Old Father Time Ready for a Leap To Save Daylight

2 A. M. on Sunday, March 31 Will Be 3 A. M. in Addition

Old Father Time, who has been jogging along at a uniform pace these many, many years, will take a leap of exactly sixty minutes at the unseemly hour of 2 o'clock the morning of Sunday, March 31. Then, as if nothing at all had happened, he will settle down to his old accustomed gait once more.

In the sports' directories there are no speed records for high or broad jumping, but if any such existed, Father Time would break them all, for his leap will consume exactly no time at all. Sunday morning, March 31, he will be tick-tocking along the last seconds between 1 and 2 o'clock. He will step with his nice precision from 1 o'clock, 59 minutes and 59 seconds to 2 o'clock. Then, without any running start, he will leap the chasm of sixty minutes and plant his broad toe down on one second after 3 o'clock.

There will be no half-past 2 o'clock that morning. It will be 2 o'clock, and in the same instant it will be 3 o'clock.

Bill Now Is a Law

The daylight saving bill, which has now been passed by Congress and signed by President Wilson, was originally so drafted that the change was to have been made at midnight. When the measure was under consideration before committees in Congress several railroad companies, through their representatives, objected. They pointed out that a good many passenger trains were due to leave big terminals at midnight and between 12 and 1 o'clock and that a confusion in schedules might result in accidents.

William Archibald Ferguson, secretary of the National Daylight Saving Association, said he recognized the validity of this opposition. Thereupon he started a collection of railroad time tables from all over the country.

"It was not what you might call an interesting study," said Mr. Ferguson. "I had several assistants, and before any of us succumbed to brain fever we had discovered that fewer trains were scheduled to leave big terminals at 2 o'clock in the morning than at any other hour in the twenty-four. The bill was changed accordingly.

New Time To Be Flashed

"Now this is just what will happen at 2 o'clock a. m., Sunday, March 31: The official time director of the United States Naval Observatory in Washington, who sends out the corrected time all over the country at noon, daily, will flash the new official time over the wires of the Western Union. The time service department of the Western Union in New York City will immediately move the thousands of clocks in this city under its control one hour ahead. That is, 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock will strike on the same second."

12,000 Clocks to Change at Once

D. R. Hawley, manager of the time service department of the Western Union company, is the man who will move the clocks of New York City ahead. The Western Union has about 12,000 standard time clocks under its control in greater New York. The second the master clock in the central office of the Western Union leaps from 2 to 3 o'clock the 12,000 other standard clocks of the city will be moved ahead through the synchronizing system of the time service department.

There will be no change in train schedules on roads running out of New York. They will merely continue running according to their present time tables with the loss of an hour, which will have to be made up in various ways.

Light Plants Face Loss

The big central lighting plants of the city will be most affected by the daylight saving scheme, according to their officials. John W. Lieb, vice president of the New York Edison Company, yesterday said he did not know how much of a loss in revenue the new order would mean, but that receipts for light service would undoubtedly diminish. He said no official of the Edison company, however, had opposed the plan at any time.

"Congress made a big mistake in the daylight saving law," said one electric light authority, whose pocketbook is hard hit by the plan, according to his own admission. "As the law now stands the clock will be turned back again on the last Sunday in October. Congress should have passed a daylight saving law, effective all the year around. This would have meant greater economy all around.

"The peak of the traction companies' loads of travel is at 5 o'clock p. m. During the spring, summer and fall it is light practically all over the United States at 5 o'clock in the evening. But in the Winter the traction companies use the same amount of power in moving people at 5 o'clock evenings, while the central plants have to illuminate streets and buildings at that hour. This brings the electric current curve up to a sharp peak.

Big Consumption of Power

"There is a terrific expenditure of power, which could be relieved by daylight saving in winter. If the clock were moved one hour ahead the year around, the traction companies would always be able to move their peak load before streets and buildings had any need of artificial lights.

"This advantage would be only partially offset mornings, for under no circumstances would there be as much artificial light used then as evenings. The power thus conserved could be turned over to other industrial uses, and we need all the power we can get now."

Stern War Posters Aid French Grit

Mrs. Whitney Tells Ad Club Ours Run to Pretty Girls

French war posters were shown by Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney, foreign secretary of the Surgical Dressings Committee, to illustrate her talk on how France advertises the war, at the luncheon of the New York Advertising Club yesterday.

Mrs. Whitney has made twenty-one trips to France since the outbreak of the war.

She said that simplicity was the secret of effectiveness of the French posters. She pointed out that the French artists made their appeal more forceful by employing stern material subjects. American illustrators, she declared, fell short because of their "weakness for pretty girls."

The power of her war posters and placards is largely responsible for stimulating the indomitable spirit of France, Mrs. Whitney asserted.

A strong appeal for subscriptions to the Catholic War Fund of the Knights of Columbus was made by William Fox, the theatrical manager.

"What good will our money be to us, anyway, if the Kaiser—damn him—gets over here?" asked Mr. Fox. "You have seen how the Russian ruble has been depreciated—well, the same thing will happen to the American dollar if the Germans get to this side of the Atlantic."

POWERFUL FRENCH GUN "STRAFING" GERMANS

Copyright Underwood & Underwood

Camera catches one of the biggest cannon on West front just as a shell leaves for the Hun lines. The men are protecting their ears from the impact, although they are already stuffed.

War Department Opposes Soldiers' Voting in France

It Fears Work of Taking Ballots Would Impair Efficiency

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A formal recommendation against any attempt to record the soldier vote in France for elections held during the war has been prepared by the War Department. After an assessment of the opinions of General Pershing and his staff, and of department officials on this side, it was learned to-night that the department has determined that no practical method of taking the votes of members of the expeditionary forces can be devised.

The subject was brought up recently by a Western state, which proposed a scheme of its own for obtaining the vote of its citizens in France. While it might be possible for a single state to accomplish this, the army holds that extension of that privilege to all states would impose a burden upon the military forces at the front that would seriously impair their efficiency.

New York State obtained the vote of strictly New York military units in France last election, sending a commission to France for that purpose. It is pointed out, however, that the troops were then all in training camps and not actually engaged at the front, and also that the process of replacement of casualties had not set in.

The situation now is wholly changed, and the time is not far distant when every active division in France will be composed of men from many widely scattered states. The localization of the divisions as they leave this side virtually is swept aside by the replacement policy.

In this situation, should an attempt to poll the soldier vote be made at a national election, forty-eight state commissions would have to visit every unit of the army in France and determine the eligibility of the men in each unit claiming residence in each state to vote. According to War Department officials it would be a hopeless undertaking, and since the Federal government cannot itself participate in the recording of the vote which must, under the laws of each state, be taken by state officials, there is no remedy.

Aside from the physical difficulties, considerable disorganization must follow any attempt at taking the votes in France, particularly as the men are changing from division to division every day, as the casualties in action and from natural causes make such changes necessary.

Existing orders fully provide for the recording of votes of soldiers on this side.

Negro Troops Coming

Will Parade Saturday and Entertain Sunday at Concert

The entire 367th, "Buffalo" Infantry, Camp Upton's colored regiment, will come to the city to-morrow in anticipation of its parade Saturday and its matinee and evening performances at the Manhattan Opera House Sunday, where a thousand men of the regiment will sing old Southern melodies and songs of to-day.

The Union League Club will be the headquarters of the reviewing party. The parade will be halted in front of the clubhouse to receive, as the gift of the Union League, a new stand of colors. The parade will start at Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 2 o'clock, and the route taken will be north to 110th Street to Lenox Avenue, to 138th Street, to Seventh Avenue, and to 125th Street. Colonel James A. Moss will be in command.

Upton Tutors Promoted

Briton and Frenchman Advanced in Military Rank

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., March 20.—Captain Michael Brown, of the British army, bayonet instructor at this cantonment, and Lieutenant Henri Poire, French instructor of trench warfare, received word from abroad to-day that they had been promoted. The former was made a major and the latter was advanced from a second to a first lieutenancy.

Major Brown has been in the British army twenty-two years, most of his service having been with the Scots Guards. He was in the South African war, and received the Military Cross at Ypres.

Lieutenant Poire, before coming here as an instructor at Plattsburg, was at the front from the beginning of the war. He has been wounded three times, and wears the Cross of War.

Sunday Lifts to Upton

The American Automobile Association needs more motor cars for the first of its free trips to Camp Upton Sunday, March 31. Persons desiring to give their cars for this service should communicate with the Touring Bureau, A. A. A., 501 Fifth Avenue. Relatives of soldiers at Yaphank who wish to avail themselves of the transportation offer should mail applications to the same office. Please include the name of the soldier or soldiers you wish to visit.

Jersey Boy Killed Flying in Texas

Lieutenant Walter L. Johnson Falls 1,500 Feet to His Death

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 20.—First Lieutenant Walter L. Johnson, twenty-two years old, was instantly killed to-day when the Canadian Curtiss 'plane which he was driving fell 1,500 feet at Kelly Field. His mother, Mrs. M. H. Johnson, resides in Jersey City, N. J.

Lieutenant Johnson had just started on an advanced 'cross-country flight and had risen 1,500 feet when his 'plane was seen to falter and dive.

Johnson was an instructor at Kelly Field, having come here from Scott Field, at Belleville. He learned to fly at Mineola in 1916.

Lieutenant Johnson, whose mother and father, the latter a retired police captain, live at 99 Highland Avenue, Jersey City, was a graduate of the New York University School of Commerce, and enlisted last June while in the employ of J. P. Morgan & Co. He was twenty-two years old and not married.

When Michael L. Johnson, the father, was notified of his son's death yesterday he said:

"It's pretty tough, but it's all in the game. Every one's got to make sacrifices. My only regret is that I haven't more boys to give for my country. What better death would any American want for his boy? When a boy gives his life for his country much of the sting is taken away."

Lieutenant Johnson attended the Dickinson High School, Jersey City, before attending the university.

N. Y. Boy Scout Killed in Action

Edwin J. Kelly Killed in France—Was Neighborhood Favorite

"Wherever you go you'll find these names: Kelly and Burke and Shea."

That's what they said when the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor, and Kelly and Burke and Shea, with hundreds of others in the crew of the warship, went down with their craft.

Only recently, when the "Fighting 69th" went down the avenue for the last time before it returns from Berlin, it was but natural that among those with "eyes front" were Kellys and Burkes and Sheas.

Some of these Kellys and Burkes and Sheas will come back, just as some of their namesakes have returned from the battle lines since the days of Brian Boru.

But there is one who will not.

Edwin J. Kelly, sixteen years old, has been killed in France, the first Boy Scout from Manhattan to lose his life in the war.

News of Kelly's death in action with the old 69th, of the Rainbow Division, has just been received by his scoutmaster, Walter H. McIlroy, of Troop 25, with headquarters at the Bellevue Boys' Club, 421 East Twenty-fifth Street.

At all meetings of the troop it was the custom of the senior patrol leader to step forward when Kelly's name was called and say: "On duty—somewhere in France."

But now, when Kelly's name is called, the answer is: "Killed in action, somewhere in France." And a gold star emblazons the service flag in front of the Manhattan headquarters, 73 Madison Avenue.

Kelly lived with his parents at 240 East Twenty-second Street. Among the Boy Scouts Kelly was characterized as a quiet, lovable lad, but, as one boy of his neighborhood said, "Kel was one hell of a fighter."

At La Salle Academy he was looked upon as one of the brightest boys ever graduated from the institution.

7,000 More Join In Move for Free Service to Camps

Metropolitan Consulate to Enlist Every One of Its Members

The Metropolitan Consulate, a New York City motor club with a membership of 7,000 which is associated with the American Automobile Association, yesterday began an intensive campaign to enlist the support of its members for the A. A. A.'s free motor transportation service between the greater city and Camp Upton.

"The Metropolitan Consulate, which is one of the most representative motor clubs in the country, has done much to help us put over the New York-to-Yaphank idea," said James A. Hemstreet, New York manager of the touring bureau of the A. A. A., yesterday.

"They want to get every one of their members back of this plan, and the board of directors has assigned George H. Key, general representative of the organization, to carry on a campaign to line them all up. Mr. Key will devote the next few weeks to making personal calls on various members of the organization and appealing to them to donate their cars for the free service."

Applications for reservations on the first run to Yaphank on Easter Sunday, March 31, are keeping pace with the number of cars already available for use. Mr. Hemstreet said last night, however, that he wanted "more applications and more cars."

Yesterday a chauffeur employed by a prominent Wall Street broker called on Mr. Hemstreet. "I'm off on Sundays," he said. "I've no car of my own, of course. But if you can get a car for me I'll be mighty glad to donate my services as a driver and pilot a party of the relatives of soldiers from town to Camp Upton. That's the best I can do to boost this plan, but I'll do that much gladly."

"This incident," said Mr. Hemstreet, "brought to my mind the fact that I can get all the drivers I want without any trouble. If there are persons willing to give their cars for the Sunday lifts, but unable to pilot them down personally or provide their own chauffeurs, the American Automobile Association will take their cars and provide expert drivers."

The action of the American Defence Society in lifting its ban on the use of motor cars on Sundays so that motorists might take part in the Camp Upton service has given the movement considerable impetus, according to Mr. Hemstreet.

"We have had numerous responses from motorists who were released from their voluntary pledge by the American Defence Society," Mr. Hemstreet said. "Many of them are going to take part in the first Sunday run."

N. Y. Men Get Commissions

G. L. Darte and W. A. Kenyon Win Captains' Stripes

[*Staff Correspondence*]

WASHINGTON, March 20.—New York men commissioned in the National Army and officers' reserve corps to-day by the War Department include the following:

George L. Darte, 1 Maiden Lane, and William A. Kenyon, Room 341, Pennsylvania Terminal Postoffice, captains, National Army.

Clarence H. Robbins, Great River, Long Island, captain, quartermaster's corps, National Army.

Kirby Atterbury, Jackson and Second Avenues, Long Island City; Garrett S. Henry, 1056 Boston Road, and Mark A. May, Broadway and 120th Street, first lieutenants, sanitary corps, National Army.

William J. Core, Cunard Steamship Company, first lieutenant, medical reserve corps.

Jewish Recruits Get Flag

Presentation at Irving School to Men Bound for Palestine

Washington Irving High School was crowded to the doors last night, when a flag was presented to the 300 young Jewish men who have enlisted to fight with the British-Canadian forces in Palestine. The presentation speech was made by Captain T. C. Dolthin, head of the British-Canadian recruiting mission.

In complimenting the men on their patriotism Captain Dolthin declared that immediately after Passover from 150 to 200 Jewish youths would leave New York weekly for Palestine.

The flag, which was of silk, with a gold border, bore a double triangle, with the flag of David in white and blue in the centre.

Every Phase of Aero Building To Be Probed

Scope of Inquiry Revealed at Conference Between McNab and Crowell

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Gavin McNab, of San Francisco, third member of the board headed by H. Snowden Marshal to inquire into the aircraft production situation, arrived here to-day and conferred with Acting Secretary Crowell of the War Department. He is expected to join the board at once in its inspection of plants where machines are under construction.

The instructions to the board, it was learned, give it the broadest possible scope. Every element of the aircraft production machinery, from the War Department, Signal Corps and aircraft production board down to the individual factories where contracts have been placed, are under survey. It is expected the work will be completed and findings submitted in less than three months' time. It is unlikely that the investigation can in any way influence the output of battle 'planes which are to be delivered in July.

Coffin Denies Aero Programme Is Failure

Says "Providence Journal's" Charge of Chaotic Conditions Is False

[*Special Correspondence*]

DAYTON, Ohio, March 20.—Howard Coffin, head of the National Aircraft Production Board, on a visit here today declared the charge made by "The Providence Journal" that the aircraft programme was a failure was not true.

"The results are not as wholly satisfactory as the programme called for, but such a programme always is inspired to calculate the greatest effort, and it is not always a serious disappointment when the goal set is not reached," he said.

"The statement that conditions are chaotic everywhere is without basis in fact."

Food Board Allows Advance in Price Of Victory Bread

Unwrapped Loaf 1 Cent Higher, Wrapped Loaf Raised 1½ Cents

Because of the high cost of wheat flour substitutes, advances of one cent in the retail price of the unwrapped Victory loaf and of one and a half cents for the same loaf wrapped were sanctioned for New York City yesterday by the Federal Food Board.

The new prices are: Sixteen-ounce loaf, unwrapped, 8 cents wholesale, 9 cents retail and wrapped, 8½ cents wholesale, 10 cents retail; 12-ounce loaf, unwrapped, 6½ cents wholesale, 7½ cents retail, and wrapped, 7 cents wholesale and 8 cents retail; 24-ounce loaf, unwrapped, 12 cents wholesale and 14 cents retail, and wrapped, 12½ cents wholesale and 15 cents retail.

These prices were fixed after a number of conferences between the board and the bakers of New York City. The bakers submitted statements of cost of materials and other expenses.

The new scale is effective to-day, it was announced. Nevertheless, the Food Board's official price list for today still gives the old prices of bread—8 cents for the wrapped and 8½ cents for the unwrapped, 16-ounce loaf.

Yesterday was the first day of compulsory Victory Bread. The food administration at Washington announced last Monday that after March 20, yesterday, bakers who sold bread not containing the requisite proportion of wheat flour substitutes would lose their licenses.

The Food Board for New York City, it is announced, is investigating conditions here, and is preparing to proceed against bakers who are not carrying out the rule.

The fixing of the price of Victory Bread affects all bread sold in New York City, for none but Victory Bread is supposed to be sold.

Accompanying the announcement of the rise in price is a reminder of the request of Mr. Hoover "to make the new 12-ounce loaf serve where 16 ounces served before."

Analysis of the new price schedule, however, shows that the 16-ounce loaf is cheaper than the 12-ounce loaf. To buy the 12-ounce loaf at 7½ cents is to pay 16 cents a pound. But the 16-ounce loaf costs only 9 cents.

33 Restaurant Men Cited in Food Inquiry

Summonses Served for Alleged Violations of Meatless Day

Thirty-three restaurant proprietors, accused of violating beefless and porkless day, have been summoned to appear before the Federal Food Board to-morrow morning as a result of a tour of 213 restaurants by the board's inspectors last Tuesday.

The accused thirty-three are: Sue Kong, chop suey, 106 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; the Almighty Church Restaurant, 1,085 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Polisruck, 2746 Broadway; Schlesser Bros., 2644 Broadway; L. Tanewitz, 3414 Broadway; A. Rubens Pure Food Store, 2102 Broadway; Parisian Restaurant, 102 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Collins Lunch, 5 East Fourteenth Street; Paul Sorensen, 848 Broadway; Borough Lunch, Third Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Joe's Restaurant, 1017 Third Avenue; Home Made Lunch, 963 Third Avenue; Fatseas & Samice, 673 Third Avenue; Martin Healy, Broadway and Sixtieth Street; Franklin Oyster House, 1130 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Rose Smith's Lunch Room, 1485 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; M. Ginsberg, 506 Claremont Parkway; B. Bloon, 493 East 174th Street; J. Heisner, 1392 Washington Avenue; B. Keoparsmith, 485 East 174th Street; H. Rukatowitz, 513 East 174th Street; G. Stevens, 32 Bueron Avenue, Long Island; Hayden Bros., 631 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; Drews Rogge, 767 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; M. Vogelsang, 831 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn; E. Blauerski, 211 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn; M. Baginski, 184 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn; J. Meyer, 157 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn; Peck's Table de Hote Restaurant, 140 Fulton Street; Lion Cafe, 259 Bowery; Terminal Lunch, 8 Cortlandt Street; David Rosenberg's Cafe, 241 Bowery, and Ugobono and Repette, 100 Sixth Avenue.

Goldberg & Cohen, 405 East Fourth Street, whose license was suspended from December 15 to January 15, for overcharging in sugar, appeared before the board yesterday on a charge of repeating the offence. The hearing was adjourned to Friday afternoon after Lewis Lindner, grocer, 77 Lewis Street, had sworn that Goldberg & Cohen had sold him 344 pounds of sugar at twelve cents a pound since January 15. Morris Cohen told the board the price was 7.7 cents a pound.

The State Food Commission, through Professor Howard E. Babcock, director of its Bureau of Conservation, announced yesterday the inauguration of a sixty-day campaign for increased consumption of milk. One million copies of a pamphlet by Dr. Mary Swartz Rose, entitled "Facts About Milk," are to be distributed, and there is to be a milk exhibit at the Grand Central Terminal.

U. S. Price Fixing Assailed in Senate

Food and Fuel Administrations Objects of Attacks by Senators

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Government price-fixing was vigorously assailed in the Senate again to-day—the fourth day of debate on the motion of Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, to increase the government guaranteed wheat price to $2.50 a bushel. A vote now is expected to-morrow.

Both food and fuel administrations were objects of attack. Senators Wadsworth, of New York; Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republicans, and Hardwick, of Georgia, Democrat, joined in the assault. The New York Senator deplored what he characterized as interference with natural laws of supply and demand. He said, however, the nation's wheat reserve is "practically gone and that the guarantee should be increased to stimulate production." The food administration, he declared, has been "shortsighted," and that consumers willingly would pay the small increase entailed for bread if they can obtain ample supplies.

"If the farmer had been let alone," Senator Lodge said, "the prices he would be getting would have stimulated production."

What he called "perpetual meddling by officials with the American people in every form of business" was deplored by the Massachusetts Senator in criticising the fuel administration's order for summer purchase of coal, with enforced reduction of purchases by consumers.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, interrupted to observe that besides wheatless and meatless days Colorado people "are experiencing sleepless nights" over the fuel administration's price-fixing orders, which have closed down many mines.

Both consumers and producers of coal in the Middle West, Senator Sherman declared, have been injured by the fuel administration's orders. He said he had no confidence in Dr. Garfield and that the country had been "doctored to death."

Says Meatless Days Don't Conserve Meat

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Meatless days have not conserved the meat supply, Joseph P. Cotton, head of the food administration's meat division, to-day told the Senate committee investigating food supplies, but, on the other hand, he believed there had been more meat consumed on those days than usual.

This was caused, Cotton said he believed, because while many persons observed the meatless days others who previously had not used much meat were enabled to do so by the high wages they were receiving, and this resulted in a net increase of consumption, rather than a saving.

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State or City Food Control No Remedy, Committee Finds

Neither state nor municipal control is going to give the people cheaper food, according to the food problem committee of the Merchants' Association. If some lasting good is ever to be accomplished in this direction the committee believes it will only come as a result of effective cooperation among producers, manufacturers, carriers, distributers and consumers.

The food problem committee was appointed nearly a year ago to study New York City's food conditions. It submitted an exhaustive report yesterday. The committee, however, did not make any pretense at having solved the problem, but contented itself by offering an analysis of the situation.

The committee took up the production, manufacture, preservation, transportation, marketing, distribution, consumption and all the various educational and regulating agencies that have had to do with food in the past few years. It found the farmers far better organized than any other factor relating to the food supply of the city.

As to the consumers, the committee reported they apparently had little real information on the subject of the food supply of their city and seemingly had no way of finding out anything.

The committee's first recommendation is "chart the city." It points out that, because of the differences in traffic congestion, living conditions, habits and diets of the twenty-eight nationalities in New York City, the city cannot be considered as a whole, and that district maps must be used. Among other maps required, the report says, are one of the metropolitan food distributing zone within a thirty-mile radius; one showing railway terminals, piers and kinds of food handled, and one showing location of wholesale establishments.

Another recommendation is central organization of consumers. The report states that "so long as the consumers continue to wait for some of the other factors to do something for them, which they must do for themselves, they will probably remain in the present unsatisfactory condition."

Lunches at Cost Planned for Pupils

Plans to provide lunches at cost to pupils of the public schools will be considered at a public hearing at the headquarters of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, next Monday evening.

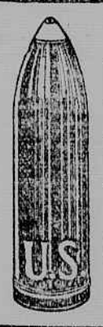
The question as to how $40,000 required to install the necessary equipment in the schools could be obtained was raised yesterday at the regular weekly meeting of the board. President Arthur S. Somers deferred the discussion and called the public hearing.

"There is a great need for a provision of this kind," he said. "On Monday we will go thoroughly into the matter and see just how far the board can go in supplying lunches to school children."

A recommendation from the Teachers' Council that salaries of teachers of all grades be increased was referred to the Board of Superintendents. On the recommendation of Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, in charge of the clinic for the functional reeducation of disabled soldiers, the board granted leave to Maximilian Komow, an instructor in mechanical drawing at the Murray Hill Vocational School, in order that he may go to Toronto, Canada, and make drawings of appliances used at the Military Hospital there in the work of refitting disabled soldiers for industrial life.

Hilaire Belloc

next Sunday's TRIBUNE



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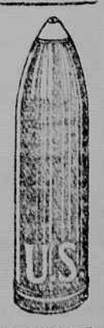
How Our Soldiers Overseas are Speeding Up Their Training