

Teachers Issue S. O. S. to Avert School Collapse

Tell Legislature City's System Is in Danger Unless They Are Allowed Entire Increase in Pay at Once

Plead for Lockwood Bill

Resent Dr. Berg's Assertion That Their 'Money Grasping' Hurts Social Status

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—With teachers having the New York City schools at the rate of 2,000 a year to take up other work, it was declared at a hearing here today that immediate relief must be provided to save the school system from collapse.

The hearing was before the Senate and Assembly Education committees on the Lockwood bill to give the New York City teachers the increase in salaries granted them last year now instead of spreading it over three years.

Miss Maud V. Whitney, a member of the greater New York delegation of teachers, which was headed by Miss Isabel A. Ennis, said that the situation had become so serious that it was time for a S. O. S. signal, which she translated as "save our schools."

"The teachers must have relief now through this bill," said Miss Whitney. "If you wait to have it amended or combined with some other plan there will be few teachers left to take advantage of it."

Dr. Berg Calls Them "Money Grabbers"

Dr. Henry R. Berg, who with Stewart Brown, of the United Real Estate Owners Association, opposed the bill, insisted that the teachers of New York were getting more pay than those of any other city in the country. Dr. Berg declared that their "money grasping" lowered their dignity and social position in the community.

Miss Whitney, who announced that her salary is \$1,100 a year, in reply said that she regretted her landlord wouldn't accept "dignity and social position" in lieu of rent.

"My own income," she added, "was \$2 a week, and the landlord raised my rent \$11. He insists that my social standing won't help him pay his taxes."

Others who spoke in reply to Dr. Berg declared that his figures about pay over two years behind the time. They presented data which showed that teachers in small towns all over the West get more pay than in New York. Edward Mandell, principal of an East Side school, said that while the New York Superintendent of Schools got \$10,000 a year, the same position in Pittsburgh paid \$12,000 and in Chicago \$18,000. He showed that plumbers, carpenters and window cleaners get more pay than teachers.

"You pay a carpenter \$75 a week to drive nails into a board," Mr. Mandell declared, "and you give teachers \$75 a month to drive nails into the minds of your children. Fifty per cent of the teachers resign because of insufficient pay within the first twelve years of service, and the others are dissatisfied. This drifting around is dangerous, and the only way to stop it is to increase salaries. How do you expect to drive all of this socialism and Bolshevism out of the schools when the teachers themselves are discontented? Nearly all the teachers are now doubling up and we cannot get substitutes. As a result of the lack of teachers 70,000 children are out in the streets of New York every day."

Mr. Mandell said that the Lockwood bill would give temporary relief. He thought that permanent relief would come only by a measure being prepared by the State Department of Education, and which, he declared, is the only one he ever heard of that all the teachers of New York are agreed on. This bill will increase the salaries of teachers who get under \$2,100 a year 40 per cent, under \$4,000, 50 per cent, and more than \$4,000, 20 per cent.

Cost to City \$12,000,000

The enactment of the Lockwood bill would cost New York City immediately \$12,000,000. Comptroller Craig, who came to Albany to appear at a hearing on the school budget bill, said that he is not opposed to the measure, but would like to have it amended so that the increase would be split up, half to be paid in July and the remainder next January.

Others who appeared for the bill were Leonard Wallstein, counsel for the Citizens Union; Abraham Lifkowitz, representing the teachers' committee; of the State Federation of Labor; Charles Rosell, Miss Agnes M. Craig and Rufus A. Vance, teachers.

Russian Workers Hungry On Pay of \$3,000 a Month

At Least \$15,000 Needed to Keep Stomachs Filled for Thirty Days at Existing Prices, Reports Correspondent; Officers Acquiring Cocaine Habit

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24.—Conditions among the Soviet peasantry, cost of living and scenes at Moscow and the other Soviet centers are described by the staff correspondents of the "Herald," G. Nypels, who is just back from an extended tour through Soviet Russia.

"At the railway station in Suolensk," the correspondent writes, "there is a long row of stales, in which people sit behind little barred windows and sell all sorts of merchandise.

"I noticed the prices. One pound of salted meat was 320 rubles, a pound of black bread 100 rubles, a little piece of potato cake 40 rubles. A little water glass full of makhorka (tobacco root) was 100 rubles. (A ruble nominally is 51 cents.)

"On the station platform one sees the soldiers lying amid the dirt which covers the ground. They roll their cigarettes with bits of paper from newspapers and wait patiently for what will happen next.

Food Only for the Rich

"By the side of a big cash register stands a barmaid smilingly ready to take cake and pastry to smartly dressed men gathered about her. The poor devils lying on the ground do not even notice it, for they know very well that in the new state there are rich men and poor men just as before."

Although the correspondent had understood that in Soviet Russia all trade was to be done on a barter basis, the counter revolutionary committee severely punished every man who sinned against the law, he found that "nobody seemed to mind," and that one could

Allies Warn Bolsheviki to End Horrors

Continued from page 1

plunge. That is the only interpretation which can be placed on the statement issued after the session of the Supreme Council in Downing Street that the Allies will not now open diplomatic relations with the Soviet government.

As I reported two days ago in these dispatches, the peace conference has decided to send a mission to Russia before finally shaking hands officially with Lenin and Trotsky. In an effort to avoid direct negotiations, the Supreme Council has asked the council of the league of nations to appoint the members of the commission. The British, French and Italian leaders, by their announcement to-day, give evidence that they have gone more than half way toward peace with the Bolsheviki, although they have still to recognize Soviet Russia and open diplomatic relations.

The question of what the attitude of the Bolsheviki will be toward such a mission probably was answered before the conference by James O'Grady, M. P., who had been representing the relative prisoners with Maxim Litvinov, the Bolsheviki plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, before his recall to London last week.

Thomas to Head Commission

The commission is expected to be headed by Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader, who is the permanent secretary of the labor committee of the league of nations. He will start to Russia soon, and it is now reasonable to expect that he and his fellow commissioners will be clothed with power to negotiate anything short of a treaty with the Soviet government.

Premier Lloyd George and Lenin share the honors in the decision of the Supreme Council, though it is difficult to say which won the greater victory. The British Prime Minister succeeded in converting the attitude of Premier Millerand, while Lenin forced virtual recognition of his dictatorship by the very men who branded the Bolsheviki as murderers.

It is not difficult to forecast the position to be taken by Poland or any of the other border states which are still virtually at war with the Bolsheviki. They must one and all implore Lenin to prepare treaties for their signature. This is true of the Ukraine and Rumania as well as the Baltic states on the north.

Although the council announces definitely that there will be no peace with the Bolsheviki until "the Moscow government will conform with the methods of civilized governments," there is nothing definite in the announcement to fix a border line of civilization when it comes to commercial relations.

Russian War Loss 16 Billion Dollars

LIBAU, Lettonia, Feb. 14.—Russian Soviet newspapers received here estimate the Russian losses through the war at 32 billion rubles (\$16,000,000,000). Russia, the newspapers say, is unable to export anything at the present time, but, on the other hand, finds it necessary to import provisions valued at one billion rubles (\$500,000,000).

Swiss Envoy Here Reports on Safes Held for Germans

"I Found Nothing," Consul Says After Examination; Refuses to Comment on Documents Taken by U. S.

Louis H. Junod, Swiss Consul here, made a minute examination yesterday of the German safes left in his custody when diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were severed in 1917. His purpose was to verify the story printed in the Tribune last Sunday, which told how five adventurous Americans had "robbed" the safes of about a ton of documents.

Mr. Junod refused to tell what his scrutiny of the dust-covered receptacles revealed. However, he embodied everything he learned in a report forwarded last night to the Swiss Minister at Washington. One of the things he had established was that at the time the Tribune story said the "robbery" occurred, Department of Justice agents were guarding the former German Consulate.

"I found nothing," was all that Mr. Junod would say when pressed for a statement on the condition of the safes. "The matter is now in the hands of the Swiss Minister. I can say nothing more. I examined the safes. I found nothing."

The safes, wrapped with red, white and black tape that is splashed with sealing wax, bearing the impression of the imperial German Consulate, are in the offices on the ninth floor of 11 Broadway, in what formerly was the German Consulate. The sign on the door now reads: "Downtown office, Consulate of Switzerland." An em-

Two Die in Shipyard Blast Eight Others Injured When Gas Tank Explodes

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Two men were killed and eight others injured by the explosion of an acetylene gas tank on the deck of a vessel being built in the yards of the Great Lakes Engineering Works at Ecorse, a suburb, at noon to-day.

All the victims were workmen employed in the shipyards. The force of the explosion was so great that windows in the shipyard offices two blocks away were shattered.

Out "Tracies Tracy" is what they say about the new detective story by that master of hair-breadth adventure and mystery.

LOUIS TRACY
Read
The Strange Case of Mortimer Fenley
Edward J. Clode New York

44-Hour Spirit in Hen Yards Keeps Egg Prices Steady

Retail Figures 23 Cents Higher Than a Year Ago in Spite of Fact That Market Is Nearly Bare

The New York market virtually is bare of eggs. Mrs. Louis Welzmler, Deputy Commissioner of Markets, said yesterday that merchants have had to draw on their reserve for the last ten days, and there is only a limited supply in the warehouses.

There are few fine storage eggs on hand and what there are are of uncertain quality. Only for the great demand for eggs they would be almost unobtainable.

Retail prices for eggs yesterday were quoted at 80 to 85 cents a dozen. This price is 23 cents higher than at this time last year, so Mrs. Welzmler said. Fresh eggs are hard to get, partly because of the uncertainty of transportation and partly because of a forty-four-hour spirit on the part of the hens.

Mrs. Welzmler said next week's supply was uncertain. Western farmers, she decided, so a report coming from St. Louis says, to risk a delay rather than chance a cut in prices. This inclination on the part of the farmers affects other foodstuffs besides eggs, and Mrs. Welzmler sees in it the explanation of the rise in meats, which was noticeable yesterday.

Fresh hams went up two cents a pound in retail stores. Lions of pork chops and beef cuts, as well as beef cuts, added a cent to their price, as did hams. Legs of lamb took on two cents a pound.

These prices averaged four cents lower than those of last year for the same items. But when the wholesale prices on meat have been cut, they are not so low as they should be.

The Department of Justice in Washington is investigating the reason for this, and agents are seeking evidence against retail meat profiteers. Mrs. Welzmler is of the opinion that agents might be able to find something of interest to them here, even though the office of the Federal Food Administrator for New York had nothing to report yesterday.

Cocaine Habit Spreads

The correspondent found much vodka (some of it deadly stuff) and great luxury in the Bolsheviki commissary. He says about 40 per cent of the Russian officers have formed the cocaine habit. This drug is so expensive, he declares, that it costs the addicts "100 rubles a day to sniff their cocaine."

Officers' pay, he says, may seem high at 3,200 to 6,000 rubles a month, but an officers' tobacco will cost him 2,000 rubles a month, and every sheet out of an old copy book from which he may cut a dozen cigarette papers costs him two rubles.

About 80 per cent of the "Red" army in Russia is not "Red" at all, but is neutral, according to the correspondent. He says about 40 per cent of the officers, who are drawn largely from the trained military men of the old upper class, are "Czarist" in inclination. Only about 20 per cent of the soldiers and 40 per cent of the officers thoroughly attached to the Soviet régime, the rest being neutral or Czarist.

Three Belgian Girls Wed Members of A. E. F. Here

Romances of War Culminate in Marriages by Alderman at City Hall

Three more war romances born during the overseas campaign of American troops have had their happy ending on this side of the Atlantic. This was revealed yesterday when duplicate marriage certificates were filed in the office of the City Clerk at City Hall, showing that three Belgian girls had become brides of Yankee doughboys. The ceremonies took place in City Hall last Saturday, an alderman officiating. The brides were:

Marie Sylvie Navez, twenty-five years old, of Brussels, who married Sergeant Richard P. Stence, of Fort Mott, N. J.

Marie Lanckpaep, eighteen years old, who married Sergeant John McDonald, of Camp Merritt, N. J.

Lucille Van Gels, eighteen, of Antwerp, the bride of Henry F. J. Kittel, of Owens Mills, Md.

The three brides arrived last week on the liner Lapland, but were detained at Ellis Island until their husbands-to-be could be notified. When the two soldiers and the ex-doughboy arrived the young women were released in custody of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society and taken to the Hanna Lavanburg Home for Girls, where they were received by Mrs. Oscar S. Straus and other prominent patronesses of the home. After they were married they accompanied their husbands to their new homes.

Rostov Again Captured By the 'Reds,' Is Report

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The hold of the anti-Bolsheviki forces upon Rostov-on-the-Don, yesterday reported recaptured from the Bolsheviki, was short-lived, according to an official communique received from Moscow to-day by wireless. The statement announces that Rostov has again been taken by the "Red" forces.

The capture of ice-breaking and other naval craft by the "Red" forces, which are overrunning the Archangel and Murmansk sections in North Russia, is reported in a Soviet communique received from Moscow to-day. The statement reads:

"According to supplementary information from Archangel, our troops captured a warship of the Chesma River flotilla and two heavy and five light ice-breakers.

"The enemy is bombarding Ghenitchik (Sea of Azov) from the sea.

"Fierce fighting is continuing around Rostov and Nakhitchevan (on the Don).

"Red" troops have captured the fortifications of Gulitchik."

New Method Diagnoses Typhoid in 10 Minutes

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—What was described as a new method of diagnosing typhoid fever, which could be performed, it was asserted, in ten minutes at a bedside, was announced to-day at the meeting of the American Congress of Internal Medicine. The test was discovered by Professor E. C. Bass, of Tulane University, New Orleans, who will give a practical demonstration of the method.

"The present method of determining typhoid fever," said Dr. Frank Smith, secretary-general of the congress, usually takes from twelve to twenty-four hours. A bacterial culture is made and a laboratory examination is required. Dr. Bass performs a blood test at the bedside which can be done in ten minutes. Such a rapid method would not only permit earlier treatment but would serve to check materially the spread of the disease."

France Won't Cede Islands

Premier Denies U. S. Will Get Martinique and Guadeloupe

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Premier Millerand, according to the "Temps," has written a letter to Senator Henry Berenger, of Guadeloupe, declaring that the government has never contemplated ceding the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe to any country, for any reason whatever.

Mr. Berenger's letter is in reply to one from Senator Berenger, quoting a morning newspaper as stating that not only were the French tobacco and match monopolies to be farmed out to Americans, but that Martinique and Guadeloupe were to be ceded to the United States in return for a loan.

Urges Suffrage Rejection

Maryland to Send Delegates to Plead With W. Virginia

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 24.—The House of Delegates to-day voted, 44 to 4, to send a delegation of seven anti-suffrage members of the Legislature to West Virginia to urge the General Assembly of that state to follow the course of Maryland in rejecting the Federal woman suffrage amendment.

The action was taken on a joint resolution which now goes to the Senate.

Philadelphia Wage Scale Raised 120 Per Cent in 1918

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Philadelphia's wage scale increased 120 per cent in 1918 over 1917, while the value of production in all classes of industry increased 30 per cent, according to M. Hoke Gottschall, of the State Department of Internal Affairs. The value of Philadelphia's products for 1918 is placed at \$1,918,852,400, as compared to \$1,559,148,200 in 1917.

WASHINGTON

THREW A DOLLAR across the Potomac. Today emulating his example in a more practical manner, many men of affairs are taking their dollars across the East River and depositing them in the First National Bank of Brooklyn.

This is a convenient and farsighted thing to do, particularly if you live in Brooklyn.

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JOHN W. WEBER, Vice-President
WILLIAM S. HERR, Vice-President
ANSEL B. FERTY, Cashier
FREDERICK W. KRUEGER, Asst. Cashier
RUSSELL C. IRISH, Jr., Assistant Cashier
ALFRED TOBY, Jr., Assistant Cashier

Polish Demands Include Indemnities From Soviet

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The Polish demands include renunciation by Russia of the territory west of Poland's frontier of 1912 and Russian recognition of the independence of the Baltic states.

Poland declares her interest in the Ukraine, asks guarantees against Bolsheviki propaganda and demands war indemnities from the Soviet government.

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Voice of Songstress Redeems Performance of Chicago Opera Company

"The Barber of Seville" was sung last night at the Lexington Theater, with Mme. Galli-Curci as Rosina and Carlo Galeffi as Figaro. Mme. Galli-Curci was charming both in song and action, and while not one of the most brilliant of Rosinas, she is one of the most ingratiating.

Mr. Galeffi was a barber who acted like a bread-and-butter and Mr. Schipa a grandee who acted like a barber. Both have fine voices, though rough ones, and neither showed the slightest knowledge of the music of Rossini. Mr. Cotrueli was amusing as Basilio and Mr. Trevisan moderately so as Bartolo.

Mr. Marinuzzi conducted, but the score was not champagne. It seemed like very small beer. In short, it was only Mme. Galli-Curci who raised the performance above the provincial.

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Substantial Savings Are To Be Made Wednesday In An Important Special Sale of Handsome Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs At Greatly Reduced Prices

AT the recent fur auction sales raw pelts sold as high as 65% over October figures. You may judge for yourself what kind of an increase to expect next season on furs of every kind. Any garment you select in this sale is marked far below its actual worth to-day, to which you may add a saving of at least 50% on what you must pay for the same garment next season.

A Deposit of Only One-Third Now

will secure any fur coat, scarf or muff you desire, the balance to become due when you take your furs from our modern storage vaults next Fall. Action on your part now will avoid regret later!

Hudson Seal Coats	Formerly \$325	Now \$275
Hudson Seal Coats with large collar and cuffs of Skunk or Beaver	Formerly \$375	Now 335
Hudson Seal Coats with Beaver collar and cuffs	Formerly \$475	Now 395
French Seal Coats with collar and cuffs of Beaver, Squirrel or Skunk	Formerly \$325	Now 265
French Seal Coats	Formerly \$425	Now 365
Black Pony Coats	Formerly \$195	Now 150
Moleskin Coats with collar and cuffs of choice quality Squirrel	Formerly \$435	Now 385
Natural Black Muskrat Coats	Formerly \$260	Now 225
Hudson Seal Dolman, Australian Opossum collar, cuffs and border	Formerly \$650	Now 495
Hudson Seal Coat large collar and cuffs and deep border of Beaver	Formerly \$800	Now 695
Mole Dolman large Squirrel collar and cuffs and extra deep border	Formerly \$950	Now 795
Natural Mink Dolman	Formerly \$2,450	Now 1,975
Natural Mink Cape	Formerly \$750	Now 650

Furs Listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat
Furs Listed as French Seal are Dyed Coney

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HALF-YEARLY SALE
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\$55, \$50, \$45	now	\$39.50
\$70, \$65, \$60	now	\$52.50
\$80 and \$75	now	\$68.50
\$100, \$90, \$85	now	\$72.50

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