after a full meal is explained by the local action of the volatile oil in the stomach, why not get the same effects by drinking Kaffee HAG and avoid the dangers of the subtle drug caffeine which will, sooner or later, react on heart, stomach and nerves?

Wouldn't it be better to begin today to drink Kaffee HAG? In the bean only, 25c a package All dealers Kaffee Hag Corporation 225 Fifth Avenue, New York



PERFECT COFFEE KAFFEE HAG 95% OF THE CAFFEINE REMOVED



HE was wise enough to know, an' honest enough to say: "You can fool all of the people some of the time, an' some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

The public won't be fooled about its pipe. It can't smoke adjectives—it wants good tobacco.

Smooth talk may sound good, but for good smoke you want smooth tobacco. That's VELVET.

Cool, slow burning VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is an improvement even on Nature's pipe "masterpiece," Burley de Luxe.

For two years' careful curing gives VELVET an aged-in-the-wood mellowness that lends a "seasoned" taste to even a "young" pipe and adds a surpassing "richness" to an old one.

10c Tins 5c Metal-lined Bags One Pound Glass Humidor