

HAY ARMY BILL CALLED A FARCE

Gardner Declares It Provides Only a Fair Football Audience.

LEAVES DEFENCE TO PAPER MILITIA

Calls for Impossible Numbers of Men Under Control of Forty-eight Executives.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Characterizing the increase proposed in the army bill drafted by the Military Committee of the House as a "surrender to the demands of the officers of the militia," Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, to-night closed the regular army proposed in the bill as "enough for a first class procession or a fair audience at a great football game."

Mr. Gardner introduced to-day a bill providing for a regular army of 281,000, the Army War College estimate, declaring that the bill favored by Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee placed its main dependence on the militia, putting it under the control of the President in time of war.

"The danger is that when a war breaks out," Mr. Gardner asserted, "every order to mobilize will be resisted by a lawsuit or an alibi."

"On that committee are several men who are well known to be out and out pacifists or something mighty like it. Any bill which will appeal to those men is bound to be a failure. It is not satisfactory to William Jennings Bryan than it is to Leonard Wood, Chairman of the regular army. This is a force sufficient to man a trench seven miles long, or half that number in the trenches of Manhattan. It is enough for a first class procession or a fair audience at a great football game. All the rest of the army increase which he gives us is on paper."

"The bill will place its chief dependence on state militiamen amounting to 425,000 men. Inasmuch as we never were able to get more than 150,000 men into our state militia, there is a long, long road to travel before we can sleep comfortably at night with the thought of those 425,000 militiamen to guard us."

"Speaking of state soldiers, it would be a good deal better to make our present militia efficient rather than provide for impossible increases. We have just now 150,000 men in our militia, or national guards as it is called. Of that number, last year no fewer than 46,000 failed to attend the summer encampment, and 45,000 of those men behind the guns were so far behind the guns that they never went to the rifle range in the whole course of the twelve months. This is the force which the bill proposes partially to federalize in compliance with the demands of the executive council of the National Guard Association."

"This scheme of near federalization is the precise plan which caused the resignation of Secretary Garrison. The Secretary desired the militia or national guard of the country to be turned into a national militia absolutely free from state control. The executive council of the National Guard Association demanded that the power to name the officers and to train the national guard must be reserved to forty-eight different state governments, so that each generalissimo under each Capitol dome should have his little army under his control."

"Personally, I believe that in the long run the best and cheapest thing to do is to maintain a fairly large standing army, handsomely paid, with plenty of chance for promotion for enlisted men. A standing army of 300,000 men is none too large for my ideas. To supplement this should require that every young man in the United States, be he prince or he pauper, must receive compulsory military training side by side with youths of his own age."

"There is all the difference in the world between compulsory military training and compulsory military service in time of war. I hope that our future wars can be conducted by volunteers, but want those volunteers to be trained men, not a quarter trained, nor half trained, nor state militia, nor generalissimos of the separate states, but real United States national militia, trained by Uncle Sam himself without the advice or consent of any swivel chair potentate in any state capital."

Union College to Give Concert.

The Union College Musical Club will give a concert, to be followed by dancing, at Breton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, on Saturday evening, at 8:30.

DR. VAN DYKE LAUDS WILSON

Compares President to Washington in Holiday Address.

PREPAREDNESS FOES GET WORD FROM HOME

One Representative Flops, Another Buys Ticket to Texas.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Two opponents of preparedness in the House of Representatives to-day saw a great light. One, W. E. Cox, of Indiana, "flopped" to the preparedness side of the fight and announced his intention to support the President's programme from soup to nuts. The other, Representative Martin Dies, took a train for Texas to go over his district. It is expected his opposition to an adequate national defence will be much less vociferous when he returns.

In both cases the cause was the same, a referendum in their districts. Mr. Cox, who has long been known as a little army and navy man, was cautious from the beginning. On January 1 he began a referendum of his district. The replies, which have been coming in a steady stream, were overwhelmingly for preparedness. Since the tour of the President, he said to-day, the letters have been even stronger in tone for an adequate national defence, indicating that the speeches of the President had much effect. So he has decided to vote as he has learned the majority of his constituents would like.

The case of Mr. Dies was rather different. "The Dallas News," which circulates largely in his district, recently began a query to its readers: "Do you favor the Administration plan for strengthening the army and navy? Answer yes or no." Word reached Mr. Dies to-day that 17,000 replies had been received, running about twenty years to one nay. He immediately bought a ticket for Texas.

A few days ago Mr. Dies received a telegram signed by voters of his district. By the General Board programme the majority of the ships would have been completed in six years, and all of them in seven years.

The plan recommended to Congress Admiral Badger called "an eight-year completion programme" because all of the ships authorized will not be in commission before the expiration of that time. In view of that fact, the admiral pointed out that the so-called three-year programme of the Navy Department, which manages to complete only sixteen ships in eight years, is no advancement over the old schedule of two ships a year.

The subject of the building policy formulated by the Navy General Board, it was disclosed, was to keep the United States ahead of Germany in the race for naval supremacy.

Under questioning by Representative Kelly, Admiral Badger said the construction of three additional dreadnoughts and eight battle-cruisers would place the navy on a par with the German fleet of the German fleet to-day. Germany now has twenty-two dreadnoughts and eight battle-cruisers, he said, according to the best available information, while the United States has all told nineteen ships of the dreadnought class built or building.

To equal Great Britain's probable fleet within two years, Admiral Badger said the United States would be obliged to have a total of forty dreadnoughts, fifteen battle-cruisers, twenty-five swift scouting craft, 200 submarines and 250 destroyers. He was not favoring such a programme, but merely answering questions by Representative Butler. Such a fleet could not be built in two years, he added, though it might be constructed in four.

Representative Butler said construction experts of the navy had told the committee that the maximum number of capital ships that could be laid down at one time in the United States was twenty-two, and that it could be completed in two years if the skilled labor could be found. Admiral Badger thought the armor output would not permit such rapid construction, and Representative Butler agreed.

The major problem is the navy, said Chairman Padgett remarked that the armor manufacturers had told the investigating commission last year that they could produce only 28,000 tons annually.

Regarding the present place of the United States fleet among the navies of the world, Admiral Badger said he classed it as third in fighting power, with France a close fourth.

"I think we are No. 3," he said, "if we are not No. 2. We have a good deal to do to equal our fleet in military power—fighting efficiency. I think we are a pretty good third, with France not far behind."

COLUMBIA '18 HOLDS PROM

Sophomores Try to Outdo Juniors at Hotel Gotham Affair.

Columbia sophomores held the first sophomore prom in the annals of old King's College and modern Columbia University last night at the Hotel Gotham. The sophomores tried to have as big an affair as the junior prom, held at Delmonico's last Thursday. The major prize is the society event of Columbia's year.

"We didn't have quite as many couples present," said Harmon B. Vedder, chairman of the arrangement committee, last night, "but we had just as good a time, and more attractive guests."

Patrons of the dance were Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Frederick P. Keppel, Mrs. Raymond C. Knox, Mrs. H. H. Fowler, Mrs. H. A. Vedder and Mrs. Daniel F. Kellogg.

CALLS GERMANY U. S. NAVAL SPUR

Admiral Badger Says Programme Must Overtake Teutons.

BATTLE-CRUISERS MAIN DEFICIENCY

Five-Year Plan Declared Inadequate for Nation's Needs.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The five-year programme recommended to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy will not put the American navy in second place, Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, member of the General Board and ex-commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, declared to-day before the House Naval Affairs Committee. He said that the programme, requested of the General Board by the Secretary, had been rejected, and the recommendation from the Navy Department was entirely different.

The General Board, when it was limited to an expenditure of \$100,000,000, made recommendations for a building programme embracing sixteen capital ships, but seven of them would have been laid down the first year—four dreadnoughts and three battle-cruisers.

By the General Board programme the majority of the ships would have been completed in six years, and all of them in seven years.

The plan recommended to Congress Admiral Badger called "an eight-year completion programme" because all of the ships authorized will not be in commission before the expiration of that time. In view of that fact, the admiral pointed out that the so-called three-year programme of the Navy Department, which manages to complete only sixteen ships in eight years, is no advancement over the old schedule of two ships a year.

The subject of the building policy formulated by the Navy General Board, it was disclosed, was to keep the United States ahead of Germany in the race for naval supremacy.

Under questioning by Representative Kelly, Admiral Badger said the construction of three additional dreadnoughts and eight battle-cruisers would place the navy on a par with the German fleet of the German fleet to-day. Germany now has twenty-two dreadnoughts and eight battle-cruisers, he said, according to the best available information, while the United States has all told nineteen ships of the dreadnought class built or building.

To equal Great Britain's probable fleet within two years, Admiral Badger said the United States would be obliged to have a total of forty dreadnoughts, fifteen battle-cruisers, twenty-five swift scouting craft, 200 submarines and 250 destroyers. He was not favoring such a programme, but merely answering questions by Representative Butler. Such a fleet could not be built in two years, he added, though it might be constructed in four.

Representative Butler said construction experts of the navy had told the committee that the maximum number of capital ships that could be laid down at one time in the United States was twenty-two, and that it could be completed in two years if the skilled labor could be found. Admiral Badger thought the armor output would not permit such rapid construction, and Representative Butler agreed.

The major problem is the navy, said Chairman Padgett remarked that the armor manufacturers had told the investigating commission last year that they could produce only 28,000 tons annually.

Regarding the present place of the United States fleet among the navies of the world, Admiral Badger said he classed it as third in fighting power, with France a close fourth.

"I think we are No. 3," he said, "if we are not No. 2. We have a good deal to do to equal our fleet in military power—fighting efficiency. I think we are a pretty good third, with France not far behind."

COLUMBIA '18 HOLDS PROM

Sophomores Try to Outdo Juniors at Hotel Gotham Affair.

Columbia sophomores held the first sophomore prom in the annals of old King's College and modern Columbia University last night at the Hotel Gotham. The sophomores tried to have as big an affair as the junior prom, held at Delmonico's last Thursday. The major prize is the society event of Columbia's year.

"We didn't have quite as many couples present," said Harmon B. Vedder, chairman of the arrangement committee, last night, "but we had just as good a time, and more attractive guests."

Patrons of the dance were Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Frederick P. Keppel, Mrs. Raymond C. Knox, Mrs. H. H. Fowler, Mrs. H. A. Vedder and Mrs. Daniel F. Kellogg.

TELLS HOW DOGS AID FRENCH RED CROSS

Trainer Says They Relieve Sentries and Bring Wounded Help.

Some of the most valuable helpers with the French Red Cross are neither nurses nor doctors, but shepherd dogs trained in sentry duty and in finding wounded soldiers who have crawled from the battlefields. They are connected with hospital work at Pau, France, told of the wonderful service of these dogs when he arrived yesterday on the French liner Lafayette.

Since the start of the war, Dr. Speakman has been training carefully chosen shepherd dogs for work at the front and has supplied the Red Cross with more than forty animals. They are divided into two classes, the so-called "sanitary dogs" and those that do sentry duty.

The former are trained to search for wounded soldiers after a battle. The men usually drag themselves away like wild animals wounded in a hunt, Dr. Speakman said, and lie down to die under cover. The dogs find the suffering soldiers, "there has not been a single case in which a dog has brought back the cap of a dead soldier. They appear to have some way of understanding death."

The sentry dogs stand watch with the sentries and keep a sharper lookout than the men. When the soldier is worn out with loss of sleep, he ties the dog's leash to his arm and lies down without making any noise. The dog's first approach of danger brings a warning growl from the dog. If this does not waken the guard, he tugs at the leash until the man is fully "awake."



They find wounded on battlefields, do messenger service and even help sentries do guard duty.

Dr. Speakman spoke with real affection of his dogs, and was also especially proud of one of the soldiers called "Dick Speakman." "Dick" has been mentioned more than once in dispatches, and on one occasion saved fifty men from annihilation.

1,000 AMERICANS KILLED

President Hibben Hears That is Mexican Record for Two Years.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 22.—"The people of the South and West are wholly as enthusiastic in support of preparedness as the people of any section of the East," says President Hibben of Princeton University. In an address before a gathering of 300 at the annual alumni day meeting to-day, President Hibben summed up his observations on his recent tour of the Far West and the South in regard to general business and educational conditions and the attitude toward preparedness.

While in Texas, near the Mexican border, he had an opportunity of learning a great deal about the happenings there.

"I heard from one man," he said, "of a collection of ahavitas now in the hands of a thousand Americans in Mexico during the last two years. The whole Texan attitude toward Mexico seemed very apprehensive of the future."

WOULD AID PREPAREDNESS

General Wingate Advocates Target Practice for High School Students.

General George W. Wingate, president of the Public Schools Athletic League, believes there is a simple and economical means of advancing the work of national preparedness.

"Public opinion agrees that the United States is enormously rich and practically defenceless. It must prepare itself against attack at the earliest possible moment," said General Wingate yesterday. "There is one method, not an experiment, but a practical operation on a large scale—that is, to train the youth of the country, particularly high schools and college students, to become good marksmen with a military rifle."

"This system, introduced in the high schools of New York by the Public Schools Athletic League twelve years ago, has been a great success. There are installed in the high schools twenty-two sub-target gun-machines. In 1915 more than 5,000 boys practised regularly in competitions between schools and in times that many were representing high schools and college students, to become good marksmen with a military rifle."

WAITING PARADE, DIES

John H. Weatherbee, Yamp. 69, of Brooklyn, Had Marched for Years.

John H. Weatherbee, sixty-nine, of 400 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, a veteran volunteer fireman, dropped dead on Pierpont Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, an hour before the volunteers were to parade. He had marched every year for twenty-four years. He was a member of No. 2 truck and was bedridden in his old white helmet and red shirt. The parade consisted of 600 veterans, representing nine colleges, associations, and was reviewed by Borough President Pounds.

HONORS DIFFER FOR WASHINGTON

Peace, War and Preparedness Twined Into Tributes in City.

ENFORCEMENT BODY CALLS TO NATION

Wilson's Pacific Policy Censured, While Defenceless U. S. Gets Pity.

George Washington would have been the most puzzled man in the nation he fathered if he could have returned to New York yesterday long enough to hear a few of the widely diverging sentiments that were uttered by those who spoke to honor his name.

There were those who advocated military preparedness because they were certain that Washington would have agreed with such a policy; there were others who insisted that he would have stood for peace and every means necessary to enforce it, while others, with more involved arguments, endeavored

NO LIAR—JUST THIEF

Penitentiary Sentence His Present on Namesake's Birthday.

"Your honors, being a namesake of the greatest President of the United States, I must tell the truth," said George Washington, of 1587 Dean Street, when arraigned yesterday before Justices McInerney, O'Keefe and Russell in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn. He was charged with stealing \$12 from his employer, a plumber's helper.

While George could have escaped with a suspended sentence, provided the court could prove no previous crime, he admitted that he had done five years on Long Island. He was rewarded for his truthfulness with an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary.

FOREIGN GIRLS IN PAGEANT

International Institute Chorus to Take Part in Y. W. C. A. Jubilee.

One of the most enthusiastic groups rehearsing for the pageant jubilee to be held in the 71st Regiment Armory Friday night, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Young Women's Christian Association in the United States, is composed of girls from the International Institute for Immigrant Girls. They will take the part of newly-made Americans.

The International Institute, at 113 East Thirty-fourth Street, is furnishing a big chorus, which L. Camilleri, who trained three thousand boys for a celebration in the stadium at Athens, is training.

In the pageant the members will wear the costumes of their native countries. More than a dozen nationalities will be represented.

AIMS OF PEACE LEAGUE

"For the purpose of correcting a misapprehension that has been created in the minds of some that the plan of the league provides for the enforcement of arbitration, it is the intention of our leaders to make it clear that this is not the case," said Mr. Schieffelin.

"The underlying idea of the league is that of preventing war by a sudden show of force. The nations in the proposed league of the great powers are to agree to use their joint armed forces only to compel the submission of disputes to a court or council of conciliation, with the understanding that any of them may go to war over the issue if dissatisfied with the award of the arbitration."

Dr. Talbot Williams, Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Major George Haven Putnam and numerous other advocates of world peace spoke at the conference in favor of the league's announced platform.

The American Defence Society took occasion to denounce President Wilson's "keep-out-of-war policy" as not in accordance with the theories of real Daniels and Secretary of the Navy Daniels as inefficient. Speakers at the Washington's Birthday festivities, held at the Biltmore, included Fred A. Britten, member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and Henry Reuter-dahl, an artist and expert on naval affairs, both of whom denounced the system they now said discriminated against the real members of the navy—the fighters—in favor of civilians who knew nothing of the water, ships or naval affairs.

Speakers before the American Truth Society, at Union Square, they dragged Hand Engine No. 2, that did duty in the Fifth Street Fire House a generation ago.

FEW LEGISLATORS HEAR 'FAREWELL'

Most Seats in Senate and House Empty When Address Is Read.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Washington's Farewell Address was read in both houses of Congress to-day to empty chairs. The annual reading never draws a crowd. To-day it did not draw a handful.

In the Senate the point of "no quorum" was twice raised, and the sergeant-at-arms had to hunt for enough members to keep the body in session. In the House nobody raised the question, and the reading was allowed to proceed by unanimous consent in the presence of a corporal's guard of members.

Speaker Clark, without introductory remarks, asked Representative Baker,

PARISIANS JOIN IN CELEBRATION

Frenchmen and Americans Pay Tribute to Washington.

Paris, Feb. 22.—More than one hundred Americans dined to-night with several distinguished Frenchmen and their guests in celebration of Washington's Birthday. The French government was represented by Baron Denys Cochin, member of the Cabinet without portfolio, who is known as "The Great Citizen" of Paris. The Foreign Office was represented by Count Peretta de la Rocca, ex-secretary of the French Embassy at Washington.

Laurence V. Benet, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, who presided, alluded to the love and sympathy of the American people for the people of France as not a mere happy tradition, but as real, ardent and profound.

"And if," added Mr. Benet, "for high reasons of state and in pursuance of tradition, America has preserved neutrality in this great struggle, the hearts of her people have been with France, and the people have tried to show by word and by deed their affection and their sympathy for the French people."

Mr. Benet proposed the single toast of the evening, which was "To the memory of Washington and of his companions in arms: to France and to America: to the President of the United States and to the President of the French Republic."

Baron Cochin, responding to the toast, referred to the warm and unbroken friendship that had existed between the United States and France since the founding of the American Republic.

William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, referred to some phrases of the French press. He desired, he said, to express his genuine satisfaction for the spirit of fairness and broadmindedness which the French press had shown to the government of the United States, as well as to its people, at a time when such an attitude was to be appreciated.

LAFAYETTE EXHIBIT OPENS

Joseph H. Choate Quotes Marquis in Praise of American Girls.

The American girl and still is a creature of rare beauty and astonishing charm, Lafayette, the great French general, said so, and former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate says so.

Mr. Choate quoted Lafayette's opinion and diplomatically added his own yesterday afternoon at the opening exercises of the Lafayette Exhibition, at Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

"Lafayette," said Mr. Choate, "wrote to his wife in France five days after he arrived in America in 1777, that 'the American women are very beautiful and unaffected in manner. They possess charm and neatness, which prevail everywhere in this country. And they receive the greatest attention, much more so even than in England.'"

"I am sure," Mr. Choate urged, "that no American can go away from this exhibition without feeling that the cause of the Allies is his cause and that he must work to bring victory to them."

The exhibition will stay open for three weeks.

CHICAGO LIMITED

Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. via Lackawanna.

Michigan Central.

Lackawanna Railroad.

ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.

Ticket Office: Broadway, New York, N. Y. 292 B. Brooklyn-305 Public B.

Chicago Limited

Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. via Lackawanna.

Michigan Central.

Lackawanna Railroad.

ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.

EXPERIENCE

has shown that of all forms of investment the safest and best are our 4 1/2% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO. RICHARD M. HURD, President Capital, Surplus & Pr. \$9,000,000

20 Liberty St., N. Y. 184 Mortgage Bldg.

TELLS TOWN HE'S NOT TOO PROUD TO FIGHT

Musket, Flag and Portraits Dr. Greeley's Greeting.

Just as the sun was awakening residents of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, to the fact that yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of the Father of Their Country a window at 149 Clifton Street was opened and a musket bearing a peculiarly decorated flag was thrust out to wave over the street.

Across the top of the flag were portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt. Beneath was this line of large type: "Not Too Proud to Fight." The musket that acted as staff for the flag was propelled by Dr. Horace Greeley, grandson of the founder of The Tribune. When questioned about the decoration he did not hesitate to say that the sentence displayed so boldly represented his personal views.

"I decorated the flag and hung it to a musket as an object lesson," he said. "We cannot be too proud to fight and endure. Those men were not too proud to fight. I voted for Wilson, but would rather vote for Roosevelt than any other man in the country because he is opposed to the things that Bryan stands for. When we gain 365 military victories in one year after the sinking of the Lusitania it makes me sick and disgusted."

ENGLISH CHURCH PLANS FIGHT ON DRINK EVIL

Sales Must Stop During War, Temperance Council Urges.

London, Feb. 22.—"This conference, including representatives of twelve Christian denominations in England and Wales, places on record the solemn conviction that the evils resulting from strong drink are so grave and so harmful to the moral and spiritual life as to demand unremitting and united endeavor on the part of the Christian churches to remove them."

This resolution, offered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was adopted to-day by the Temperance Council of Christian Churches. The Archbishop, who presided, said every one was agreed that general legislation on temperance could not be hoped for, but that never before was there such urgent need of it. The splendid example of the King would accomplish much, the Archbishop said.

CHICAGO LIMITED

Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. via Lackawanna.

Michigan Central.

Lackawanna Railroad.

ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.

Ticket Office: Broadway, New York, N. Y. 292 B. Brooklyn-305 Public B.

Chicago Limited

Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. via Lackawanna.

Michigan Central.

Lackawanna Railroad.

ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.

Ticket Office: Broadway, New York, N. Y. 292 B. Brooklyn-305 Public B.

Chicago Limited

Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. via Lackawanna.

Michigan Central.

Lackawanna Railroad.

ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.

Ticket Office: Broadway, New York, N. Y. 292 B. Brooklyn-305 Public B.

Chicago Limited

Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. via Lackawanna.

Michigan Central.

Lackawanna Railroad.

ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.

Large Users Prefer WHITE TRUCKS. THE great oil companies, well known packers and brewers, big department stores, national public service corporations, government and municipal departments, large transportation companies—whose experience covers a wide range of trucking service, prefer White Trucks. They know truck values better than anyone else and they buy Whites in larger quantities and at a higher purchase price than other trucks command. The White today is the dominant truck of America. In annual sales it outnumbers any other make two to one. The small truck user, who has never had experience with a high grade truck, and can form no conclusions of his own, can very profitably heed the example of well known concerns who know what a given truck is worth and buy Whites in preference to any cheaper make. THE WHITE COMPANY, Cleveland New York. Broadway at Sixty-second Street.



The Standard Oil Companies Operate 440 White Trucks

B. Altman & Co. Spring Parasols are now being shown in an interesting selection which includes many attractive novelties of foreign and American manufacture. Many new designs are introduced, while the materials and color schemes featured will compel admiration. Black-and-white effects strike a distinctive note, and there are some very smart Coaching Parasols, displaying novelty handles. Decidedly new, also, and extremely handsome, are the Pongee Parasols, in white or the natural color of the silk, richly adorned with Japanese hand-wrought embroidery; and Lingerie Parasols of French or Philippine embroidery. Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets New York