

HENRY TURNS DOWN GARDNER INQUIRY

Rules Committee Chairman Refuses Hearing on Defence Investigation.

FLOOR APPEAL TO-MORROW

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Taking his cue from President Wilson's message, in which the Executive laid the "cold hand of death" on the Gardner proposal for the creation of a special commission to make an inquiry into the national defenses, Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Rules, addressed today to Representative Gardner a letter in which he said the committee could not in any way clear to give a preliminary hearing on the pending resolution.

Mr. Henry, who wrote his letter after a conference with the other Democratic members of the committee, informed Mr. Gardner that the Military and Naval committees were the proper organizations before which to agitate an inquiry into the preparedness of the United States.

The letter of Mr. Henry means that the House will not pass the Gardner resolution providing for the creation of a national security commission to investigate the national defenses, and report to Congress. There may be a compromise on the proposition later, but any measure that is passed on the subject will be authorized first by the Administration and favored by some Administration spokesman.

Chairman Henry's letter to Mr. Gardner follows: "Further answering your letter of December 1, allow me to say that after conferring with the majority members of the committee they deem it inadvisable to hold the hearing requested by you."

The committee on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs are now in daily session considering matters pertaining to the military and naval strength of the country. It is within their jurisdiction to determine the matters raised by your resolution and in your letter. The Administration, as well as the majority members of the Rules Committee, have the greatest confidence in the wisdom and integrity of purpose of those respective committees and think that your proper forum for the hearing would be before the regular constituted committees of the House. Therefore, the committee on Rules respectfully declines to grant the hearing requested in your letter.

Representative Gardner will deliver a speech in the House on Thursday in which he will further discuss the national defenses and assail the attitude toward the proposed inquiry assumed by President Wilson, his Administration and the Democratic party in the House.

Representative Gardner in a statement in reply to Representative Henry said in part: "I have read your letter in which you inform me that you have decided to refuse me a hearing on my resolution. You are sufficiently familiar with the laws of the House to understand that you cannot take such a step without first calling a meeting of your committee. This you have not done."

"So far as I know this is the first time in the history of the United States that a member of Congress has been denied a hearing on his own measure by the committee to which it was referred. Therefore I think it well that the names of our history makers should be enrolled for the admiration of future believers in the doctrine of 'pitiless publicity.'"

"Friend Henry, you have been assigned to me a task. You cannot dam this moment."

HOUSE BILL PROHIBITS EXPORTS OF MUNITIONS

Fine of \$100,000, Imprisonment and Confiscation of Property Is Penalty Set.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A bill was introduced in the House today making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person, firm or corporation to ship ammunition or other munitions of war from the United States to any foreign country for use against any power with which the United States is at peace.

The measure provides that violators of the proposed law shall be punished by a fine of \$100,000, imprisonment for not more than five years, and confiscation of the property so shipped. One-half the fine is to be paid to the United States and the other half is to be turned into the Federal Treasury.

DENOUNCE MUNITION BAN

Condemn and Fetter Say Law Would Be Unfair to Belgium.

Under the heading "An Appeal for Belgium to the American People," Fred Fisher and Frederic R. Couderc issued the following yesterday: "Out of the death of the war crushed Belgium the distress of Belgium appeals to the better instincts of the American people. Since 1821 Belgium has not only been peaceful and neutral, but by the result of the new great Powers of Europe the country was neutralized, and even the national privilege of making war denied her."

"Our country has proclaimed its neutrality, properly and prudently seeking to hold its people back from entry into this terrible conflict of arms. But our Congress, assembled yesterday in Washington, is asked by two German-American representatives, M. Culliver of Iowa and M. Barthold of Missouri—to pass laws authorizing the export of arms and munitions intended for Belgium."

"This is not neutrality, unless it be a neutrality which must be known as 'pitiless publicity.' Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska has asked the Senate to pass a similar law, and his excuse is that though the export of arms and munitions is granted free to be assistant, Germany, Germany's fleet is insufficient to protect her arms and munitions so shipped from capture on the high seas. This means that a Senator of the United States asks the country to assist Germany to overcome this disadvantage at which she looks with alarm."

"All international law, such as an action in violation of neutrality, for forty years Germany has been accumulating material, while Belgium, absorbed in dreams of peace, has made no such preparation for the attack of Germany's arms and munitions for the aid of Belgium is a crime and a fair opportunity given Belgium to protect her coast by the ships which we store on our manufacturing plants during the time of international peace prepared and manufactured for an assault upon neutral territory."

"Let every citizen who abhors oppression and who has honorable peace protest to Congress against this projected injustice."

BADGER FAVORS 33 NEW DREADNOUGHTS

U. S. Also Needs 100 Submarines to Be in Shape for War. Testifies Admiral.

AMPLE AIR FLEET URGED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Impressive testimony relative to the rebuilding of the navy was given before the House Committee on Naval Affairs today by Admiral Charles J. Badger, a member of the general staff.

Admiral Badger, who until recently was in command of the Atlantic fleet and who has a high standing in the service, told the committee that the United States in order to be in the best possible shape for war should equip itself with forty-eight battleships of the first line, 100 submarines, ample air craft of the various types and an adequate number of auxiliaries. He gave it as his opinion that the United States should build four battleships a year until 1919 and a corresponding number of submarines and other craft.

If such a programme were adopted, the Admiral said, the United States would in five years rank second only to Great Britain as a naval power, superseding Germany, which is the greatest enemy of the submarine as an offensive adjunct of the fleet, but made it clear that he did not wish to be understood as saying that additional submarines should be obtained at the sacrifice of battleships.

Three Obsolete Pre-dreadnaughts. It was brought out that the United States has 10 battleships, 15 being dreadnaughts or vessels that could be utilized in the fighting line in time of war, and 25 pre-dreadnaughts. Of the pre-dreadnaughts, Admiral Badger said, the United States has 15, of which 12 are obsolete because each is more than twenty years old and should not be given serious consideration in calculating the fighting efficiency of the navy.

The naval officer made it clear that in advocating the equipment of the navy with 48 battleships he had in mind dreadnaughts. The adoption of this programme would require the addition of 23 dreadnaughts, including those now building and ships to be authorized. With the pre-dreadnaughts in the country, the United States would have a fleet of 73 battleships of all classes.

The General Board has for years advocated a more ambitious building programme than the executive board of the Navy Department. The board recommended last year, and probably will repeat this year, that the United States should construct four battleships every twelve months. The Navy Department is committed to two battleships.

Admiral Badger recommended that the United States build a submarine fleet of 100 vessels. He said that submarines had been recently used with great effect and that they should be used for the coast defense of the United States and for insular possessions. The Admiral added that he would not station these submarines in any particular section, but would keep them in the fleet as a whole. The work performed by air craft was highly praised by the Admiral. He said they could pick up a submarine at a depth of fifty feet below the surface of the water, and expressed the opinion that in the open sea aircraft might detect submarines at a greater depth.

Occasion was taken by the Admiral to deny that the navy had of late neglected target practice. He said there had been elementary ship practice, fleet practice and division practice. He said that there may have been delays in target practice on some ships because of the operations at Vera Cruz, but that the navy had been diligent in this regard. He represented in some newspapers was entirely without foundation.

Admiral Badger and Secretary Daniels will appear before the committee tomorrow. Secret work on the committee will begin work on the naval appropriation bill on Thursday.

CROZIER IS OPTIMISTIC

Says U. S. Army Will Have Enough Equipment in Few Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance of the United States army, appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs today and discussed his estimates for the coming year. He appeared to take a more optimistic view of the country's military preparedness than some of his associates.

Representative Kahn of California asked Gen. Crozier if he had seen any models of the big guns of the United States. Gen. Crozier said he had seen models of the Belgian and French border guns, which he considered very good. He said that the United States had no use for guns of the kind and there was no place in the United States for such a large gun. Various large guns were tested, he said, the size being adapted to our army's needs, being from three to six inches in calibre for two years in the future.

Gen. Crozier expressed the opinion that at the rate the army is being furnished with the approved type of field artillery there would be an adequate supply in six years for the extended army, that is the army on a war footing of 400,000 men. He said that 1,200 guns were needed, these being now on hand and appropriated for, and ordered \$50 of the approved type. As to powder and small arms ammunition Gen. Crozier said there was no need to worry, adding that there was an adequate supply of rifles and machine guns on hand. A type had been adopted, he concluded, and there is almost a full supply for the army on a war footing.

WILSON NOT FOR SECRECY

But He Wants Public to Know of Defence Facts in Regular Way.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson told his callers today that the American public is entitled to know all facts concerning the efficiency of the national defenses, but that he believed these facts could best be determined in an ordinary way and not through an investigation previously heralded as intended to deal with the preparation for war with any other nation.

The President said that he had received many letters from prominent men protesting against the spread of military information. He refused to admit any knowledge of the presence in Washington of an alleged lobby paid by armor plate, ammunition, ordnance and gunpowder manufacturers.

He said that his attention had been called to the charge made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler that such a lobby was in existence. Many suggestions for the organization of a national council of defence to deal with the entire problem of keeping the army and navy up to date have reached the President, he said, but he has taken no action on them. He felt that Congress could be depended on to handle the matter in its own way.

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U. S. Troops Rushed to Naco; May Be New Mexico Policy

Secretary of War Garrison Sends Three Troops of Artillery to Arizona Town Where Mexican Bullets Have Killed or Wounded Forty.

ACTION IS TAKEN AFTER CABINET MEETING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary of War Garrison ordered three troops of artillery from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Naco, Ariz., today after a meeting of President Wilson and his cabinet. There have been more than forty casualties among the Americans at Naco on account of the Mexicans shooting across the line, and Gov. Hunt of Arizona has demanded that something be done for the protection of Americans and others in the border town.

Accordingly the despatch of the three troops of artillery was regarded here as having more significance than appeared on its face. It was recalled that Secretary Garrison recently made known his view that there was nothing for the War Department to do at Naco until the present policy of dealing with the situation was changed.

War Department officials declined today to comment on the order to send the troops to Naco, but the general belief in Washington was that the Administration now intends to follow a more forceful course in protecting life in the border town. It was pointed out that the artillery is particularly effective in driving the Mexicans away from the border if necessary.

The protest of Gov. Hunt was sent to Secretary Bryan and he referred it to the War Department. Secretary Garrison yesterday sent the protest back to Secretary Bryan with the statement that he assumed that Mr. Bryan had already would take up the international matter with the President to so inform him that he might issue such instructions as he desired to the War Department.

This was followed by the President's instructions the three troops of artillery were ordered to reinforce the United States troops now at Naco. Conditions in Mexico are improving, according to advices received at the State Department today.

The city is quiet, well policed, and Gen. Gutierrez is proceeding with the organization of the Government. He is still without any Minister for Foreign Affairs. Gen. Villa is reported to be at Teruho, just outside the city, where he has his headquarters. No reports have been received as to military measures taken by the Gutierrez forces under Villa and Zapata, though Carranza is reported to be withdrawing his troops more and more toward Vera Cruz.

From the Carranza headquarters there came reports that Carranza stated in a despatch to his agent here that while it had been necessary to tear up some track of the English road through his territory, it had been destroyed and that the work was done by the company's own men. He also has taken charge of the International Railway and the terminal operations at Vera Cruz, he states, because of military necessity. He denies that merchandise owned by British interests has been seized and says that one taken from the American Smelting and Refining Company has been returned, pursuant to his orders.

The Department also received a belated report, via El Paso of the entry of Gen. Carranza into the city on December 3. He was escorted by Villa and a small force, but as no notice had been given of his entry there was no great demonstration. He is occupying the National Palace.

Officials here today denied the charge of Senator Smith of Michigan that Vera Cruz had been a free zone since if Carranza stood out against the United States forces he would be withdrawn in twenty-four hours. There was another brisk discussion today of the Robinson proposition, which has been reported as having been dropped. The Robinson proposition directing an investigation of the published charge that two Senators were credited in the official files of the Carranza administration with having received the sum of \$25,000 for their influence in securing the withdrawal of American troops from Vera Cruz. The resolution went over again and will come up tomorrow. There is every indication that the Senators do not consider the charges worthy of investigation. There was opposition voiced today by the Senate contingent fund the expense of another Senate investigation.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 8.—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss left San Antonio early tonight for Naco to take charge of the situation there.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 8.—Gen. J. J. Pershing tonight received orders from department headquarters in San Antonio, Tex., to despatch at once Batteries A, B and C of the Sixth Field Artillery to Naco, Ariz. The battalion, under Col. P. St. J. Green, is expected to leave for the Arizona border tonight.

TO RETURN RAILROADS

Villa Will Give Back Lines to American Owners.

EL PASO, Dec. 8.—The Mexican Central Railroad lines will be returned to the American owners on December 15, if they agree to install American train dispatchers, conductors and engineers and will rebuild and equip the lines. This is Gen. Villa's offer to the American stockholders, a despatch from Mexico city says.

It is understood that Villa will accept one of the big contracts for rebuilding the wrecked lines, as he had many during the past two years and could use many of his military construction crews in this work.

The offer has been forwarded to New York, where a number of the stockholders are, it is understood. Villa is said to have established to his own satisfaction through his attempts to operate trains that Mexican trainmen cannot operate the line, hence his reported decision to restore it to the American stockholders and then take a contract to put the road into shape for them.

WOMAN WEEPS AS POISON PEN LETTERS ARE READ

RECEIVED LETTERS IN WHICH HER NAME WAS MENTIONED UNDER SUSPICION OF BEING A FRIEND OF HENRI.

REMOVED FROM THE COURT ROOM BY POLICE.

REWARD WAS TENFOLD.

CLERK WHO FOUND VANDERBILT PERLS GETS \$5,000 INSTEAD OF \$500.

ATLANTA, Dec. 8.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, conferred today on the advisability of asking the Supreme Court of Georgia for a writ of error on which they may carry their argument to the United States supreme court. Failing in this, an appeal will be made to the State to save Frank from death.

Solemnly, however, he prosecuted Frank, and then take a contract to put the road into shape for them.

HITS AT MOBILIZING OF GERMANS HERE

Maurice Leon Comments on Editorial Discussion of Hague Conventions.

REPLY TO JAMES M. BECK

Maurice Leon, an authority on international law, commenting yesterday on the editorial discussion in THE SUN over the rules of the Hague conventions, said this country had cause to look with considerable apprehension on the extensive mobilization of German reservists in New York and elsewhere.

In a statement, Mr. Leon brings up some new points of neutrality as applying to German activity in the United States. In answer to the assertions of James M. Beck, chief among which is the alleged violation of Article IV. of the Hague treaty of 1907 in raising reservists in this country. The statement said in part: "Article I, which Mr. Beck regards as binding legally and which by others is regarded as binding morally on Germany by reason of her ratification of that convention provides that the territory of neutral Powers is inviolable. This is merely a rule of international decency, which as such is binding any way, and which Germany has violated by her preparation for the great war of aggression which she has inflicted upon Europe. But she has violated this convention for her purposes, not alone in military, but also in civil capacities, of Germans naturalized abroad."

"I refer to Article XXV, Section 2, of the German citizenship law which went into effect on January 1 last, providing as follows: 'Citizenship is not lost by any one who, before acquiring foreign citizenship, has received application for the written consent of his home State to retain his citizenship.' 'Consider the immense significance of this provision. Under it a German comes to this country and, notwithstanding his oath of allegiance, holds on to German citizenship while acquiring the benefits of American nationality. Is it not pertinent to ask whether Messrs. Vollmer and Harbottle, members of Congress who yesterday moved a resolution, the effect of which would bring about an amendment of our laws of neutrality for the special case of German citizens, obtained the written consent of the German authorities to retain German citizenship at the time they applied for our nationality?'"

"Another good reason for alarm on our part is found in the fact which recently has come to light that Germany in her preparation for the great war of aggression which she has inflicted upon Europe did not overlook this mobilization for her purposes, not alone in military, but also in civil capacities, of Germans naturalized abroad."

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BOMB WRECKS TICKET OFFICE

Midnight Attack in Twelfth Street Alarms Neighborhood.

SOME ONE took advantage of the stormy night, when few people were abroad, to stick a bomb in the doorway of the office of Marino & Riando, steamship ticket agents and foreign money brokers, at 402 West Twelfth street, last night. The bomb exploded just before midnight and within a few seconds the entire neighborhood, a community of Italians, was in an uproar. Policeman Faust escorted them back to their rooms.

The front end of the office on the ground floor and upper building, notwithstanding its oath of allegiance, holds on to German citizenship while acquiring the benefits of American nationality. Is it not pertinent to ask whether Messrs. Vollmer and Harbottle, members of Congress who yesterday moved a resolution, the effect of which would bring about an amendment of our laws of neutrality for the special case of German citizens, obtained the written consent of the German authorities to retain German citizenship at the time they applied for our nationality?'"

James I. Collins, a clerk in the New York Central freight office, who found Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's pearls, which she carried in front of the Hotel Hamilton Hotel, got his reward yesterday. The reward was advertised as \$500, but when Collins opened the envelope he found \$5,000 in bonds of the New York Central. Collins could not believe his eyes. He thought the bonds must have been meant for some other Collins, but when he was convinced of the management of his department head to give him a half day off so that he could compose himself. He is planning now for Christmas.

FIGHT FOR FRANK GOES ON

Attorneys Plan to Ask State Supreme Court for Writ of Error.

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BEATEN, LEFT TO DIE BY GAS

Woman of 80 Years Victim of Attack by Burglar.

Mrs. Barbara Hyman, 80, was choked into unconsciousness by a burglar who broke into the flat of Mrs. Minnie Churma, granddaughter, at 208 West Eighty-fourth street, Monday afternoon. After ransacking the place the burglar turned on the gas in the dining room and kitchen and escaped.

A neighbor heard Mrs. Hyman groan and opened the door about fifteen minutes later to be met by a gust of gas. A deputy had wrapped his coat over his head, turned the gas off and carried Mrs. Hyman and Mrs. Churma's baby out into the hall.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Churma, whose husband is a furrier, occupied the arrest of Arthur Peterson, 25, of 150 West 121st street, whom she accused of watching her apartment. He said he was a burglar. In night court he was fined \$2.

WONT QUIT SMITH & McNEILL'S

Bedridden Guest of 30 Years Says He's There to Stay.

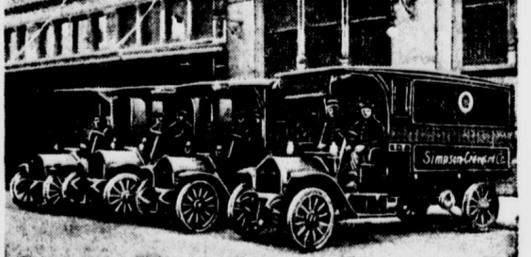
There is one tenant of Smith & McNeill's Hotel in Washington street who refuses to move, even if the hotel is sold. He is Thomas Van der, a veteran of the civil war, who has been in the hotel for thirty years, two-thirds of the time he has been deaf.

"Here I am," said Van der yesterday, "jumping the bedclothes, and here I'll stay unless they tear down the building under me."

Six relatives of the old fighter are trying to make some arrangement with the assignee, Harry J. Robinson, by which he can stay in the room and have his needs served there.

There are many other guests in the hotel who find it hard to give up their rooms, but they occupied them for the last time last night.

FEDERAL



Fleet of Federal Trucks used by the Simpson-Crawford store. Two Federals were purchased last fall. These proved so satisfactory that a repeat order for ten more was placed this fall. Many of the largest department stores have discontinued their delivery service with Ford trucks.

A Man Owned Two Trucks

One HE Operated—One WE Operated! Then the War Broke Out!

He only had enough work for one truck. He laid up the one that cost the most to operate—and kept the Federal going. But for the war he would not have analyzed costs. You can have this man's name, together with the figures, if you want them.

Our Maintenance-Operating Plan PROVED ITS ECONOMY

Here is what it gives you:—

- 1st—A competent driver to run the truck and deliver your goods.
2nd—Gasoline supplied by us.
3rd—Repairs made by us.
4th—Tires supplied.
5th—Lubricating oil furnished.
6th—Garage bills paid.
7th—A relief truck to take the place of yours at an agreed price, should it meet with accident.
8th—Guaranteed continuous, uninterrupted operation.

Operating under this method you save yourself all trouble and place the responsibility for your delivery entirely upon our shoulders.

Write for costs of the Federal Maintenance-Operating Plan.

Chassis delivered in New York: 11-2 Ton—chain drive—\$1850. 11-2 Ton—worm drive—\$1950.

Federal Motor Truck Co.

NEW YORK BRANCH 146 West 52nd Street Tel. 926 Columbus.

TRUCKS

The Hupmobile

For Bad Weather Driving: Only the hardest of us care for or can withstand motor car exposure in bad weather.

And the ordinary extension top with side curtains is at best but a makeshift protection.

Rain drips in the wind finds all the crevices. Flaps the curtains and makes drafts that are really worse than its direct beat.

The new Hupmobile Sedan top wipes out the bad weather problem by providing a snugly-closed car that in the Spring, can easily be converted into an open car again.

Furthermore, the Hup Sedan top lacks the unpleasant characteristics of the usual detachable Winter top.

It is designed and built to conform perfectly to the beautiful lines of the Hupmobile, and its spacious well-finished interior conveys more than a mere impression of true limousine luxury.

Finally, one of the best features is that you get the practical effect and utility of two cars at very little more than the price of one.

Please step in to inspect the car and the Sedan top.

\$1325 F O B Detroit Touring Car with Sedan Top Roadster with Coupe Top \$1225 F O B Detroit

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