BRONTOPS ROBUSTUS IS ON VIEW AT YALE

World's Most Perfect Fossil Mammal Is Mounted in the Peabody Museum.

IS 3,000,000 YEARS OLD

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—Yale's oldest guest at her 216th commencement, which began to-day, was Brontops Robustus, a member of the Titanothere family, who is said to have passed some three million birthdays and for the first time is placed on view in the Peabody Museum. It took several months for the Yale preparators under Hugh Gibb to mount this latest addition to the Yale collection of vertebrates, notwithstanding that much time was spent preserving and preparing the bones when they were collected by the late Prof. O. H. Marsh forty years ago.

For many years this specimen has been regarded by paleontologists all over the world as the most perfect fossil mammal in existence and it has been for a long time the ambition of Prof. Charles Schuchert, curator of the museum, and those associated with him to have Brontops Robustus restored and given a place of honor in the collection of vertebrates. The trouble has been that he was too big for the place. His final assignment to a place of honor in the hall of vertebrates has only been accomplished by the rearrangement of some of the other specimens.

The skeleton was found by Prof. Marsh during his famous trip to the Black Hills in 1874. That will be remembered by scientists as the year when the news came of the discovery of fossils in the Bad Lands which lie in what is now South Dakota. This was the expedition during which Prof. Marsh encountered so much trouble with Indians who resented his invasion of the Black Hills, which they regarded as their own exclusive territory. The famous Sitting Bull was appointed finally by the Indians to escort Prof. Marsh, known to them as the "Bone Chief," into their country, but this arrangement finally fell through and Prof. Marsh made his memorable trip under the cover of darkness.

While the major part of the skeleton was exhumed that year, portions of it were found later on, some of the feet bones having been recovered as late as 1888.

In speaking to-day of this example of the family which shows so well the characteristic features of the genus and species which it represents, Prof. Richard Swann Lull, head of the department of vertebrate paleontology at Yale and associate curator of the Peabody Museum, said:

"The Titanotheres were huge browsing mammals belonging to the eventoed ungulates (order perisodactyla). Their nearest living relatives are the rhinoceroses, which are now confined to the Old World, but formerly abounded in America. Titanotheres are first known in the Eocene (Wind River formation) in which the small hornless ancestors of the present form are found.

"The Yale specimen just completed represents one of the largest and finest of these races, but not the most extreme in specialization. Splendidly endowed with strength, weapons and brain, their extinction came with dramatic suddenness in middle Oligocene time, because the specialized character of their teeth limited them to succulent herbaceous food. The Oligocene was a time of increasing aridity and a consequent spread of the harsher grasses and dwindling of herbaceous vegetation, hence the grazing animals such as the horses and camels rapidly increased and the great browsing forms like the titanotheres suffered racial death."

The height of the skeleton at the shoulders measures 8 feet 2½ inches, while the length is 15 feet 2½ inches over all. This family, according to scientists, was a comparatively short lived group and lived, as far as known, only in the middle western part of North America.

The most striking feature of the restoration, aside from the great size of the animal, is the skull. This is surmounted in front by a pair of massive prominences, or horn cores, which are situated mainly on the frontal bones. The nasals contribute somewhat to their base in front, and the maxillaries support the outer face. These elevations, or horn cores, vary much in size and shape, according to the statement of Prof. Marsh. According to his finding, they are always small in the females.

DARTMOUTH DRAWS CROWDS.

New York and Boston Trains Loaded With "Grads."

HANOVER, N. H., June 17.—Dartmouth's 147th commencement opened to-day, with eleven classes holding reunions and large delegations of alumni and friends present for the merrymaking and graduation exercises. Special trains from New York and Boston brought in crowds of cheering and singing Dartmouth "grads." The exercises this year are of special interest because they are the last to be observed under the administration of President Ernest Fox Nichols, whose resignation takes effect upon the graduation of the 1916 class.

Beginning with the senior orations for the Barge medal to-night commencement activities will continue without intermission until Thursday morning, at the close of the commencement ball. To-morrow the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of Union Theological Seminary will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in the college church. In the evening a public vesper service, attended by seniors, their parents and guests, will be held in the Rollins Chapel.

Class day exercises will occupy the greater part of Monday. At Dartmouth Hall L. R. Jordan of Joliet, Ill., will deliver the address to the president, and Joseph Larimer of Evanston, Ill., will eulogize the old chapel. C. A. Pudrith of Detroit will then lead the march to the Bema, where Raymond Devoe of New York city will give the Sachem oration.

Following the fraternity senior society and class reunions the Dartmouth Dramatic Association will present "A Full House." Tuesday's events will include a meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society, the commencement ball game with Amherst, the annual meeting of the alumni association and the president's reception in Parkhurst Hall. In the evening the classes meet for their frolic and torchlight parade, and later attend the Musical Club's concert in Webster Hall.

On Wednesday, commencement day, degrees will be conferred in Webster Hall. Gov. Spaulding of New Hampshire, his staff, the trustees of the college and the faculty will be present at this ceremony.

Lake Cruises to Be Resumed.

The steamer Minnesota of the Northern Michigan Transportation Company will soon resume the weekly cruises from Buffalo to Chicago which proved so popular last summer. The vessel is devoted to passenger traffic, and is considered one of the best appointed liners on the Great Lakes. It has dancing floors, palm gardens and an observation dining room; the trip covers 2,000 miles and takes in the length of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, with their great natural beauties.

INDUSTRY BEING MOBILIZED AS AID TO NATION'S DEFENCE

Naval Consulting Board Committee Marshals Manufacturers in Many Lines for Their Part in Preparedness—Many Shops Available.

In its canvass of American industries to ascertain what each of nearly 100,000 manufacturers could do for the nation on short notice the committee on industrial preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board has received and tabulated a satisfying mass of facts and suggestions.

The results thus far achieved seem to confirm the initial statement of the committee's chairman, Howard E. Coffin, that in the twentieth century nations are defended not alone by fighting men, but by fighting industries—that the life of a government in time of war rests more fully upon the resources of properly organized industry than upon the marshalling of troops.

The adaptability of factories ordinarily producing the most peaceful of wares is disclosed in letters received by the committee in response to its inquiries.

A button maker thought his machines could be used for small munitions work. A sash chain maker believed he could with little difficulty produce cartridge clips for rifles and machine guns. A manufacturer of threshing machinery was sure he could make 600 six inch shells a day. A maker of underwear said he could turn out bandages and other knit goods for the army and navy and the Red Cross. A drug manufacturing company said it could use a considerable portion of its product in making cordite for shells.

Dye Factory Can Make Explosives.

A well known New York foundry informed the committee that it was well equipped to turn out tools and machinery for small arms and ammunition. A maker of belting even suggested that he could produce webbing with which to fasten equipment on soldiers.

The committee has learned that a dye factory may be converted in a week or ten days into a plant for the production of high explosives.

A Buffalo manufacturer wrote: "We look upon it as a patriotic duty to fill out the blank forwarded to us." The president of a great railroad analyzed the situation in a sympathetic way. A maker of pocket knives volunteered to produce various munition supplies.

Automobile manufacturers have offered every assistance in their power. Several manufacturers of optical goods have pointed out where they could be of practical use to armies in the field. A crushed stone company indicated a part it could play in maintaining good roads for army transportation. A tailoring concern pointed out that the production of uniforms should be standardized. A famous maker of printing presses placed himself wholly at the command of the division of the committee which is in charge of the New York State inventory, and a great municipal transportation system appointed its chief engineer to work with the committee.

The head of a great woollen mill wrote: "The constructive policy of the committee is surely the only means by which true preparedness can be arrived at." A leading manufacturer of farm implements offered to find out how his plant could be used for military purposes. A maker of chocolates, important to modern armies on the march, had definite views.

Map Department Available.

A firm whose members bear German names wrote: "We would be delighted as American citizens to do whatever we can to take part in any industrial preparedness which may be planned." One of the largest printing establishments in New York offered the services of its map department. A linotype company said that it had many lathes, drills, milling machines and other tools adapted to the production of shells, fuses, machine tools and small metal parts of any kind requiring extreme precision.

An up-State corporation now making starting and lighting apparatus for automobiles said that it could furnish small arms. An elevator company of international reputation agreed to ascertain how it could help the Government with its mechanical equipment. The head of an automobile company wrote:

"Your plan can do more for preparedness in an actual, substantial way than can all the orators in the country, especially when we see that our soldiers would have to be armed with brooms and snowballs. We are with you for industrial preparedness, and just want you to tell us how we can help."

From the president of one of the country's biggest iron works came this:

"We are deeply interested in the work and in case mobilization for war becomes necessary I believe our company, individually and collectively, would respond to our country's call with our facilities."

The committee was not a bit dismayed when it got from an ore company a letter saying: "Our executives are all Americans and we would undoubtedly shut up the plant and go to war if necessary."

Pen Factory Can Also Aid.

A celebrated firm of manufacturing chemists delegated its chief chemist to help the committee in every way. A national sporting goods company offered to cooperate fully. A manufacturer of drop forgings offered to study his plant at once with a view to possible military production. A fountain pen manufacturer whose name everybody knows said he would analyze his equipment for the same purpose.

The committee hoped to finish this inventory—the preliminary job—by July 1, but the response has been so much larger than it expected that it is likely to take all summer. Chairman Coffin said yesterday:

"A few manufacturers have doubted the ability of their plants to aid the Government in war time. They have almost invariably changed their views when shown how little doubt there is that on the outbreak of war practically all concerns not engaged in the lines of work essential to the national needs would be stripped of their labor, either for the army or for manning other industrial plants vital for the supply of such needs, and that in the event of hostilities probably 80 per cent. of American industries would of necessity be concentrated on producing the myriad elements of twentieth century warfare.

"It has been made very clear to such business men that it will be to the material interest of every manufacturer to have determined now, in time of peace and plenty, just what he can do in time of emergency. There has been made equally plain the necessity for having the least possible shock to economic and labor conditions on the advent of war and the advantage therefore of having the greatest possible number of plants kept at work."

Data Being Tabulated.

The field work of this vast industrial inventory is being done by an army of 30,000 engineers, with directing boards of engineers in every State, the District of Columbia and Alaska. The data, to be sent to Washington eventually and held in strict confidence for the sole scrutiny and benefit of the War and Navy departments, are being tabulated in offices in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, under the direction of W. S. Gifford, chief statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. As a precaution against possible visitors who might turn the information to un-American uses, every door, window and transom is wired by an electric protective agency.

State directors have reported to Mr. Coffin that all elements of business life agree with the wisdom of the committee's plans for establishing annual "educational" orders in small quantities for munitions of war. The idea is to teach each manufacturer to turn out in time of peace some one war commodity best suited to his output. Mr. Coffin said on this point:

"Not only will the adoption of this plan be a mighty protection to the nation, but by actually creating hundreds of new sources for the skilled, swift and abundant production of war munitions will lay for all time the ghost of the ammunition trust. This programme will do more than that—it will spread the munition producing units, which one day will be so vital to our continued existence as a nation, over the country and away from the unprotected seaboards.

"It is equally vital that Congressional legislation for a sane and comprehensive industrial preparedness should make mandatory the systematic carrying on by the Government in the future of such work as is now being done voluntarily by the engineers."

BOYS' CAMP OPENS JULY 1.

Regular Army Officers Will Be in Charge at Fort Hamilton.

The organization for the camp for schoolboys at Fort Hamilton has been completed and work on the camp itself has progressed far. Enrolments have been numerous and a small sized army of young soldiers is expected to start work and play at the camp on July 1.

The camp will remain open for two months. Boys must stay two weeks at least, but can stay longer. Experienced men of the regular army will be in charge. Boys of 12 years and upward are eligible. The only cost is for the uniform and twenty cents a day for subsistence, besides which the boy must furnish his bedding.

The National School Camp Association announced yesterday that any boy who enrols before July 1 at 1 Broadway will be accepted.

THE HENDERSON IS LAUNCHED.

Congress Committeemen and Admiral Benson at Navy Day Fete.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The transport Henderson was launched at the Philadelphia navy yard to-day and was the principal feature of the annual navy day celebration. Members of the naval committees of both branches of Congress, Admiral Benson and a host of notables were among those who watched the vessel glide into the water.

The Henderson is 481 feet long, 61 feet abeam and 20 feet draught. She is equipped with twin screws which will give her a speed of 14 knots. Her displacement is 14,000 tons. She will carry eight 5 inch guns and two 3 pounders. A feature of her construction is a stabilizer to overcome excessive rolling.

PARALYSIS SWEEPS BROOKLYN INFANTS

Twenty-four Cases of Strange Malady Reported by Board of Health.

NO EPIDEMIC IS FEARED

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, director of the bureau of health education, announced yesterday that twenty-four cases of infantile paralysis were being cared for by the department in Brooklyn.

Fourteen cases are in the small district lying between Henry street and Seventh avenue and Baltic and First streets. Four new cases were presented yesterday in Third, President, De Graw and Sixth streets.

In addition there are three scattered cases in Williamsburg, two in Bay Ridge and one in Prospect avenue, near Third avenue. According to the department the cases are mild and confined to infants and small children. No two cases have been found in the same home.

This is the first outbreak since 1907 where more than one isolated case has been reported. During that year the city was beset by more than 2,500 cases of a disease that was then little known to medical science. It was during that year that working knowledge of infantile paralysis was discovered.

The Health Department holds no fear that this outbreak will develop into any recurrence of the epidemic of 1907 and the situation is said to be fully under control. The department requires a minimum quarantine of six weeks and also insists on the exclusion from school of other members of the family in which the disease exists.

The germ of infantile paralysis has never been discovered by medical men, although its existence has been noted in many experiments. The germ is thought to be infinitely smaller than a typhoid germ, for it will pass through a porcelain filter, such as is used to apprehend the smallest of disease germs.

This disease has been known to medicine since 1840, when Heine, a German physician, recognized and described it. In 1841 Colmar, an American, described from hearsay an outbreak of ten cases in Louisiana. The first epidemic of any importance was recorded by Bergenholz, a Swede, in 1881. Lansteiner and Popper of Vienna succeeded in 1909 in producing the disease in two monkeys by inoculating material from the spinal cord of a child who had died of the disease. Shortly after Drs. Flexner and Lewis of the Rockefeller Institute in this city transmitted the disease through a series of monkeys, proving for the first time the actual existence of a germ.

During the last decade there have been epidemics of alarming frequency in many parts of the world. The worst of all these was the epidemic in New York in 1907, when the 2,500 cases were reported. The most important of the other epidemics recorded were Norway and Sweden in 1905, with 1,500 cases, Massachusetts in 1908, with 136 cases, and in 1909, with 923 cases.

The disease in the majority of cases proves fatal and in the milder forms invariably leaves a permanent disablement of the legs, many times rendering a child helpless. In the extremely light cases on record children have been known to retain the use of their arms after treatment, but few could use their legs.

MARSHALL FIELD IV. ARRIVES.

Son Is Born at New York Home of Mother's Mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field 3d, who are at the home of Mrs. Field's mother, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, 6 East Seventy-seventh street, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son there yesterday. The infant will be called Marshall Field 4th.

Mrs. Field was Miss Evelyn Marshall, only daughter of the late Charles H. Marshall, and her marriage to Mr. Field took place at the home of her mother in this city on February 6, 1915. Mr. Field is the son of the late Marshall Field, Jr., and the grandson of the late Marshall Field of Chicago.

Mr. Field and his bride went immediately after their marriage to Palm Beach and later on they went to England and France, where they were much interested in relief work.

DIES IN TENEMENT WITH $5,300.

Brooklyn Widow's Hoard Discovered by the Police.

Mrs. Christena Blockel, a widow, 72 years old, was found dead yesterday in the single room which she occupied in a tenement at 107 North Seventh street, Williamsburg. The police, in searching the room, came across two bank books of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and the Kings County Savings Institution, showing deposits of $5,300 and also deeds to real estate.

The woman was last seen Thursday morning and the mewing of a starving kitten in her room yesterday attracted the attention of the landlady, Mrs. Josephine Steckler, who summoned Patrolman Larkin of the Bedford Avenue Police Station.

After finding the valuables the police learned that when Mrs. Blockel moved into the room from the East Side of Manhattan, two years ago, she was employed in the Greenpoint jute mills of the American Manufacturing Company and posed as a very poor person. Fellow employees seemed to take pity on her and shared their lunch with her. Even some of the woman's neighbors who themselves were very poor often sent her food.

So far as the police were able to ascertain the woman had no relatives and Coroner Wagner had the body taken to the Morgue.

PHYSICIAN OFF TO LABRADOR.

Dr. Andrews of California Goes to Treat Eyes of Natives.

Dr. Joseph A. Andrews of Los Angeles, Cal., sailed on the Red Cross liner Florizel for Halifax yesterday, making his sixth annual trip to treat the natives of Labrador who come to the Grenfell Mission for eye trouble. Though 58 years old Dr. Andrews has made a practice since 1911 of travelling to this bleak country at his own expense and curing thousands of fishermen of snow blindness.

On the same vessel were Gen. Theodore Bingham, former Police Commissioner, and his wife, who were sailing for their summer home at Chester, N. S.

WILL GO AS ADAM TO LIVE IN WILD

Artist Knowles Will Wrest Food With Bare Hands From Adirondacks.

WILL TAKE NO CLOTHES

Some day toward the end of this month the bears, moose, mosquitoes and wiggleworms that inhabit a certain section of the Adirondacks, remote from civilization, will have an opportunity to cast their eyes upon the figure of a man clad in the costume made famous by Adam and Eve and Lady Godiva.

He will be the guest of the animals for thirty days; from them he will wrest his clothing and his food; the woods, the streams and the lakes will supply him with everything that he needs.

With empty hands and stripped body he intends to journey into the wilderness and find his food in the way of the creatures of the world, or in the way of the first man. His adventure is not planned to be a feat of endurance, but simply to show how comfortably a man can live in the woods without any aid being furnished him.

Has Lived as Adam Before.

He is Joseph Knowles, an American artist, and the proof that he is able to do what he says he will do lies in the fact that for two months he lived in just the same way in a wilderness in Maine. Mr. Knowles arrived here from San Francisco yesterday and is now stopping at the Hotel McAlpin.

His hatless et cetera sojourn in Maine was in 1913. Without any clothes or any of the implements of civilization he journeyed into the wilderness. He made animal traps from the branches he tore from trees and made his clothing from the skins of the animals he caught. He ate game, fish, berries and wild vegetables, and when he wanted to cook the food he snatched from the wilderness he made fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together or in another primitive way.

Mr. Knowles, ho has been called the Primitive Man since his outing in Maine, laughed at all suggestions of hardship yesterday. He said that when he comes out of the woods he will be better physically and mentally and better equipped to paint pictures of wild life. Nothing but an unforeseen accident can interrupt his stay, he said.

Puts Nature's School First.

"I have always thought that a knowledge of nature should be the first teaching," he said. "With an understanding of what nature has provided no man would be totally dependent on organized society.

"My effort to live under these conditions is an object lesson to show how comfortably a man can live and what he can accomplish without any aid.

"I don't expect any trouble from wild animals. The only animals in the Adirondacks that might be dangerous are the black bear and the moose. The female bear will protect her cubs; the bull moose in the mating season is very dangerous. But the other animals will fight only when cornered or attacked."

Mr. Knowles has led a life of adventure. He has travelled in many lands and his study of animals has been constant.

He plans not only to obtain all the necessities and some comforts with his hands, but to do some painting. For this he will make, he said, his own paper by grinding pulp on the rocks and pressing it between heavy layers of bark. He will make water colors from berries, barks and roots, and his brushes from the fur of animals.

CHARLES GREGORY'S WILL.

Stock Exchange Member Left an Estate Appraised at $614,800.

The estate of Charles Gregory, a member of the Stock Exchange, who died on May 20 last at the Sherman Square Hotel, was appraised yesterday at $614,800. He had $405,650 in securities and personalty valued at $123,712. His Stock Exchange seat was appraised at $45,000. He owned a stamp collection valued at $17,676, a coin collection appraised at $13,662 and a collection of playbills and Americana valued at $1,060. He had several hundred thousand shares of worthless mining stocks.

Mr. Gregory gave $175,207 to his daughter Helen, $76,290 to his sister, Sarah G. Chumard, and $43,145 to his niece, Elizabeth G. Callaway. He gave $10,000 to Miss Carrie E. Kirby, a friend, of the Sherman Square Hotel, and $28,145 each to four nephews and a niece.

GUARDIAN FOR MISS SNEDEN.

John T. McGovern Named—Estate Has Increased to $900,000.

Supreme Court Justice Cropsey in Brooklyn yesterday appointed John T. McGovern, a lawyer with offices at 26 Court street, as committee of the estate of Miss Julia T. Sneden, who was declared incompetent in 1878 and has since been in Dr. Band's sanitarium in Philadelphia.

Mr. McGovern succeeds George A. Quinby, who died last week, under whose management the estate of Miss Sneden increased from $300,000 to $900,000. Justice Cropsey designated the Hamilton Trust Company as the depositary of the income.

Peter Ravenhall Left $12,349.

Peter Ravenhall, the Coney Island hotel man, who died April 6 last, left a net estate of $12,349.09, which goes to the widow. A touring car valued at $1,700 is the largest personal holding.

"PIED PIPER" RIDS PATERSON OF RATS

Chemicals Do What Zealous Shooters of Rodents Found to Be Hopeless Task.

PATERSON, N. J., June 17.—Rats! They fought the dogs and killed the cats. Not only that, they overran East Side Park and invaded some of Paterson's finest homes.

But the Pied Piper came on Thursday in the person of Virus, Ltd., 72 Front street, New York, with a chemical preparation. This was spread around in East Side Park. To-day not a rat is to be seen. "Great rats, small rats, lean rats, brawny rats, brown rats, black rats, gray rats, tawny rats, grave old plodders, gay young friskers, fathers, mothers, uncles, cousins" have vanished.

William A. Arnold, one of the residents of the East Side Park district, who had been gunning for rats every morning up to Thursday and had averaged forty or fifty a day, reported this morning that the rats had disappeared.

Mr. Arnold estimated that there were at least 5,000 rats in the district a few days ago. There are a number of deer and squirrels in the park, fed by the city. The rats have been stealing the food left for these animals.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Big Special
PlayerPianos
Guaranteed NEW
$375
$10 Monthly Until Paid

FREE Bench, cover and 12 rolls with each Player Piano

New $149 Uprights $5 Monthly Until Paid
New $175 Uprights $5 Monthly Until Paid
New $190 Uprights $5 Monthly Until Paid
New $225 Uprights $6 Monthly Until Paid

FREE Stool, Music, Cover, Cartage This Week
Selected List of
Uprights, Big Values

$65 Phelps & Son	$3	Monthly Until Paid
75 Gilbert & Co.	3	Monthly Until Paid
125 Wheelock	4	Monthly Until Paid
135 E. Gabler	4	Monthly Until Paid
145 J. & C. Fischer	5	Monthly Until Paid
165 Stuyvesant	5	Monthly Until Paid
175 H. Waters & Co.	5	Monthly Until Paid
175 Weser Bros.	5	Monthly Until Paid
185 Everett	5	Monthly Until Paid
190 Chickering	6	Monthly Until Paid
250 Steinway & Son	6	Monthly Until Paid

Square Pianos $15 and up
Including Stool and Cover.

$3 MONTHLY up Rents a Beautiful UPRIGHT PIANO
GOETZ & CO.
81-87 Court St. cor. Livingston
OPEN EVENINGS PHONE 1952 Main BROOKLYN

SALES BY AUCTION.

On View To-Morrow
at the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave. N. Y.
Choice Furnishings
Suitable for City and Country Homes
The property of
Estates and Individuals,
consisting in part of Furniture for every department of the household; Oriental Carpets and Rugs; European and Chinese Porcelains; Books; Suit of Armor; upright case Piano; Electroliers and Table Lamps; Silver; Silver Plate.
A large number of
OIL PAINTINGS
by artists of note and many other objects of adornment and utility.
Days of Sale: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Afternoons, June 20, 21, 22 and 23, from Two o'Clock Each Day.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct.

ART AUCTIONS.

The Old Galleries 547 LIBERTY ST. N. Y.
(Near Nassau St.)
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.
GREAT COMPULSORY SALE BY AUCTION
45 BALES OF
Oriental Rugs
AND CARPETS
in Many Sizes, Weaves and Colors.
Tomorrow (Monday), June 19
and following days at 2 P.M., each day
By order of a Foreign Rug House

Private Schools
A Complete Directory of New York City and out of town Private Schools appears every day in the Morning Edition of THE NEW YORK SUN.

Look for "Not Advertised" Specials

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Next door at "the Fountain"
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREETS

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free
Monday or Tuesday with
Purchases of $1 or More

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
It Is Good on Monday or Tuesday
This coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Monday, June 19, or Tuesday, June 20.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
GREENHUT'S.
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GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT
A Special Offering of
Best Refrigerators

Refrigerators bought at Greenhut's give you the best value for your money to be found in New York. Those named here are practically airtight, substantially constructed, sanitary and ice-saving.

Leader Apartment House Refrigerators—height 50 inches; width 22 inches; depth 18 inches; ice capacity 65 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber; at $9.75
Leader Apartment House Refrigerators—height 54 inches; width 25 inches; depth 19 inches; ice capacity 90 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber; at $12
The Same Refrigerator (as above) With White Enamel Lined Provision Chamber $13.25
Universal Side Icer Refrigerators—height 45 inches; width 33 inches; depth 19 inches; ice capacity 90 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $16.90
Universal Side Icer Refrigerators—height 49 inches; width 37 inches; depth 21 inches; ice capacity 125 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $20.50

Summer Home Necessities

Adjustable Window Screens—easy sliding; natural finish frame; fitted with best black wire cloth.

Height.	Extension.	Price.	Height.	Extension.	Price.
24 inches	21 to 33 inches	30c	30 inches	21 to 33 inches	40c
24 inches	23 to 37 inches	35c	30 inches	23 to 37 inches	45c
28 inches	23 to 37 inches	40c	30 inches	29 to 45 inches	55c
			36 inches	29 to 45 inches	60c

Screen Doors—walnut stained frame 4 inches wide ⅞ inch thick; fitted with best black wire cloth; assorted sizes; at 98c
Screen Doors—natural finish frame; doubly varnish coated; fitted with best black wire cloth; assorted sizes; at $1.49
Please bring exact measurements with you, as we do not exchange screens or screen doors, nor do we send them C. O. D.
Best Quality Rubber Garden Hose—
4 ply; 25 ft., $2.50; 50 ft $5
5 ply; 25 ft., $3.00; 50 ft $6
7 ply; 25 ft., $4.25; 50 ft $8.50
Woven Cotton Garden Hose—exceptionally strong; rubber lined; 25 ft., $3; 50 ft $6
"Freezo" Ice Cream Freezers—all steel parts; cannot rust; will make delicious cream with very little labor; see it demonstrated.
1 Quart, $1.65 2 Quart, $1.85
3 Quart, $2.40 4 Quart, $2.75

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

What's Going On
AT THE
ALLIED BAZAAR

TO-DAY—For Scotland
Main Floor, at 4 and 10 P. M.
Royal Scottish Quartette In Scotch Songs
THEODORE MARTIN FLORENCE MULHOLLAND
EDITH HALLETT FRANK EMERSON WILLIAMS

At 9 P. M. One Minute of Silence for the War's Dead, Signaled by Buglers on Each Floor, Followed by "Flowers of the Forest" by New York Scottish Pipers Band.

Main Floor, Afternoon and Evening, in Margaret Mayo's Theatre
Continuous Entertainment, Provided by
MARIE DRESSLER SAM BERNARD HAZEL COX
ELIZABETH NEWBOLD SHELLY HULL PHOEBE FOSTER
LEE HARRISON FELIX ADLER WILL MORRISSEY
LONEY HASKELL BABY COYLE & MR. HEWITT

Second Floor, Cafe de Paris, Tea Garden, Afternoon and Evening
CONSTANCE COLLIER JULIAN L'ESTRANGE
BEATRICE WOOD IVY TROUTMAN and others.
RECEPTION TO THE VOLUNTEER WORKERS.
All who have helped during the Bazaar are invited to the Cafe de Paris Tea Gardens to-day, 3 to 10 P. M.
Sale of Paris Gowns and Hickson Models
at Secours National Booth, Mezzanine Floor. Models by Premet, Helene Bion, Drecoll, Buzenet, etc.
IN B-F-B BLIND FUND GARDEN, 3rd Floor,
The Blind Scotch Hero, Sergeant-Major Middlemiss of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, will tell his experiences, 4 and 9 P. M.
MONDAY—ALSACE-LORRAINE DAY See To-morrow's Papers
BEGINNING OF THE CLEARANCE SALES.
Nearly $100,000 Worth of Goods—Principally of the Expensive Sort, at 25 Cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, $2 and $5. Actual values double, treble and tenfold.
Big event next Tuesday night—Latin Quarter, "Quatz Arts Ball"—in Cafe de Paris.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 1 TO 11 P. M.
Will Remain Open Until Wed. Night, June 21