

44 PRESIDENT DEFIED AGREEMENT ON THE TARIFF BILL

Hitchcock, O'Gorman and Reed May Halt Measure Until Regular Session.

NEW ENGLAND'S HEARING C. P. Blinn Says Bankers Down East Are Opposed to Administration Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—It is daily becoming more apparent that the situation in regard to currency legislation at this session of Congress is to be the severest test of strength that President Wilson has had to undergo thus far.

Several Democratic members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, who demand plenty of time for the consideration of the measure, have shown no sign of weakening under the pressure that the White House is beginning to exert upon them.

It is the belief in Washington that if Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska, O'Gorman of New York and Reed of Missouri continue to insist upon prolonged hearings the President's plan for action at this session will be defeated.

Senator Hitchcock seems to be the most determined of the three. His attitude was shown from a witness asked how long the committee sessions were to continue.

"Oh, about two months," said Senator Hitchcock, with a smile at the chairman of the committee, who is urging haste.

The committee decided to-day not to sit on Saturday and hereafter its sessions will be from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with an hour and a half for luncheon.

Senators Pomeroy and Shafroth, who favor a speedy consideration of the bill, tried to get the time extended, but the Republican and Senator Hitchcock would not hear of it.

New England Bankers Object. New England had her innings before the committee to-day. Representatives of a number of banks were introduced to the committee by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts.

Mr. Blinn told the committee that the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, of which he was president, opposed the bill. "The opposition is very general throughout New England," said Mr. Blinn.

He gave figures showing that the organization of the proposed regional reserve banks would cause, temporarily at least, a contraction of credit.

Under the pending plan central reserve city banks would be forced to supply \$25,000,000 of cash, which they do not now possess," continued Mr. Blinn.

Speaks for Country Banks. F. A. Drury, president of the Merchants' National Bank of Worcester, presented views on behalf of the country banks of New England.

WEST GETTING CROP FUND NOW. McAdoo Has Deposited \$23,150,000, Mostly in the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, announced to-day that he had deposited \$23,150,000 of the Government's \$50,000,000 crop moving fund in national banks.

Nebraska Bankers Protest. LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 26.—Five hundred Nebraska bankers today protested to Congress against the Administration currency measure.

Continued from First Page. Senate conferees had entered upon a deliberate plan to kill off all legislation in regard to cotton futures and put the responsibility on the House conferees.

For several days veiled suggestions have been made from the House that the Senate leaders were unfriendly to the legislation regarding cotton futures and would assume a position that the House must accept the Clarke amendment or nothing.

One of the House conferees said that he did not believe there would be any legislation on the subject. Chairman Simmons declared that the Senate Democratic caucus had voted overwhelmingly against the Smith-Lever substitute and that it was needless to say that the substitute proposed would not be acceptable.

Senate Generally Won. With the cotton future matter disagreed to, the conferees quickly took up the other controversial questions and speedily agreed. On most of these questions the Senate won.

The long standing issue over duties on lead and zinc was settled by the Senate immediately on the bill being signed by paragraph 75. The Senate had increased the duties on this product and the conferees compromised the difference.

The House conferees also accepted the Senate's position on the wool duties when the wool duties shall go into effect, which was one of the final stumbling blocks.

Raw wool will go on the free list on October 1, 1914, and the wool duties shall go into effect, which was one of the final stumbling blocks.

Mr. Blinn also registered an objection to participation in the general open market for commercial paper. He considered this provision disadvantageous to the smaller financial institutions and to the member banks generally.

While the general features of this amendment will remain as it was agreed to by the Senate Democratic caucus and the House conferees, it is possible that the language may be changed to make it express more clearly the intention of the lawmakers.

A change was made in the language of the bill at the suggestion of Senator Hoke Smith to make it clear and beyond question that the tariff bill does not repeal the 2 per cent preferential duty in favor of Cuban sugar.

With the agreement reached Democratic leaders gave a long sigh of relief. They described the bill as the best tariff bill tending in the direction of ultimate free trade.

More than one Democratic member of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Finance Committee of the House, says that tariff legislation is not settled with this bill, but that the process of reduction must go on until ultimately the United States adopt practically a free trade policy.

Senator La Follette on the other hand insists that the bill is a protective measure. The sponsors for the bill say that it will raise ample revenue. Chairman Simmons has been advised that it will yield a surplus of at least \$16,000,000 a year above current expenses.

One remarkable thing about the present tariff bill, a precedent in fact, is that it carries the duty below that fixed by the House. Heretofore in the making of a tariff bill the House has slashed the rates, while the Senate has taken up the bill and readjusted the rates on a higher general average.

The House bill carried a general average rate slightly below 30 per cent. The Senate bill, however, raised the average rate to 37 per cent. The conferees committee had to deal with the proposals on which there were disagreements. Some of these involved only the change of a word or a question of punctuation, but a majority of them represented differences in rates and a few were fundamental.

The first schedule, A, relating to chemicals, oils and paints, involved many changes. The Senate had generally on the basis of the Senate amendments. In the chemical schedule the changes were not so radical. Duties were raised in many instances. Galleic acid was raised from 4 to 7 cents a pound and pyrogallol from 10 to 15 cents a pound.

Colloid and liquid solutions of pyrogallol and the compounds that enter into the manufacture of celluloid were increased from 5 to 10 per cent, and there were also increases in some of the explosives. Reductions were made by the Senate in the duty on oxalic acid, flaxseed and linseed oil, olive oil, chlorate of potash and other articles.

The Senate won a complete victory on the silk schedule. The Senate prevailed in the woolen blankets and to freelist blankets valued at not more than 50 cents a yard. The conferees committee rejected the amendment and all blankets will bear duty at 25 per cent ad valorem. The House rates of 50 per cent ad valorem on carpets and rugs were adopted by the conferees. The Senate had lowered the rates.

to the free list, and the Senate's action on the coal tar distillates, on the cyanides and on soap, and in transferring extracts of nutgalls, to the free list. The soap paragraph was adopted as the Senate amended it, and the following duties were imposed:

Tollit soaps, 30 per cent; medicinal soaps, 30 per cent; castile soap, 10 per cent; other soaps and soap powders not otherwise provided for, 5 per cent. Earthen and Glassware Schedule. In schedule B, which covers earthen, earthenware and glassware, the most important changes made by the Senate were agreed to in conference.

These related to the free listing of the Roman, Portland and other hydraulic cements, which the House had made dutiable at 5 per cent, except white non-setting Portland cement, the Senate left on the dutiable list at 10 per cent; the transfer to the free list of limestone rock asphalt, which the House had made dutiable at 25 cents a ton; the lowering of the duties by the Senate on lenses and the raising of duties on opera and field glasses. The Senate was sustained on all these matters by the conferees committee.

As the bill was agreed to lenses of glass or pebble, covered by paragraph 94 of the bill, were made dutiable at 25 per cent, a reduction of 5 per cent below the House rates. Opera and field glasses were increased from 30 to 35 per cent by the Senate, while surveying instruments, telescopes and optical instruments, and projectile lenses were reduced from 30 to 25 per cent.

The only setback for the Senate in this schedule was on the iron and steel industry, by paragraph 75. The Senate had increased the duties on this product and the conferees committee compromised the difference by 15 per cent. On most of these questions the Senate won.

Probably no single industry covered by the tariff act is more important than the iron and steel industry. The House cut duties unparisparily and then the Senate followed by making still further reductions and increasing the free list.

The House, for example, placed a duty of 8 per cent on pig iron, spiegeleisen, scrap iron and scrap steel and like products, and made ferro-manganese dutiable at 15 per cent. The Senate free listed both of them and the conferees committee after a compromise, fixed the duty at 10 per cent.

The Senate also freed cast iron, blooms, loops and other products of iron more advanced than pig iron, which the House had made dutiable at 8 per cent. The conferees agreed to the House rate of 15 per cent, and the conferees accepted the Senate reduction.

The Senate free listed cast iron pipe, which the House had made dutiable at 12 per cent, and the conferees committee fixed the duty at 10 per cent. The Senate rates were in the main agreed to, and the Senate won a victory to-day in the lead and zinc fight.

There were very few changes in the wood schedule, but the Senate rates generally prevailed. In the sugar schedule the most important and in fact the only important change was the Senate amendment providing that the decreased duties on sugar should not go into effect until March 1 next. The House had proposed to repeal the Aldrich rates until that date, and repealing the Dutch standard in color test at once.

The conferees committee accepted this Senate amendment. The tobacco schedule was not amended by the Senate. It did not go to the conferees and will pass in the form in which it was passed by the House.

The conferees committee agreed to the Senate amendment, which struck out the 10 per cent duty on cattle provided by the House bill, and the 10 per cent rate on sheep, and transferring both to the free list. The House had proposed to free the Senate had placed it, by striking out a duty of 10 cents a bushel provided by the House bill.

The House won a victory in the duty on lemons and other citrus fruit when the conferees committee restored the classification based on the cubic feet of the containers in which such products are packed, which results in a slight decrease of the duty.

The Senate also lost in the struggle over a proposed duty on bananas when the conferees committee struck out the Senate rate and restored bananas to the free list of the House bill. The Senate reduced many duties in agricultural products and the conferees accepted the Senate action.

The conferees committee struck out the proposed restoration of a tax of \$1.10 a gallon on brandy and wine spirits, and in the California sweet wine spirits, a proposed tax on small spigotted wines, and an amendment requiring rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers to pay for the stamps affixed to their goods.

In the cotton schedule the Senate won the important points in the adoption by the conferees to-day of Oriental, American and cotton threads and yarns, and cotton cloths. The Senate amendments generally prevailed in this schedule. Flax and hemp in various forms, unmanufactured, were transferred to the free list by the Senate, although they had been made dutiable by the House. The conferees committee approved the Senate action.

Differences between the Senate and the House over articles carried by the conferees on the free list, reducing the duties on plain woven fabrics of jute yarns, colored, from 20 to 10 per cent, and reducing the duty on bags of 10 per cent. The Senate won a victory on this reduction, as the rates adopted by the conferees were below those fixed by the House.

Very few changes were made in the woolen schedule. The Senate was sustained in the woolen schedule when wool tops shall go into effect. Compromises were made by the conferees committee between Senate and House rates, by which wool tops will bear a duty of 15 per cent, and yarns a duty of 15 per cent. The Senate sought to reduce the duty on woolen blankets and to freelist blankets valued at not more than 50 cents a yard. The conferees committee rejected the amendment and all blankets will bear duty at 25 per cent ad valorem. The House rates of 50 per cent ad valorem on carpets and rugs were adopted by the conferees. The Senate had lowered the rates.

A compromise was reached on the paragraph relating to angora goat hair, adopted by which the hair will pay a duty of 15 per cent; tops from such hair, 25 per cent, and plushes, velvet and other fabrics, 45 per cent. The Senate sought to reduce the duty on woolen blankets and to freelist blankets valued at not more than 50 cents a yard. The conferees committee rejected the amendment and all blankets will bear duty at 25 per cent ad valorem. The House rates of 50 per cent ad valorem on carpets and rugs were adopted by the conferees. The Senate had lowered the rates.

The Senate won a complete victory on the silk schedule. The Senate prevailed in the woolen blankets and to freelist blankets valued at not more than 50 cents a yard. The conferees committee rejected the amendment and all blankets will bear duty at 25 per cent ad valorem. The House rates of 50 per cent ad valorem on carpets and rugs were adopted by the conferees. The Senate had lowered the rates.

minor one, by which carded or combed silk and silk noils, more than two inches long, will pay a duty of 30 cents a pound instead of 30 cents as the Senate had provided.

The conferees committee accepted the Senate substitute for paragraph 333, known as the lithograph schedule. The conferees committee adopted the action of the Senate placing fulminates and gunpowder on the free list. There was a compromise on the paragraph relating to gunpowder, but generally the House rates were restored.

The Senate rates prevailed as to lace curtains and laces and the House won by having restored the rates in the House bill covering chamois skins and glove leathers, by which the former were made dutiable at 15 per cent, and the latter at 10 per cent. There was a compromise on the paragraph relating to the Senate and House rates and the Senate's action in free listing harness, saddles and saddlery parts was approved by the conferees committee, although the House had made them dutiable at 30 per cent.

The changes in the income tax and administrative features were closely outlined in detail in THE SUN. After a sharp deadlock between the Senate and the House, the administrative features were approved by the conferees committee. The House had proposed to increase the duty on cigars and cigarettes, but the Senate was sustained on this matter by the conferees committee.

Several Senate amendments in the administrative features were accepted by the conferees committee, including the child labor amendment, which excluded goods produced by child labor, and the additional tax imposed on Alaskan railroads.

The only substantial victory won by the House in the free list was as to free art. A Senate amendment providing a sharp reduction in the duty on art objects was approved by the conferees as the completion of free lists. The conferees also agreed to the Senate amendment free listing moving picture films and slides, and other suggestions which resulted in general victory for the House provisions.

In the final adjustment the House suffered a loss of the anti-dumping clause and the duty on iron and steel, which had put in the bill and its amendment providing for a joint commission to revise all of the administrative features.

The Right Rev. Dr. Edsall, Bishop of Minnesota, who will preach in Grace Church on Sunday morning, is the guest of the church. The Rev. Dr. Edsall is the pastor of the church, and he is now known as St. Peter's. At the general convention in 1898 Mr. Edsall was elected missionary Bishop of North Dakota, and he has since been in the service of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Dr. Edsall will preach morning and evening in the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 10th street. The Rev. Dr. Edsall is the pastor of the church, and he is now known as St. Peter's. At the general convention in 1898 Mr. Edsall was elected missionary Bishop of North Dakota, and he has since been in the service of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

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REVIEW OF SUBURBAN SCHOOLS AND ADVANCES TO NEW YORK

The Social and Educational Ideal of Suburban Towns as Expressed in Their Schools

By L. E. TUCKER, School Editor. First—The Suburban Social Ideal as Expressed in School Attitudes and School Life.

Any one familiar with the average American family, there could never be any doubt but what the greatest and predominant problem of each and every family is the question of what shall be the education of its children.

The average city child may usually be found in attendance at the public school, for the country child, more often than not, can be found in attendance at a private school. The reason for this is two fold. In the first place, the country schools even in our best and most up-to-date suburban towns are rarely as good as are the city schools.

The average suburban family has recently migrated from the city. The children, even those of tender age, are apt to make uncomplimentary comparisons between the country schools and the city one from which they came. To be in a class containing pupils of many different grades and to be in a school where there is but one class to each grade and where the pupil remains in each grade a year is a matter of course.

As soon as the child has seen the school, even before he enters it, he begins to feel that the result is a disadvantage to most popular private schools in the neighborhood is usually hunted up and the child is sent there. As he now understands that he is going to a "public" school, he does not expect either the size of building or the number of pupils to be found in a public school. Therefore, he is satisfied.

Right here it may be interesting to quote the basis of comparison used by one girl of twelve in speaking to a new friend who had just moved from city to country, and recommending to her what school to attend. She said:—"School is good. There is no teacher and she knows it all 'cause she teaches everything. That's why I go there. In school the teachers don't know much. You have one for each grade and they don't know anything. Of course this was quite an amusing comment on the newer and better method of teaching by degrees.

Fortunately the newly arrived little maid had a mother who was herself an educated woman and, therefore, understood the matter and she knew it was not her relative merits with the result that her little daughter was sent to the unfavored school, the one where the newer methods prevailed.

Unfortunately, the usual run of events is not this way. Too often children are allowed to start their school life in accordance with their own prejudices. Fortunately, indeed, are those children whose parents realize that the child's welfare depends upon a balanced and well-rounded education, and that the child's nature, namely, physical, intellectual, and moral, in the order named. Those parents try to remove to the country in order that the child may enjoy the best of both worlds, breathing the pure country air and playing upon green grass among the flowering plants of an ideal home.

Such parents often have to seriously inconvenience themselves, and upon the whole, the extra work is still in the city. A burden borne, however, cheerfully and uncomplainingly, in order that the child may enjoy the great physical advantage of growing up in the country.

No one can deny but that the ground which a sane mind is a healthy body, and that the country child, who has the advantage of the city child in his chance of obtaining one.

The automobile and the railroad systems of this country will probably forever contribute to make the custom of many city children to journey into the country daily from their home to school. This custom has great advantages. It removes the child from the necessity and the great expense of maintaining dormitories or dormitory cottages, and thus leaves the school people free to give their entire attention to the intellectual school problem. The children receive the daily benefits of pure country air and of nourishing country food and of a daily ride into the city on a merry, merry train.

They also have the great privilege of remaining with their family and thus keeping the family circle unbroken and family interests united. While away from home, the child is in a position of attending school from a school standpoint. So popular has this method of attending school become that hundreds of "country day schools," as they are called, have sprung up in all corners of the country. In New England especially they are now looked upon with great favor.

City schools will always be, for large numbers of children, a probable forever, be condemned to pass the early years of their childhood far from country joys. New York, from a suburban standpoint, is especially fortunate. One need not go by train, trolley, or automobile only twenty or twenty-five miles in almost any direction that can be mentioned to some pretty suburban town. Between the city and the country there are beautiful. The Palisades of the Hudson, the level shores of Jersey, the far lands of Long Island or Connecticut—all are within a few hours' ride.

If a parent desires to send his son or daughter to a nearby mountainous or hilly section he has but to choose the northern shore of Long Island, some place on the banks of the Hudson, just back from the Palisades, or a little village snugly enclosed in the Watchung Mountains, justly far famed as the "picture spot" of New Jersey.

For the child whose stunted lung capacity craves the vigorous, bracing breeze laden air there is a choice between the hills of the Long Island pines at Brentwood or in the Jersey pines at Lakewood. Farm schools, where fresh vegetables, butter, milk, eggs and other products abound, are to be found in New Jersey in Long Island, and even a little way up New York State. Little country schools with village life may be found in countless "up-State" locations, and in an hour or two, in all of these varied kinds of country life there are located various kinds of private schools which meet the necessity of children of all types and which include schools of every possible variety.

The timid child who needs to be encouraged step by step along the educational path, the robust one who needs to play out in the open in order to train down his superabundance of physical energy, and all of that great number of children who are classified between these extremes, all are provided for in institutions just fitted to their type. This is one reason for the existence of the St. Ann's School, College and Camp Bureau, because each one of these children of each and every different type must be helped to find and then fitted into the school in which he belongs.

The institutions to be found in these

designed by Carrere Hastings, one house and the other two residential houses. The buildings have been entirely renovated and adapted for the Knox School. They are heated by steam, lighted by electricity, are equipped with the best modern plumbing, and furnished with every modern convenience to vary two bedrooms. The houses are connected by covered boardwalks, lighted at night, so that the residence houses are accessible to the recreation rooms in inclement weather.

Third—Aims of Suburban Schools. Near New York City, as Expressed by Their Head Masters. From Carmel, Putnam County. "The aim of this school is to give thorough education at a moderate cost to the girls entrusted to its care. It seeks to teach each girl moderation, self-control and poise, that she may meet situations, understand life and, sustained by permanent resources, may live well. The seminary is a Christian home, with a spirit of interdependence. The Bible is read daily at chapel service. On Sunday evening there is a short vespers service, at which a practical talk is given by the president or a visiting speaker. The school affords a spirit of interdependence and the discipline of a well regulated school. The government is that of the student body, with faculty oversight. The two societies known as the 'W. W. and U. E.' give opportunity for social intercourse under favorable conditions. The choral class, the dramatic club, the King's Daughters, the frequent lectures and entertainments are features of the school life.

From the Chamberlain Military Institute. "The Chamberlain Military Institute, which trains the individual for efficiency. The moral influences are excellent and the social life ideal. This little book of views will give a somewhat general idea as to the life of Chamberlain and what it means to the boy."

From Mrs. Marshall's School for Little Girls. "The home circle is a special feature of this school. The aim is to surround the child with elevating and refined influences, while at the same time to develop the individuality of each child. Constant attention is given to individual instruction, and to the consideration of individual needs. Special effort is made to develop the child's power of concentration, application and expression."

From Emma Willard School. "College preparatory work, general information and social courses are all found here."

From Marymount. "The religious consideration themselves bound to act the part of parents toward the children entrusted to their care, and they therefore use every possible means to mould the habit as well as the mind. No Catholic interest is given to the formation of habits of kind thoughtfulness for others, devotion to duty, order and neatness, and in the observance of all the proprieties of individual and social life. The course in religion is obligatory for Catholics only. The health of the student is at all times an object of maternal tenderness and solicitude."

From the Pauline School. "The intimate association of master and boy provides for the careful study of each individual. Whether in the classroom or the courtyard, the master is ever present, for the most part, under the supervision of the masters, who strive to teach methods of concentrated and independent study. Purity of thought, respect for others, and a high sense of honor in all relations are the social and moral purposes of the school."

From the Park School. "The school is a well-ordered Christian home and to lay the foundations of a sound education. This avowed policy seeks to maintain throughout the entire life and work of the individual a high degree of spiritual care on the part of a generous staff of carefully selected teachers. There is one master for every six or seven boys. The school therefore appeals primarily to parents as well as to the child. It is a school of careful home and school training. It does not knowingly accept neglected boys nor will it retain harmful pupils."

From the College of New Rochelle. "Our aim is to train young men in culture, efficiency and character."

From the Marlborough School. "The school therefore appeals primarily to parents as well as to the child. It is a school of careful home and school training. It does not knowingly accept neglected boys nor will it retain harmful pupils."

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