

RIOT GUNS AWAIT STRIKERS' ATTACK

Shore Towns From Mount Vernon to Stamford Under Arms.

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Italians Hold Many Meetings—Small Clashes in Some Places.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., April 15.—The shore towns from Mount Vernon to Stamford are under arms to-night, fearing an attack with bombs or fire from the striking Italian laborers on State road work and power contracts.

Against policemen, deputy sheriffs and private detectives are at dangerous points while at police stations reserves of men and private citizens with stocks of riot guns are held for emergencies. Every private estate on the banks of the town has its corps on duty and while there is no hint of riotous attacks no chances will be taken with about 4,000 excited foreigners whose fabled labor grievances have been intensified by the killing of Angelo Fine, a leader, on the lawn of William T. Dunmore yesterday morning.

There was a demonstration early in the day at Strath-Grafs Farm, where a delegation of strikers tried to draw out the sixty Italians working for Hugh J. Chisholm. They failed, and then tried to hold up a wagon of the farm which delivers milk in Fortchester. There was one arrest for disorderly conduct.

Strikers gathered at South Fulton avenue and Eighth street, Mount Vernon, and tried to drive away some shiners employed by the Eastern Asphalt Company. The men refused, and there were threats of violence, which were being to overtake when Chief of Police Foley and a squad of police charged. The policemen grabbed thirty men, but not until they had used their clubs on many.

Policemen won't was trying to arrest Dominico Guardal when a revolver in Guardal's pocket went off, the bullet striking Chief of Police Foley. Guardal was taken up on a charge of carrying a weapon. Twenty-nine others were arrested.

Another gang tried to rush men working on street paving at Pelham. The police broke them up. There was a gathering at Fortchester and the police dispersed them. They found one man with a revolver and locked him up. Every time patrolling parties of armed policemen met strikers they searched them. Only one knife was found.

The guards will be increased at all places to-morrow night and on Thursday more men will be asked to be ready by Sheriff William J. Doyle and the police chiefs.

One is to be buried Thursday morning and the Italians have asked permission to parade with his body from Harrison to Woodhull cemetery, New Rochelle, with 2,500 marchers, bands and banners. This is a distance of six miles and extends through Harrison, Mamaroneck, Larchmont Manor and New Rochelle.

Demands will be refused by the Village Presidents and the Mayor. There were meetings of the strikers of the local headquarters of the General Laborers' International Union this afternoon in all the towns from Fort Chester south to Mount Vernon. The men who came from them appeared killed and wounded.

On all sides it is acknowledged that great diplomacy will be necessary during the next forty-eight hours and all look to Sheriff Doyle as the man to handle the situation.

At the threatening situation developed today and that was at Mount Vernon where a police action followed a demonstration. At the same time Michael J. Roagan and John J. Quinn of the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation cast a ray of hope this afternoon by getting representatives of the contractors, road and power men to agree to meet the representatives of the union at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at police headquarters here.

The president in the organization, of which no labor man knows anything, is Paul D. Alessandro of Mount Vernon, and Lorenzo Grasso of Harrison is an organizer. They, with Anselmo Girard, Robert and a half and Umberto D. Alessandro, son of John, will meet tonight at the home of Engineer Douglas Stuart and perhaps other contractors and talk over the situation.

The one point of difference now appears to be as to wages. The men want 25 cents an hour and they do not want when they work eight or nine hours a day. The contractors say they are willing to cut the time down to eight hours to comply with the State law, but they will insist that the wages be reduced in proportion.

The men have been told they can get 25 cents for the eight hours. In the meantime the State board men have requested Attorney General Carmody and State Comptroller to look into the matter of the violation of the State law. They know that no legal proceedings can be taken against the violators, but they want the State to break all contracts and to up all payments as a penalty.

At the outset of the arbitration it is estimated that not more than 500 men will be on strike. The 3,500 other men are on strike for personal reasons, inspired by the attitude of the 500.

Sheriff Doyle had a busy time of it to-night, as he knew the night had passed off without incident he motored to the Italian quarters of all the towns, where he used some plain talk.

Chief Doyle had been taken to his home at Harrison, and Sheriff Wilson found 300 Italians gathered lamenting the death and crying for vengeance. Doyle called some men to him, among them Giuseppe the brother of the man killed. He told them plainly that there must be no more demonstrations.

"We do not want violence," said Piero. My brother was murdered by the detective. Not a man in the crowd had a revolver. We kept our promise to Chief Doyle and Capt. Munroe that we would do nothing. They shot us down like dogs. It was murder."

Armed Deputies on Guard at Mamaroneck

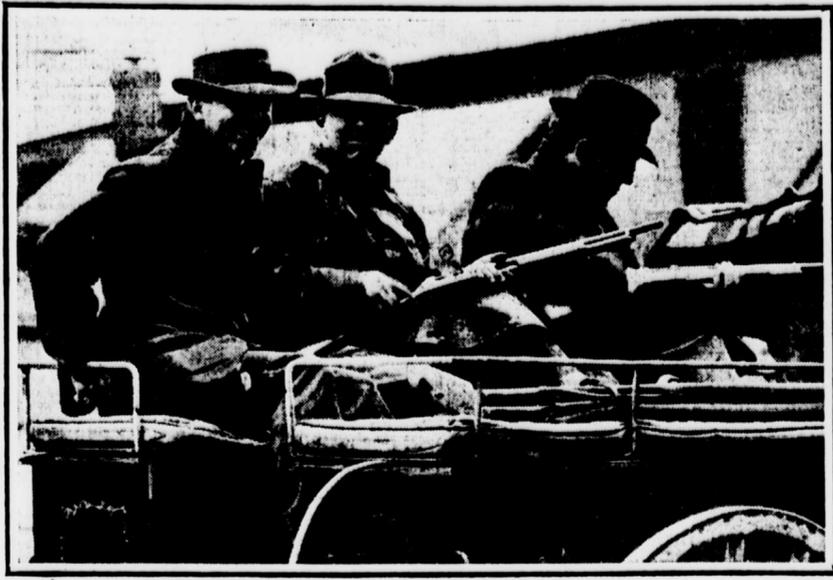


Photo by Powers Engraving Company.

DENOUNCE SOCIETIES AND YALE TAP DAY

Sophomores in Hot Statement Arraign What They Call Evils.

SAY HYPOCRISY RESULTS

System, It Is Asserted, Suppresses Individuality and Initiative.

New HAVEN, Conn., April 15.—There was made public today a statement defining the stand which members of the sophomore class of Yale University have taken against the Yale senior secret society system and Tap Day.

The statement, signed by ten members, is as follows: "This movement was the result of a natural aversion to the society system in the class, which prompted the men to protest against the existing conditions."

"The grounds for dissatisfaction are excessive secrecy and individual choice of members."

"It is acknowledged that the power of prestige and tradition enshrouded by it is an insuperable barrier to its being a natural and open society, and we feel that this great power, so achieved, is contrary to the true principles of this place and breeds an atmosphere at once unhealthy and detrimental to the best interests of Yale."

In the first place, the general tone of society is the institution, due to the fact that the majority of the most influential undergraduates are shrouded at all times in a measure of secrecy, and this in a measure suppresses individuality and creates an artificial mysticism which though not desired nevertheless exists, smothering freedom of thought and originality.

"Now we believe that the best contribution a man can bring to his college are these very suppressed qualities—his imagination, his critical faculties and his individual ideas. The conditions of society, therefore, suppress these qualities, and create an artificial mysticism which though not desired nevertheless exists, smothering freedom of thought and originality."

"All this secrecy, a secrecy greatly maintained by the extreme publicity of Tap Day. This latter institution is not only an unnecessary and sensational display, giving unnecessary publicity to the society system, but also emphasizes the distinction between those who are chosen and those who are not. Moreover, the secrecy which this publicity makes doubly evident immediately induces the senior society, peculiar institutions as they are, still more conspicuously before the undergraduate mind, resulting in a tendency to overrate the senior social system, making it that of a means, thus stimulating a too keen pursuit of extra-curriculum activities in order to attain to the desired end, with a corresponding depreciation in curriculum interest and attention."

"It has been asserted that society is essential in upholding a proper respect for the societies. We maintain that if the societies cannot command respect, with or without secrecy, purely through the esteem which people have for their members, they have not then chosen men most deserving of the societies."

"We believe that there should be a recognition of merit, not on the basis of actual accomplishments alone but to a large degree on the basis of what men have attempted to do and on the revelation in that attempt of qualities of character and of personality. We believe that the forty-five men who have so gained the esteem and respect of their classmates and represent the best of the society system should be elected without undue regard to family influence or personal interests; furthermore, that they should be judged on their characters as revealed here, rather than on any indefinite assumption of future possibilities."

"It is important that only such men should be chosen as shall reflect the greatest credit on the societies themselves and not such men as may be disrespectful upon institutions which we prefer to esteem as being in no small measure responsible for Yale's present high position in the world of learning."

"We suggest that secrecy be reduced to a reasonable privacy; that Tap Day as it now exists be abolished; and that the greatest care in the choice of men as outlined above be exercised. Such external criticism as this can be effective only in proportion to the influence which it exerts on the members of the societies themselves; for we well know that whatever change may occur must come from within."

The signers include the most prominent men in the class, among them being Pumpelly, the football star.

PAGE'S NAME SENT IN

President Appoints Whitelan Reid's Successor.

WASHINGTON, April 15. Among the nominations sent to the Senate by President Wilson to-day were these:

WALTER HINES PAGE of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

JOHN A. OSBORNE of Wyoming, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN of North Carolina, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

STATE ELECTION ON JUNE 3.

Senate Passes Constitutional Convention Measure.

ALBANY, April 15. The Assembly passed fifty-five bills to-day, advanced several others and selected specific days for the consideration of the few remaining bills on the calendar.

The Levy bill appropriating \$5,000 for an inquiry by a joint commission into the subject of pensions for widowed mothers was passed, and also the bill amending the New York Charter establishing a department of home assistance for the relief of dependent widows with young children.

By the provisions of the Cronin bill which passed an American flag must be displayed at polling places on registration and election days. The Fitzgerald bill putting water power companies under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission and the McElligott bill amending the conservation law so as to give that commission supervision over such companies were passed.

The bill favored by the Democratic State organization and introduced by Senator McClelland of Manhattan which provides for the submission to a vote of the people of the State on Tuesday, June 3, of the question whether or not a convention shall be held to revise the State Constitution, passed the Senate to-day by a strictly party vote, Senator Salant, Progressive, voting with the Republicans against it.

Senator Fitzgerald bill giving the New York city State Public Service Commission jurisdiction over the telegraph and telephone companies and their rates wholly within the city of New York and also of long distance telephone lines and rates was forced to a vote in the State Senate to-day by Senator Fitzgerald, and defeated by a vote of ayes, 22; noes, 24.

BURRITT TO DIRECT SOCIAL LABORATORY

Research Work, Through Mrs. Anderson's \$650,000, to Begin at Once.

John A. Kingsbury, general director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, announced yesterday the appointment of Bailey B. Burritt as director of the association's social laboratories to be conducted under the department of social welfare made possible by Mrs. Abram A. Anderson's \$650,000 gift.

For the last five years Mr. Burritt has been assistant secretary of the State Charities Aid Association and for two years executive secretary of the committee on criminal courts of the Charity Organization Society. He has had a wide experience in connection with the municipal courts, hospitals and almshouses. Under his direction the records of the magistrates' courts in New York city have been systematized, a fingerprint system established and substantial advances made in probation work.

The Milbank Memorial Fund and the new department, it is announced, have been placed under the management of the following members of the association's managers: Lindsay R. Williams, M. D., chairman; George Blagden, Lovell; John Farrand, M. D.; Franklin B. Kirkbride and Albert G. Milbank.

Mr. Burritt said last night that the work of the new department will be research, experiment and demonstration. Three special departments will be established at once. One will relate to public health and hygiene, another will deal with matters pertaining to the welfare of school children and the third will undertake the solution of problems connected with the food supply of the city.

"The activities will not be confined to Manhattan," Mr. Burritt says. "Experiments and demonstrations will be made in every borough and as soon as tangible results have been obtained the information will be disseminated so that other cities may benefit. New York is undoubtedly the greatest social laboratory in the world. Nowhere are greater opportunities offered than in our tenement districts, congested with a cosmopolitan population, to try out welfare experiments, to test the value of the many theories that are being advanced and to demonstrate the solution of social problems."

"The need of municipal baths was first demonstrated in this country by the association. The association first demonstrated in America also the efficacy of sea air treatment for non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Other cities are now profiting by the experiment."

"An association is conducting even now an experiment in the hope of offering to the nation a feasible plan whereby tuberculosis can be cured under certain conditions in the tenement home and the centre of infection wiped out. If this experiment is a success the association will have placed at the disposal of every community one of the most effective weapons to conquer the plague."

D. A. R. IN WARM FIGHT TO CHOOSE OFFICERS

Session Begins With Squabble Over Nominating Speeches.

NEW YORKERS HISS CHAIR

Apologize When Mistake Is Seen —Mrs. Story Put in Nomination.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution from the forty-eight States of the Union assembled in convention to-night to put in nomination their candidates for the office of president-general and all the other general officers. The Continental Congress, which met at S. O'Connell, was still engaged at midnight in nominating and seconding nominations.

In the absence of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, the president-general, to-night's session was called to order by Mrs. Andrew K. Gault of Nebraska.

There was a preliminary squabble over the time to be allowed for nominating speeches and seconding speeches. Finally after three or four motions and amendments had been put and the New York delegation had made a mistake and rudely hissed the chairman for apology was extended, for which later an apology was extended, for which later an apology was extended.

Mrs. John Miller Horton was placed in nomination by Mrs. Kendall of Maine. The seconds to the nomination were made by Mrs. Craigie of Buffalo, Mrs. Walker of Missouri and Mrs. Peck of Georgia.

Following Mrs. Kendall's mention of the name of Mrs. Horton there was prolonged applause.

Mrs. Willard Auesberry, State regent of New York, put Mrs. William C. Story in nomination, explaining that she assumed this office by reason of the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, the former president-general of the society.

This nomination elicited derisive laughter from the administration party, but Mrs. Auesberry promptly made good her claim by reading a definite endorsement of Mrs. Story telegraphed by Mrs. Fairbanks.

Mrs. John Ludlow Buel, State regent of Connecticut; Mrs. James G. Dunning, State regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. John H. Dearborn, State regent of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Smallwood of Washington seconded the nomination.

Mrs. Morgan Smith of Alabama nominated Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Tennessee, who was seconded by Mrs. Fox of Mississippi, Mrs. Polk of Tennessee and Mrs. Thompson of Illinois.

After these nominations the congress proceeded to place in nomination the following two tickets for the various general offices of the society.

President-General, Theodore Fox, vice-president in charge of chapters and organization, Mrs. Henry L. Mann, District of Columbia, for treasurer-general, Mrs. Joseph E. Brouder, Louisiana, for historian-general, Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Maryland, for registrar-general, Mrs. G. M. Hubbard, District of Columbia, for chaplain-general, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Pierce, District of Columbia, for assistant historian-general, Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., Ohio, for librarian-general, Mrs. Robert Alexander, Pennsylvania, for corresponding secretary-general, Mrs. William P. Dennis, District of Columbia, for recording secretary-general, Mrs. Florence P. McIntosh, Pennsylvania.

Conservator-General, Fox West, president-general in charge of organization, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, District of Columbia, for registrar-general, Mrs. Charles E. Brown, District of Columbia, for chaplain-general, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia, for Corresponding Secretary-General, Mrs. Julia C. Burrows, Michigan, for Librarian-General, Mrs. George M. Stenberg, District of Columbia, for Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. William C. Boyke, Ohio, for Librarian-General, Mrs. M. A. Dunham, District of Columbia, for Assistant Historian-General, Mrs. Edgar A. Ross, Georgia, for Treasurer-General, Mrs. Charles E. Krezelo, Indiana.

GETS HER \$2,000,000.

Daughter of Crouse Receives Order for Remaining \$400,000.

Surrogate Coburn signed an order yesterday directing the Lincoln Trust Company to pay to Mrs. M. A. Dunham, Edgardia Crouse McVickar \$400,000, which remains from her interest in the \$2,000,000 estate of D. Edgar Crouse of Syracuse. The money has been kept in trust pending litigation over the estate, which Mrs. Crouse who sought to prove that Mrs. McVickar, who was brought forward as the daughter of Crouse by her mother, the Countess Petrika, was not his legal heir.

Mrs. McVickar has already received \$1,600,000 out of her \$2,000,000 interest in the estate of her father and the remaining \$400,000 is ordered paid because of a recent decision by the Court of Appeals in her favor.

2 CENT MEAL TICKLES ROOSEVELT'S PALATE

Says Carmine Street School Lunch Would Have Been Fine at Santiago.

NEW PROGRESSIVE PLANK

Wants It Made Obligatory Upon City to Feed Pupils at Bare Cost.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt beat the high cost of living to a frazzle yesterday and had another bully time lunching for two cents and no tip.

And while the Colonel ate hot bean soup and munched the egg sandwich provided as part of the menu at Public School 95 on Carmine street he told the children who crowded about him that he wished he had had as satisfying food when he fought at Santiago.

Col. Roosevelt added to this praise later at the Outlook office. He said: "I got what I would have regarded as a first class dinner or lunch on the roundup or with my regiment, or if I was out on a picnic or hunting, or if I felt that there should be a law enacted in every State giving permission to school boards to furnish meals to the children at no greater cost than the price of the raw material. I hope that there will be a plank in the municipal Progressive platform next fall to that effect."

Col. Roosevelt got the chance to lunch for two cents and the Aldine Club lost one of its regulars yesterday through the efforts of the national child life committee of the Progressive Service to get the Colonel's support for its campaign for a municipally managed school lunching. At present work of this kind is being carried on at a few schools in New York by a philanthropic society which doesn't quite break even on expenses. Prof. Kirchway of the Columbia law school, who is chairman of the national child life committee, as well as a prominent Progressive, told the Colonel about the work recently and a few days ago Mr. Roosevelt accepted the invitation of Mrs. Ernest Poole of Chicago, wife of the author and the committee's expert on school lunches, to see how the plan works.

Mrs. Poole called for Col. Roosevelt at the Outlook office at 11:30 o'clock yesterday and her automobile carried him to Public School 95 on Carmine street, where he arrived just in time for lunch. He wasn't expected, but it was no time at all before he was friends with everybody and was calling Vincent and Joseph, the boy lunch monitors, by name.

Having satisfied his hunger with the bean soup and egg sandwich and having asked questions about everything connected with the school, the pupils and the luncheon the Colonel motored over to the East Side to school 92, in Harrison street, where there is a central kitchen for three schools, provided with kosher service. He was late for lunch there, but he inspected the kitchen, learned that about 2,000 pupils in seven schools are provided with two and three cent lunches under the present privately controlled system, and was told that even at school 92, in Harrison street, where there is a central kitchen for three schools, provided with kosher service. He was late for lunch there, but he inspected the kitchen, learned that about 2,000 pupils in seven schools are provided with two and three cent lunches under the present privately controlled system, and was told that even at school 92, in Harrison street, where there is a central kitchen for three schools, provided with kosher service.

"Don't you think that it is essential that the children get such lunches at school?" "It is indeed," replied the Colonel. "I was impressed immensely. I ate one of those lunches myself—one cup of bean soup, one cent; one egg sandwich, one cent. That was a two cent lunch, or only two-thirds of a whole lunch. Among the things to eat were two chocolates for one cent, a large cookie for one cent and salad at one cent."

"At the Broom's street school, which is in a Jewish neighborhood, all the food was kosher. At first the rabbis watched closely, but now they have entire confidence in the school authorities. An interesting thing happened at the Carmine street school. There I saw at least a dozen mothers who came to get lunches for the little fellows who will soon be in school. It was a great education to the mothers in how to get a healthy lunch."

Col. Roosevelt said that in going from the West to the East Side he passed schools where there is no school lunch provided. In these places, he said, "we saw the children getting the lunches from the pushcarts, and it speaks volumes for their digestions that they don't die."

"We saw one child lunching on a large green pickle and a stick of licorice," he said, and added with a laugh, "that might be a proper lunch for an unrefined child of reactionary parents."

He had a word of praise for the band at School 21, a tenuous organization, he said, made up of the pupils themselves, which plays while the other pupils lunch. Music with a three cent lunch seemed to the Colonel to be the last word in luxury. Mr. Roosevelt also applauded the movement on foot to make School 95 a social center for the pupils and their parents.

Mrs. Poole told Col. Roosevelt that if central kitchens were provided to supply such schools as needed them by almost price lunches the work would be almost self-supporting.

JUSTICES SEE COURT PLANS.

No Unfavorable Comment on General Scheme of New Building.

Several Justices of the Supreme Court inspected the plans which Guy Lowell has drawn for the new \$10,000,000 Court House for New York city yesterday. These Justices are to say finally whether the selection of the Court House Commission shall stand and therefore they decided to make any comment for publication.

A number of them said, however, that such cursory examination as had been made provoked no unfavorable comment respecting the general scheme of the new building. It was admitted that the circular form of it is something of an innovation and scarcely in keeping with the other public buildings for which it is to form the base in a general architectural scheme.

Its uniqueness was regarded favorably, it was said, in the discussion that followed the inspection. Suggestions for changes as to detail will probably be made before the stamp of approval is placed upon it, but none of those who would take other public buildings for which it is to form the base would be rejected.

James McCreery & Co. 34th Street 23rd Street

SPECIAL SALE

Commencing Wednesday, March 19th.

3,200 Men's Raincoats

(Manufacturers' Samples.)

Tan Raincoats with regulation or box sleeves. value 8.50, 5.75

Grey and Tan Raincoats, various models and weights. values 15.00 and 18.00, 9.75

Raincoats of Grey Mixed Tweed with velvet or self collar. Also Tan, Canton Cloth with self or plaid back. English models. 12.00 values 18.00 and 22.00

Raincoats of Plain Colored Gabardine Cloth and Fancy English Tweeds. All the latest models. values 22.50 and 25.00, 15.50

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

DIRECTOR OF FAILED BANK IS ARRESTED Charge Growing Out of Floating of Oil Company in Providence.

SHRINKAGE LOOKS BIGGER

Capital, Surplus and Profits of Atlantic National May Be Gone.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 15.—George B. Gifford, a director in the suspended Atlantic National Bank, was arrested to-day in a civil action brought by James A. Rogers, connected with the firm of H. B. Rust Company of this city. Mr. Gifford was forced to furnish surety for \$5,000, the amount named in the writ, to obtain his release.

Mr. Rogers, the plaintiff, will assert, according to his lawyer, Waldo R. Bartlett, that he bought stock in the Adeline Consolidated Road Oil Company under false representations by Gifford, who was president of the oil company up to a year ago this month. The company is a Maine corporation, formed in 1910. Its first treasurer was Edward P. Metcalf, formerly president of the Atlantic National. James H. Morton, now a clerk in the Atlantic National, followed Metcalf as secretary and treasurer.

It was said that both Metcalf and Morton were instrumental in floating the company's first large stock issue. The bank holds no oil stock now. The oil company is capitalized at \$1,500,000 and the par value of the stock is \$1 a share, all common stock. The present officers are believed to be: President, Julius H. Preston; secretary and treasurer, Charles C. Hill; vice-president, Dr. F. K. Collins of Philadelphia.

The board of directors was reorganized recently and the officers say that the list is not in shape to be given out. The stock is held by a large number of persons in this section, many having only moderate means. The oil wells which the company own are in Bakersfield, Cal., and the market for the product is also on the coast.

A clerk in the local office had no information to give out to-day about the company.

COMMUTERS BARRED BY CITY.

Aldermen Pass Ordinance for Employees to Move In.

An ordinance providing that no person who is not a citizen or resident of the State of New York may hold office or be employed in any city department was passed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 33 to 11.

The resolution of Tammany Alderman Joseph M. Hannon introducing the ordinance also stipulated that the act go into effect at once. This means that if the Mayor approves the bill the Jerseyites and Connecticut commuters who draw the breath of life from the city's coffers will have to pack up and make for these shores or look elsewhere for jobs.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Navy Department took possession yesterday of the uncompleted naval hospital in Newport, R. I.

The Court of Appeals decided yesterday in Albany that Gregorio Vesta must die for killing a man named Penta in Pleasantville in December, 1910.

The Adirondack League Club at Little Moose Lake was swept by fire, the damage being \$100,000.

The Columbia Hotel and several business buildings in Columbia, S. C., were burned at a loss of about \$200,000.

W. T. Anderson, a clerk in the bank, was arrested on a charge of shooting and killing Clarence E. Funk, cashier of the First National Bank of Washburn, N. D.

Ray B. Stothard, a fireman on the Ontario and Western Railroad, fell from his engine at Congress, near Cornwall, yesterday, and sustained two bad fractures of the skull, which may prove fatal.

(RUBINAT) LLORACH Celebrated Natural Laxative Water from Spain.

FELLOWSHIPS AT COLUMBIA.

Twenty-eight Awarded Yesterday. Only One to a Woman.

Awards of twenty-eight fellowships in the graduate schools of Columbia University and Teachers College, amounting to about \$100,000 in annual value, were announced yesterday by Frank D. Fackenthal, secretary of the university. Eight alterations were also appointed.

The most remunerative one, the Ernest Kempton Adams research fellowship, having an annual value of \$2,250, was given for the third time to Robert W. Wood of Baltimore, Md. Wood was graduated from Harvard in 1907, spent two years studying at Chicago University, taught for five years in the University of Wisconsin and Johns Hopkins University, and after a year in business came to Columbia for graduate work two years ago.

Only one of the twenty-eight fellowships was awarded to a woman, Miss Lavina Tallman was the recipient, getting the Frances E. Field fellowship in Teachers College for the second time. Miss Tallman was graduated from Vassar in 1901, spent some time as a graduate student at Union Theological Seminary and came to Teachers College last year.

Miss Tallman has the distinction of being the only member of her class in Teachers College for the second time. Miss Tallman was graduated from Vassar in 1901, spent some time as a graduate student at Union Theological Seminary and came to Teachers College last year.

PURIFY YOUR COMPLEXION



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And Cuticura Ointment. Their use tends to prevent pore clogging, pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

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