DR. NEARING OUT FOR GOOD; UNFIT, INSIST TRUSTEES

His Way of Stating Views in Public Offensive, Board's Final Word.

HUXLEY MOTTO TAKEN AS GUIDE

Intent to Stifle Free Speech Denied in Resolution Adopted at Secret Meeting.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Dr. Scott Nearing will not be taken back by the University of Pennsylvania; there is no intention by the board of trustees to suppress free speech; the reason for Dr. Nearing's dismissal is that his particular way of stating in public his radical views makes him unfit for further service at the university.

These are the chief points of a statement issued to-night by the trustees, following a meeting at which the Nearing controversy was considered.

According to individual members of the board, this declaration closes the incident as far as they are concerned. The resolution setting forth the attitude of the board was introduced by Effingham Buckley Morris and was unanimously adopted. Just before this resolution went through the trustees approved a shorter resolution introduced by Wharton Barker, the pro-Nearing member of the board, enunciating the principle of academic freedom of speech in a quotation from Huxley.

Wharton Barker Pleased.

As far as could be learned, no direct issue was made as to whether Professor Nearing should be reinstated. Mr. Barker was apparently satisfied with the adoption of his resolution, as he came away from the meeting in a jovial mood. The statement of the board says:

"Because of the decision of the board at its last meeting not to renew Dr. Scott Nearing's contract of employment as an assistant professor in the Wharton School—which expired by its terms at the end of the academic year—an assumption has been made and circulated that this action indicated a policy to restrict or to prevent free academic discussion. This belief is unwarranted. Indeed, nothing could be further from the truth.

"The trustees have not only always recognized fully the right of members of the teaching staff to hold and to give proper expression to individual views upon all questions, but there is not now and never will be the slightest wish on the part of the board or of a single one of the trustees to restrict the broadest latitude of opinions, research and discussion.

"When individual opinions of members of the teaching staff are expressed in a proper manner, upon proper occasions, and with proper respect to the dignity of their relationship to the university and their consequent responsibility to the institution, such opinions and utterances are welcomed as indicative of progressive growth, no matter how divergent they may be from current or general beliefs.

"In order to discharge the duty laid upon the board by the charter the trustees are required to observe and determine the qualifications of prospective teachers before appointing them as professors. The usual routine is an engagement as an instructor, an advance to an assistant professorship, followed, if justified, by appointment as professor.

"Dr. Nearing followed this usual course. He was found to have an attractive personality and many good qualities as a teacher. During the entire period of the few years in which he was connected with the university, however, his efforts, although doubtless perfectly sincere, were so constantly and continuously misunderstood by the public and by many parents of students that, much to the regret of the trustees, they felt unable to give him the promotion to a professorship which he would otherwise have obtained.

"The termination of his temporary engagement was therefore absolutely in the line of the duty laid upon the trustees by the charter and in justice to Dr. Nearing himself, who was thus free to employ his talents in fields not circumscribed by either requests or promises to avoid strife and turmoil, which are neither necessary nor desirable accompaniments of the objects for which young men are sent to college by their parents.

Board's Right "Inherent."

"When an individual teacher's methods, language and temperament provoke continued and widespread criticism alike from parents of students and from the general public, who know him only by his public utterances, the freedom of choice in selection of some other person is a right equally as inherent in the board of trustees legally charged with its exercise by the charter as is the right of freedom of opinion and thought and teaching in the faculties. And this duty must be exercised for the good of the university as a whole."

The meeting was one of the most unusual ever held by the board. Every precaution was taken to insure secrecy. Professor Walter Taggart was stationed at the door of the trophy room in Houston Hall to see that no one not authorized to enter got in.

To the janitor of the building, John Burniss, fell the job of examining the meeting room to see that there was no dictaphone connected with it. A rumor that a dictaphone had been installed there had gone about, but John reported that it was without basis.

Dr. Nearing refused to comment on the action of the trustees. Harrison S. Morris, executor of the Wharton estate, who has been one of the most active agitators in Dr. Nearing's behalf, said he looked upon the trustees' action as a partial victory for the free speech forces.

JEAN HENRI FABRE, SCIENTIST, DEAD

French Entomologist Was Reckoned by Darwin One of the World's Greatest Men.

Orange, France, Oct. 11.—Jean Henri Fabre, the entomologist, is dead. He was born in France in 1823.

Henri Fabre remained almost unknown to the world until he was over eighty years old, when suddenly he became recognized as one of the greatest scientists of the times. He spent his life exploring the insect world.

Fabre's life was one of poverty, sacrifice, struggle and perseverance. He was born of humble parents at Saint Leons, France, in 1823. His youth was a constant struggle for education.

His first adventure into nature's secrets began at his fifth year, when he sought to learn how the cricket produced its chirping sound. His interest in insects never flagged, although he started his career as teacher of mathematics in a school at Ajaccio. It was there he met the celebrated botanist, Moquin-Tandon, who gave him this advice:

"Leave your mathematics and get to the beast."

He followed the advice, but directed his attention to insects, and after years of study he wrote the "Life of the Spider" and other books on insects, some in as entrancing a vein as a novel.

Though Fabre veritably loved his insects, he realized and deplored their deeds of lust, cruelty and murder.

Darwin, Mistral, Maeterlinck, all masters in their sciences, were his friends. Maeterlinck, in speaking of Fabre, declared him to be "one of the most profound scholars, the purest writer and one of the finest poets of the century just past." Darwin reckoned him among the greatest of the world's chosen men. For years Fabre held the title of "The Insects' Homer," bestowed on him by Victor Hugo, another stanch friend.

Although poverty and care had dogged Fabre's life, the last years of it were provided for by a pension from the French government. It was Frederic Mistral, the great French poet, who urged this relief to the man "whom France owes every assistance from every point of view." Before his death a monument had been erected in his honor in Avignon.

Fabre was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and held many scientific degrees. His "Souvenirs Entomologiques" passed through ten editions and was crowned by the French Academy.

Auto Bandits Blow Open Safe.

Automobile bandits early last evening held up Henry Kronke, night watchman at the Empire Dairy Company's plant, Fourth Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and blew the safe open, but were scared away without any of the $4,000 to $5,000 it contained.

VASSAR JUBILEE FUND $696,000

Year Will Complete $1,000,000 Sought, President MacCracken Says.

UNDERGRAD PAGEANT HAS MANY THRILLS

Heroines of History, Ancient and Modern, Live Again in New Open Air Theatre.

By EMMA BUGBEE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Vassar College jubilee endowment fund has reached $696,000. President Henry Noble MacCracken announced at a meeting of the associate alumnæ this afternoon that the "administration came down to the alumnæ" with $475,000 and that the gifts of the alumnæ amounted to $221,000.

There was great rejoicing at this news, for the fund was started only last June, and Vassar has just begun to save money. The fund of $1,000,000 will be completed within a year, but "no spectacular or nerve-racking methods" will be used, Dr. MacCracken said.

Fifty thousand dollars, the gift of two sisters—Mrs. Blanche Ferry Hooker, '94, and Mrs. Queen Ferry Coonley, '96—is to be used for the erection of Alumnæ Hall on Rock Lot.

Intellectual Triumphs Lead.

The graduates spent barely half an hour in consideration of their financial triumphs.

Then the old trees rubbed their eyes and shook themselves excitedly, for they thought the girls of those old days had come back again as out of the front door of Main tripped a slim little figure in a billowing hoopskirt of peacock blue, topped by a red shawl and tiny green parasol. It was Mrs. Thomas S. McGraw, carrying the flag of Vassar's first class, 1867. She divided the honor of leading Vassar's long line with Miss Helen Douglas Woodward, who wore an antique black silk gown and a veil of black lace hanging over her waterfall of snowy curls.

Mrs. William M. Bishop, the third member of Vassar's first class, marched with them, followed by Mrs. A. M. Baker, who wore a gorgeous shawl and the first Vassar pin. It was a pennant of rose and gray enamel, made in 1876.

Plea for Child Study.

At the alumnæ commemoration exercises in the morning Miss Julia Lathrop, '80, of the Federal Children's Bureau, sounded the call to the "highest education of woman." This she defined as independent research into the life and interest of the family.

"The highest education gave us culture for the individual," she said. "We must now take the next step and upon the basis of individual culture develop the science of race culture. Do you realize that there are 13,000,000 mothers in this country and only about a half dozen scientific studies of the development of child life based on mothers' own observations? The law and the church have failed to cope with the divorce problem—perhaps college women could solve it."

Stories of early days at Vassar were mingled with tributes to Maria Mitchell and other famous professors in an address by Miss Mary Augusta Jordan.

The great event of the day was the "Pageant of Athena." This was given in the afternoon in the beautiful new oper air theatre.

Anne Thorpe, '17, granddaughter of Henry W. Longfellow, was Athena. Sappho, with her maidens dancing barefooted over the grass, came first in the list of learned women. At her command the dancers stopped to listen to the song of Atthis (who was Margaret Wilson, '17, and sang real Greek to a gilded lyre). Sappho was Dorothy Cumpson, '17, and her maidens were Vassar's most beautiful.

"Votes for Women."

Then the picture changed to the Roman forum, and "Votes for Women" giggled through the audience as Hortensia (Eleanor Goss, '16) forced her way through the Roman mob to plead the cause of women, declaring they would rather die than pay an unjust tax.

Abbess Hilda, of the seventh century, followed by thirty black robed nuns, came slowly across the stage. To her because of her wisdom, King Oswy of Northumbria intrusted his daughter to be educated. Little Marjorie MacCracken, the five-year-old daughter of Vassar's new president, took the part of the young princess, to the great delight of the college girls. Dorothy Kopenhaver was the abbess.

Marie De France, who had a gift of comedy speech, came in the next act to tell one of her lays before the court of Henry II of England. The leading part was taken by Vincent Millay, while the King and Queen were Dorothy Coleman and Ruth Plain.

There was a golden fête next in the court of Isabella of Mantua, where lords and ladies in gold brocade sat on marble benches to enjoy the dancing and jesting of clowns in red and black. Anne Swan made a hit with her handsprings.

Lady Jane Gray, her nose buried in a big volume of her beloved Plato, was the next heroine. Margaret Brate was the bookworm Lady Jane.

Vassar in Pageant.

Vassar graduates shivered, but chose rheumatism before missing the climax. Here vassar came into her own, for the heroine, Elena Lucrezia Cornaro, the first woman to get a degree from a man made university, was the emblem of Vassar herself. She wore a heavy satin robe of rose and gray, the Vassar colors. Her costume was the admiration of all beholders, surrounded by purple velvets and crimson satins of the men of the University of Padua. Here it should be recorded that the pageant costumes cost thousands of dollars and will be a souvenir of this celebration treasured forever in the green room of Phila-Lethias, the Vassar dramatic association.

After Elena (Elizabeth Keller, '16) had expounded the theories of Aristotle to the satisfaction of the "profs" and the consternation of mere men students of Padua, there was a review of the whole pageant. Athena looked upon her work and smiled. The men students of Padua burst into song, which was echoed from the hill behind the theatre, where twentieth century Vassar waved a greeting to Elena. In a long line, 1,000 strong, they wound down the field and across the stage, their white skirts and bright sweaters putting the final touch to Athena's web of many colors.

The pageant was the work of undergraduates under the direction of Miss Hazel MacKaye. Katherine Jeffries was chairman of the committee, and for her labors is to receive a gold medal.

In the evening the alumnæ play, "Vassar Milestones," showing typical scenes of the college history, was presented. Mrs. Frances Davis took the part of Matthew Vassar, and in the caste was Miss Stanley Brown, '15 a granddaughter of President Garfield.

Miss Lathrop and Commissioner Katharine B. Davis left the festivities to address a suffrage meeting in the village.

To-morrow Inez Milholland Boissevain, '09; Lucy Burns, '02; Crystal Eastman Benedict, '03, and Elsie Hill, '06, will hold another meeting for the Congressional Union. The morning will be devoted to addresses by President Emeritus Taylor, Emily James Putnam and Lillian D. Wald.

ILLINOIS "WETS" ATTACK SUFFRAGE

Start New Move Against Law Permitting Women to Vote on Local Option.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Constitutionality of the women suffrage act, which has put life into "dry" campaigns, is under attack again. The latest move is considered a sequel to Mayor Thompson's Sunday closing order. The Illinois Supreme Court in session at Springfield is to be asked to reopen the issue and hear arguments against the validity of the act, which grants women the right to vote on local option questions, and for mayors and other officers created by statute.

This case is known as Dean Franklin, appellant, vs. Josie Westfall and Albert B. Fuhr. Franklin was the Progressive party candidate for judge of the City Court of Macomb, and was defeated by women's votes. Mr. Westfall, the Republican nominee, won. The male vote alone would have given the election to Franklin. The Democratic nominee was Mr. Fuhr, mentioned as one of the appellees.

Messrs. Mayer, Austrian and Alschuler argue that in the case decided, in which the Supreme Court held the suffrage act valid, the higher court did not pass on its constitutionality, merely standing on decisions given in other cases in which it was held that the Legislature had a right to confer the right of suffrage relative to offices created by the Legislature.

WOMAN'S AUTO HITS EMPTY PURSE RESCUER

Two Sunday Victims Die—Car Crashes Off Viaduct.

Bartholomew Maloney, motorman of a Kingsbridge car travelling up Broadway, near 207th Street last night, detected a pocketbook in the roadway. He stopped the car, and as he picked up the purse an automobile struck him, knocking him down and inflicting lacerations of the scalp. The automobile, which contained two women, one of whom was at the wheel, sped away. Ten green trading stamps, a ticket to the Electrical Exposition and three hairpins were found in the pocketbook.

While hundreds were returning home at 7:30 o'clock last night over the Vernon Avenue viaduct, the main thoroughfare between Long Island City and Brooklyn, the steering gear of a three-ton auto truck, owned by the Manhattan Dye Works, of 252 Green Street, Brooklyn, broke. The heavy machine ran wild for fifty yards and crashed through the railing, falling to the stone pavement thirty-five feet below.

The driver, Philip Schlesinger, of 1067 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, and his helper, William Kaffah, fifteen years old, of 309 Oakland Street, jumped just as the machine plunged over the walk. They were picked up unconscious and taken to St. John's Hospital.

Edward Stewart, twenty-three, of 31 West Forty-seventh Street, who was injured Saturday morning when his racing machine hit a milk wagon at 111th Street and Fifth Avenue, died in Harlem Hospital yesterday.

George Bedell, of Valley Stream, L. I., died yesterday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, from injuries received Sunday evening when he was hit by an automobile on Broadway, Hewlett.

Leopold Firstenberg, forty-seven, of 731 East 147th Street, was seriously injured by an auto truck operated by Benjamin Pollack, of 443 East Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday as he was crossing 149th Street and Jackson Avenue, The Bronx. He was taken to Lebanon Hospital suffering from fracture of the skull, fracture of the spine and internal injuries.

Nathan Ebb, fifty-six, a salesman, of 205 Eldridge Street, was struck by a machine at Lenox Avenue and 142d Street yesterday. The car was owned by William E. Kline, of Tappan, Rockland County, N. Y., and operated by his wife. Mrs. Kline picked up Ebb and took him to the Harlem Hospital.

Emil Kunz, chauffeur of William Ziegler, son of the late baking powder king, was fined $25 in the West Farms Court yesterday for speeding Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler were in the car at the time.

CANAL VISITORS SAVE TAX

Americans Regarded as Citizens Returning from Abroad.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 11.—Americans visiting the Panama Canal hereafter will be entitled to the $100 exemption from duty allowed by the tariff to residents of the United States returning from abroad. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo overruled to-day a recent customs order denying this privilege to purchases made in Panama.

The Secretary held that Americans on such voyages by way of the canal are residents of the United States returning from abroad within the meaning of the tariff act.

FIRE ESCAPE HIS GALLOWS

Despondent Tailor Hangs Himself Outside Apartment Window.

Oscar Selikowitz, a tailor, hanged himself from the fire escape in the rear of his apartment on the third floor of 116 East 119th Street last night. He tied a piece of clothes line about his neck and, after fastening the other end to the fire escape, jumped off.

Mrs. Mary Sperry, who lives on the floor below, went to her fire escape to take in some clothes from the line and saw Selikowitz's feet dangling just above her head.

Sphinx Diners to Hear Hedges.

Job E. Hedges, Irving Bacheller, the author, and Ingalls Kimball, president of the Cheltenham Advertising Agency, will be the speakers at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, when the Sphinx Club will hold its first dinner of the fall season. The meeting will be the first at which Preston P. Lynn, the club's new president, will preside.

EXPERT ANSWERS GARY PLAN CRITIC

Randolph S. Bourne Declares System Would Meet N. Y. Problems.

CONDITIONS SAME AS IN INDIANA TOWN

Exceptions Taken to Statements of J. T. Griffin, Public School Principal.

The Tribune has received a letter in defence of the Gary plan and in reply to the views of J. T. Griffin, principal of Public School 114, printed yesterday. The writer of it, Randolph S. Bourne, is the educational expert of "The New Republic." He spent some time in a first-hand study at Gary of Mr. Wirt's plan. He writes as follows:

"To the Editor of The Tribune.

"Sir: You print this morning a criticism of the Gary plan from J. T. Griffin, principal of Public School 114, which presents a number of the current misapprehensions concerning the proposed introduction of the plan into all the public schools of this city. I want to discuss in detail these criticisms.

"First—Mr. Griffin starts rather roughly with the statement that New York schools are not sweatshops. To those who understand the "multiple use of facilities" feature of the Gary plan, by which children and teachers use a school plant in alternating groups just as we use any public facility, this statement is as sensible as to imply that Central Park is a sweatshop because it is open day and night. A school which straps children to school seats for five hours a day is much more like a sweatshop than a Gary school, which provides a varied life of work, study and play throughout the course of a seven or eight hour day.

"Second—Mr. Griffin is much in error if he thinks that because the city of Gary was rapidly built there is anything artificial about it. Gary, in fact, far from being an 'artificial' or specialized town, represents a much more harmonious distribution of classes and occupations than many of its older neighbors.

Peculiarly Applicable to New York.

"The Gary plan, in fact, is peculiarly applicable to the schools of New York City, just because it meets here exactly the same problems which it has had to meet in Gary. The situation that the New York school authorities have had to meet is one created by an abnormal growth in school population which continually outstrips the facilities which can be provided with the old methods. The attempt to educate all the children has brought out demands for a greatly extended vocational training which the traditional school organization finds neither the means nor the technique to provide. This is exactly the situation which Superintendent Wirt has had to meet in Gary.

"It is easy to see that without the Gary plan the schools of a city like Gary, whose population increased from 300 to 30,000 in seven years, would have been completely swamped. Gary, with schools run on the old plan, would have been relatively in a far worse position than New York is at present with its 132,000 children on part time. Yet through the Gary plan, and through it alone, Gary has not only provided full time instruction for all its children, but has accommodations actually far in excess of the present school population. Imagine New York City with school accommodations such that instead of 132,000 children on part time the city had 132,000 full time accommodations which were not yet used, and you get the right setting for a true comparison between New York and Gary.

Would Only Increase Units.

There is not the least doubt that the Gary plan, applied comprehensively in New York City, could produce similar results. The objection that New York is vastly larger than Gary really means very little. The Gary plan relates to a unit plant. Each New York school already has an administrative force adequate to make the change. You do not, therefore, magnify your administrative problem by reorganizing more schools. You do not increase the size of your unit. You merely increase the number of your units. What real administrative difference does it make whether you are reorganizing one school or a hundred at the same time? The programmes and details are worked out by Superintendent Wirt and his assistants, and require only the understanding and co-operation of the teachers and principals to be put into effect.

3. The Gary plan has already brought to two very badly congested schools of the city a complete full-time organization with an enriched curriculum, and at a reduction of per capita cost. This reduction of cost seems to confuse many people. Mr. Griffin, like so many of the critics of the Gary plan, confuses "economy" with "parsimony." The true meaning of "economy" is "wise management of resources." This is the very essence of the Gary plan. The city that adopts the Gary plan is suddenly put in the position of one that has become immensely more wealthy. It is getting far better schools at far less cost.

Not Like Lancastrian System.

4. Mr. Griffin digs up the bones of the old Lancastrian monotorial system. A slight acquaintance with the Gary plan would have told him that it bears no relation to this ancient scheme.

5. Mr. Griffin tries to give the impression that the Gary plan keeps half of the school outside of the building during the day. As a matter of fact, at no time are more than one-quarter of the children outside the school plant for the community activities of home, church, library, for which the Gary plan provides.

6. As for the danger of religious disputes in the schools, does Mr. Griffin really think that a school like the Gary school, which excludes religion entirely from the schools but permits children to go out to the churches for religious instruction, is likely to cause more controversy than one which retains the practice of Scripture reading, hymn singing and prayer?

7. The experience of the visitor who found academic work not to begin till 2:30 p. m. is inexplicable except on the theory that he did not arrive till noon. The truth is that in no class of the New York schools now operating on the Gary plan does the academic work begin later than 10:10 a. m., and the total daily time for academic work in these schools amounts to 210 minutes, which is equal to the average daily full time academic work for the elementary schools of the city.

8. There is nothing to substantiate the charge that the Gary plan encourages truancy. The actual attendance percentage in Public School 45 is the same as it was before the reorganization.

I should only like to have the opportunity of telling teachers of my experience. I think I would convince them that there is a reason for the enthusiasm of educational experts all over the country for the Gary school, and the public curiosity that makes the Gary school system the most visited and most discussed in the country to-day.

RANDOLPH S. BOWNE.

Education Board to Get Gary Specifications Soon

Plans for changes in schools of this city which the introduction of the Gary system will necessitate are to be presented to the Board of Education within ten days. This was the purport of a resolution adopted last night at a meeting in Controller Prendergast's office in the Municipal Building, which was attended by the committees on tax appropriation and education of the Board of Estimate and the Board of Education's special committee on vocational schools and industrial training.

John Martin, chairman of the latter body, introduced a motion to the effect that the number of school teachers should not be reduced in 1916 and that the Board of Education and the Board of Superintendents should keep control of the curriculum. He also urged that nothing determined upon should be regarded as a criticism of Dr. William L. Ettinger's school plan.

Mr. Prendergast termed this resolution impractical and introduced the following, which was accepted:

"Resolved, that the Board of Superintendents and the Superintendent of Buildings be instructed to present to the Board of Education within ten days plans for such physical changes as may be necessary in those buildings where, at the present time, there is part time, in order to accommodate those buildings to the operation of the duplicate work-study-and-play plan, with an approximate estimate of such changes."

These will be discussed at another meeting to be held in the Controller's office ten days hence.

Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, President McAneny, of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough Presidents Pounds and Matthewson represented the Board of Estimate, and President Churchill, John Green, chairman of the finance committee; George J. Gillespie, chairman of the special committee on economy; Martin Stoin chairman of the committee on bylaws; Joseph Barondess, Mary E. Dreier, John Whalen, William G. Willcox and Frederick D. Chambers attended for the Board of Education.

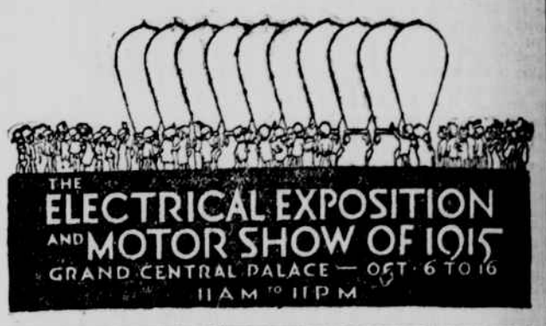
Frost Hurts Upstate Crops.

Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Frost did heavy damage last night to vegetables and other crops throughout Orange and adjoining counties.

Oh, say,
Right this way
Ladies, Right this way
Deposit your tin
And walk right in
To a vision of scintillating splendor
A sparkle of dazzling display
The glitter and gleam
Of a painter's dream,
A rainbow of color array!
There is Light for the
shadows that gather,
There is Heat for the
hearts that are chill,
There is Power that gives,
To whatever lives,
The grasp of a giant's will,
The stars, in their erstwhile brilliance,
Are jealous, far off in the skies,
While the overcome sun,
As it sees what is done,
Puts goggles of green on its eyes!

Ladies fair, then go
To see the Electrical Show!!
It beats everything in the world
But you ..... See?

W J Lampton



Tucker Agency

RUSSIAN PRINCE ARRIVES

Peter Lieven, Here on the Ancona, to Become Embassy Attaché.

Prince Peter Lieven, of Petrograd, who will become an attaché of the Russian Embassy, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Ancona, on his way to Washington. He is twenty-eight years old and speaks excellent English, an accomplishment which he said he owed to the Germans, who made him a prisoner at the outbreak of the war and kept him for a time in a detention camp with Englishmen.

Also on the Ancona came Pietro Nepoti, concert master of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, who brought with him thirty choristers for that organization. While in Milan, on September 8, he said he assisted in a benefit performance at the Teatro dal Verme for the families of Italian soldiers, the proceeds amounting to about $10,000. Caruso sang from "Pagliacci," and was the special attraction.

Miss Minnie Egenes, who will sing this season with the Metropolitan Opera Company, was also a passenger on the Ancona.

TRIBUNE HOTEL DIRECTORY

Note—The following New York City hotels are advertisers in The New York Tribune. As such they offer to their guests protection from undesirable surroundings, since satisfaction in accommodations and service is fully guaranteed. See The Tribune Graphic Section every Sunday for complete Hotel announcements.

A—Am. & Eu. B—Eu. C—Res. & Bach. D—Family. E—Women Exclusively

District No. 1, 14th to 42d St., bet. Fourth Ave. and Seventh Ave.

Hotel.	Address.	Rates.
A—Hotel Arlington,	18 West 25th St.	$9 wk. Eu., $24 wk. Am. for 2
B—Hotel Breslin,	Broadway and 29th St.	$1 a day and up.
B—Grand Hotel,	31st St. and Broadway	$1 per day up
B—Hotel Hermitage,	Times Square, at 42d St.	$1.50 per day and up.
A—Hotel Irving,	26 Gramercy Park.	$30 per week up, 2 people.
B—Hotel le Marquis,	12-16 East 31st St.	$1.50 per day up.
C—Hotel Madison Square,	37 Madison Ave.	On application.
E—Martha Washington,	29 East 20th St.	$1.50 per day up.
B—Hotel Navarre,	7th Ave. and 38th St.	$1 per day up
B—Hotel Prince George,	28th St. and Fifth Ave.	$1.50 per day up.
B—Hotel Seville,	29th St. and Madison Ave.	$1.50 to $5.00 per day.
D—Hotel Touraine,	9-11 East 39th St.	On application.
B—Hotel York,	7th Ave., cor. 36th st.	$1.50 up.

District No. 2, Washington Square Section, below 14th St.

A—Hotel Albert,	11th St. and University Pl.	$1 per day and up.
A—Hotel Earle,	103-105 Waverly Place.	$9 wk. Eu., $16 wk. Am.
A—Hotel Holley,	36 Washington Square.	On application.
A—Hotel Judson,	53 Washington Square.	$1 Eu., $2.50 Am.
A—Hotel Marlton,	3-5 West 8th St.	On application.

District No. 3, 42d St. to 63d St., bet. Madison Ave. and Broadway.

A—Hotel Bristol,	122-24 West 49th St.	On application.
B—Hotel Buckingham,	Fifth Ave. and 50th St.	$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Empire,	63d St. and Broadway.	$1 per day and up.
C—14 East 60th St.	Eager & Babcock.	On application.
B—Hotel Great Northern,	118 West 57th St.	$2 per day up
B—Hotel Langdon,	Fifth Ave and 56th St.	On application.
B—Hotel Laurelton,	147-149 West 55th St.	$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Leonori,	63d St. and Madison Ave.	$2 per day up.
C—Hotel Longacre,	157 West 47th St.	$1 per day up.
B—Hotel Lorraine,	Fifth Ave. and 45th St.	On application.
D—Hotel New Weston,	Madison Ave. and 49th St.	On application.
B—Hotel Netherland,	59th St. and Fifth Ave.	$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Richmond,	70 West 46th St.	$1.50 per day up.
B—Hotel Somerset,	150 West 47th St.	On application.
B—Hotel St. James,	109-11-13 West 45th St.	$1.50 per day up.

District No. 4, 63d St. to 110th St., bet. Central Park W. and Broadway.

A—Hotel Anderson,	102 West 80th St.	On application.
B—Hotel Belleclaire,	77th St. and Broadway.	$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Bonta-Narragansett	Broadway at 94th St.	$1.50 up.
B—Hotel Bretton Hall,	Broadway, 85th to 86th St.	$2.50 up, 1 or 2 persons.
C—Hotel Berkeley,	170 West 74th St.	On application.
A—Hotel Clendening,	202 West 103d St.,	$30 up for two.
B—Hotel Colonial,	81st St. & Columbus Ave.	On application.
B—Hotel Endicott,	81st St. and Columbus Ave.	$1 per day up
B—Hotel Lucerne,	201 West 79th St.,	Room and bath, $2 up.
B—Hotel Majestic,	Central Park W., 72d St.	$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Manhattan Square,	50-58 West 77th St	$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Marie Antoinette,	66th St. and Broadway.	$1.50 per day up.
B—Hotel Marseille,	Broadway at 103d St.	$1.50 per day up.
B—Hotel Monticello,	35-37 West 64th St.	$1.50 up.
B—Hotel Sherman Square,	Broadway, 70th to 71st St.	$1.50 per day up.
B—Hotel Walton,	104 West 70th St.	On application.
B—Hotel Willard,	Broadway and 76th St.	Room and bath, $2.00 up.

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C—Hotel Margaret,	97 Columbia Heights,	$45 per month, 2 persons.

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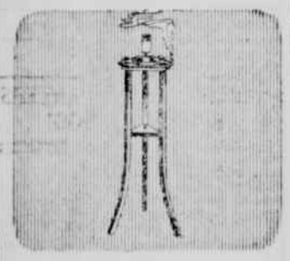
Smoker's Stand



Smoker's Stand—(Illustrated) Solid mahogany stand, 24 inches high, fitted with removable crystal ash tray with silver plated rim. Prince's silver plated match box holder and two cigarette rests. Complete $4.50

Cigarette Box—Of polished Prince's silver plate, with a cover pattern of smart black stripes, cedarwood lining: 3⅝ x 3⅝ x 1⅜ inches $4.00

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