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DUNN-PEN

MORE DRAFT BOARD ERRORS UNCOVERED

Five Listed Among 65 Slackers Shown to Have Seen Service.

THREE WERE EXEMPTED

Four Have Died, 40 Unknown at Address Listed and Eight Have Moved.

From a total of more than sixty-five names reported by local boards for divisions 102 and 107 for Manhattan and Brooklyn on the Government's slacker list made public yesterday five were upon investigation declared to be those of men who served in the army; four those of men who had died, and three men exempted from service.

Benjamin Cooperman of 312 East Eighth street, Manhattan, exhibited an honorable discharge last night to show that he had been a private in the 6888 Central Postal Directory, Training Center, and stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. Young Cooperman enlisted in the Hospital Corps on March 8, 1918, and was discharged on December 16, 1918. His immediate commanding officer was Second Lieutenant W. J. Gaylor, who signed a testimonial of character "excellent" in his behalf when mustered out of the service. Cooperman is attending a medical school at present and expects to receive his doctor's certificate in the near future. He was listed as a slacker by Draft Board 102 for Manhattan.

Charles Sparash, 154 Attorney street, Manhattan, produced not only a discharge to prove that he had served as a private in the Fifty-fourth Infantry Battalion of the Fourth Canadian Division in some of the hardest fighting of the war, but received a certificate acknowledging his excellent service and disability from the King of England himself. He enlisted August 7, 1917, served throughout the engagements at Amiens, Vimy Ridge and Arras, where he was badly wounded by shrapnel which tore away part of his skull. Sparash was discharged on account of disability on June 28, 1919, at Montreal, by Capt. W. W. Lee, commanding his battalion. Unable to do heavy labor, he has been out of a job for a year.

Benjamin Heller, 202 Livonia avenue, Brooklyn, listed as a slacker by local board 107, was declared by his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Heller, to have registered with the first draft and gone away with the first drafted men to Camp Croft and then to other camps, and was finally honorably discharged after the armistice. Mrs. Heller was astonished to learn that her son's name had been published.

Morris Sherman, 270 Houston street, Manhattan, enlisted in the heavy artillery after he had been placed in class A1 by the draft board, according to his father, who said that he served more than nine months overseas. Abraham Kaufman, 133 Garrick street, whose name was on the list, was said by neighbors last night to have moved away. They declared that he had served in France as a member of the First Engineers, First Division, and was honorably discharged following the close of hostilities.

John Krump, 248 Houston street, died at that address about three months ago, according to his wife, who said that he had been previously exempted by reason of dependents by the draft board in 1917. He is survived by his widow and four small children.

Samuel Wolinsky of 249 Thatford avenue, Brooklyn, another on the list, died three years ago of influenza, according to his mother. Robert B. Mantel of 308 Osborne street, Brooklyn, died December 8, 1917, those who knew him declare. May Kaplan, 190 Stanton street, Manhattan, died shortly after the war had begun, tenants at that address say.

Harry Niewenborg, of Newburgh, 296 Stanton street, Manhattan, said last night that he had been exempted from the draft on account of dependents. He produced his exemption papers to prove it. He was at first classified as A1, but was later exempted by both Government and State authorities.

FEMININE JUDGE SENTENCES A WOMAN JUROR TO PRISON

Also Imposes \$50 Fine on Her for Contempt of Court After She Contradicts Her Own Testimony in Perjury Case.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 25.—Mrs. Ellen Griffith, tentatively seated as a juror in the perjury trial of former Judge William H. McGannon, was banished from the jury, fined \$50 and costs and sentenced to ten days in jail by Common Pleas Judge Florence E. Allen late today on a charge of contempt of court.

Mrs. Griffith was accused by Miss Catherine Chambers, a ballist, of saying it would be worth \$500 to an organization of which Mrs. Griffith is a member if McGannon was found guilty.

While being examined as a tentative juror Mrs. Griffith swore she had not talked with any one concerning the case.

Judge Allen called Mrs. Griffith, Prosecutor Stanton and Special Prosecutor David in a private conference, at the close of which Mrs. Griffith was placed on the witness stand.

"Am I correctly stating the case when I say you informed Miss Catherine Chambers that an organization to which you belong will receive \$500 if Judge McGannon is convicted?" Judge Allen asked.

"You are," replied Mrs. Griffith. "It was upon this that the contempt charge was based."

When court adjourned late today three women and six men were tentatively seated as jurors to try McGannon. He is charged with giving perjured testimony during his two trials for the killing of Harold C. Kegy, of which he was acquitted.

MOONEY'S PARDON WILL BE REFUSED

California Governor Believes Testimony Offered Is Not Reliable.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—It was said today that Gov. William H. Stephens will reject the appeal of Matthew Brady, District Attorney, for a pardon for Thomas F. Mooney. The Governor is understood to be of the opinion that the testimony now proffered in support of Mooney's claim has features that reduce its reliability.

Most of the evidence submitted is furnished by persons rendered immune to prosecution for perjury by the local statute of limitations, it is pointed out. John Macdonald, the only witness called who was not so immune, refused to testify before the Grand Jury unless such immunity were guaranteed. The evidence other than that of Macdonald has been gathered by persons materially and greatly interested in procuring the liberty of Mooney.

It seems to the Governor unthinkable, in view of the worldwide publicity given to the case at the time of Mooney's trial, that those who now come forward with evidence that would then have cleared him should have remained mute at that time.

On this issue, it is understood, the Governor will reject the appeal of the District Attorney and will rule that Mooney's case will have to stand over for the statutory period of ten years from the date of his conviction. At the end of that period the case of every person undergoing a life sentence is taken up for consideration in respect of a pardon.

Data concerning the preparation of a bomb explosion of 1916 and the trials that followed the tragedy are being brought up to date in the office of District Attorney Brady in preparation for the submission of the case of Mooney. That an appeal for a pardon will be made at the same time was intimated by Milton Uren, Assistant District Attorney.

SISTER OF PRESIDENT LIBEL SUIT DEFENDANT

Letter She Wrote to Trial Justice Is Involved.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mrs. Carolyn Votaw, sister of President Harding, was made defendant in a \$25,000 suit for alleged libel filed to-day in the District of Columbia Supreme Court by Dr. G. R. Lee Cole. The plaintiff says he was damaged in his good name and reputation as a result of a letter written by Mrs. Votaw to Justice Stafford last April 29 during the trial of the domestic difficulties of Dr. Cole and his wife, Minnie B. Cole.

In the letter Mrs. Votaw, who formerly was connected with the woman's bureau of the Police Department, asked the court to carefully consider the evidence and charged that Mrs. Cole "had been terribly wronged by Dr. Cole." Grand Juror Mackey, counsel for Dr. Cole, called the letter to the attention of President Harding's secretary, Mr. Harding wrote to the lawyer, but the letter was not made public.

WALTER D. GELSHENEN LEFT \$1 TO HIS WIDOW

Brother Gets Jewelry and Mother Residuary Estate.

The will of Walter D. Gelshehen, who died in Paris June 7 last, was filed yesterday. It bequeaths \$1 to his wife, Mrs. Alice Lawson Gelshehen of 891 Madison street, Altadena, Cal., with the stipulation that she shall "never receive any more" out of the estate, which is valued at "over \$10,000."

"I make this provision for her advisedly, for reasons well known to her," the will says. "And I would advise her against the advisability of making any endeavor to contest the provisions of my will."

JUSTICE SCANLAN GETS SHOWER BATH IN COURT

Then Decides in Favor of Tenant With Leaky Apartment.

A leak developed in the roof directly over the head of Justice Michael J. Scanlan in Second District Municipal Court, The Bronx, yesterday afternoon while he was hearing rent cases. The water splattered on the Justice's head and he moved out hastily, rescuing his papers and ledgers.

He decided, however, that he could not abandon the bench, as there were about 100 persons waiting to take part in the trials. Louis Scodell, the court clerk, tried to borrow an umbrella. The first man with an umbrella passed it over eagerly. "Let the Judge have it," he said. "I've been living in a leaky apartment for six months and maybe he'll understand how I feel."

Justice Scanlan held the umbrella with his left hand and wrote decisions with his right. An attorney seizing the opportunity made the laudable suggestion of a donation of his client's sufferings and won a decision.

PICKPOCKET, 87, GETS HIS 38TH SENTENCE

Dean of Profession Objects to Dying in Jail.

The processes of the courts turned for the thirty-eighth time yesterday upon the case of Harry Williams, 87, "dean of the pickpockets," and he was sentenced by Magistrate Charles E. Simms in Washington Heights Court to a term of six months to two years in the workhouse.

"I do not want to die in jail," Williams objected.

"You should have thought of that sooner," said the Magistrate. Williams was arrested near the Fort Lee ferry Sunday night on a charge of jostling. Detectives say his police record covers practically every large city and every State. He used to follow drizzles. Williams served a term last year in the workhouse here.

ENDS LIFE WITH POISON AFTER BEING INSURED

Jacques Schmol, However, Had Not Paid Premium.

Mrs. Fannie Dreyfuss of 57 East Eighty-seventh street, representing an insurance company, called on Jacques Schmol, president of the Gallic Chemical Company, in his offices on the eleventh floor of 150 Nassau street yesterday, to talk about an insurance policy for \$25,000 which he had just taken out and on which he was to have paid the premium. During the conversation Schmol rose from his desk, dissolved a few crystals in a glass of water and put it to his lips.

"Have you stomach trouble?" asked Mrs. Dreyfuss.

"This is good for it," replied Schmol and swallowed the contents of the glass. The next instant he fell dead and an ambulance surgeon from Volunteer Hospital said he had taken a quantity of potassium.

Mrs. Dreyfuss, who was a relative of Schmol, said he had come here recently from Chicago.

PATROLMAN IS ACQUITTED

Morris Suspended Two Years on Charge of Bribery.

John Morris, suspended as a patrolman of the Alexander avenue station, The Bronx, January 17, 1919, was acquitted yesterday of an indictment charging him with bribing a witness and was freed of three other indictments, one for alleged bribery and two for subornation of perjury. In 1919, when the patrolman was tried for robbery in Bronx County Court he was acquitted. Morris said if reinstated the Police Department will owe him \$4,700 back pay.

The charges grew out of the holdup of the clerk of a chain grocery store and Morris was accused of the crime and of bribing David Reiger, a witness for the prosecution, at his trial.

Kill Fire Liability Bill.

Boston, May 25.—The House today by a large majority killed a bill which proposed to assess the cost of extinguishing fires on persons found to be responsible for them either wilfully or through negligence.



The Terminal Post-Graduate School A Matter Which Vitrally Concerns the Public

AS late as the Eighteenth Century when George II. was on England's throne, the barber and the surgeon were affiliated; and the barber was known as "barber-surgeon." Since 1745, when a statute was passed separating the two, we have drifted far from the conception of the barber as a member of a dignified and skilled profession.

It has always been our object to restore the barber to his former plane as a semi-professional man. Something more than mere pride is responsible. Through years of experience we have learned that technical knowledge and highly developed skill are as essential to the barber as to the surgeon.

So we maintain an established school for the purpose of educating our men in the finer points of their profession. It is not a school to teach a barber how to manipulate razor, clipper or scissors. The novice has no place with us; and we have no place for him. Every man must be basically proficient when he joins our staff; our rigid employment regulations insure that. But no man is permanently assigned until he has completed the intensive, all-embracing, post-graduate course in the Terminal School.

There his knowledge and skill are enhanced by means of scientific demonstrations and lectures. He is taught far more than the popular notion of barbering. He learns the construction of

the skin tissues; the action of the pores; the location of the nerve centers; the structure of the scalp and the causes of hair and scalp disorders. He must absorb these things in order to understand that the shave, the massage in all its forms and our various scalp treatments are not mere haphazard, superficial operations, but must be performed in strict accordance with certain scientifically prescribed procedures.

He must understand the dangers and causes of infection so that he may appreciate and utilize to their full advantage the many hygienic requirements upon which we insist.

Until a Terminal barber has mastered these principles he must attend the daily sessions, where, under the tutelage of the highest officials of the company, the science of modern barbering is taught.

At these sessions the barber not only learns, but is impressed and inspired with the enthusiasm and the will to excel which, coupled with ability and training, are characteristic of every member of the Terminal staff. These attributes may be credited with making Terminal barbers the most famous in America.

To be served by such men is to know the best that scientific research and painstaking effort can produce—and is to experience the greatest possible satisfaction.

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EQUITABLE BUILDING 130 Broadway
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WALDORF-ASTORIA Open till 8 p. m.
HUDSON TERMINAL Concourse
LONGACRE BUILDING 1472 Bway—at 47d St. Open till 11 p. m.
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA Open till 11 p. m.
HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG. 30 Church St.
HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG. 50 Church St.

Women's Department: Hairdressing and Allied Services: Waldorf-Astoria; Hotel Pennsylvania

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WE have no \$80 suits but we have men's suits in the same imported worsteds that some shops get \$80 for Our price is \$60 hand-tailored.

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging are special branches of the photographic art to which prompt and careful attention is given

Other objects of interest in the same Department are the better makes of field glasses, binoculars, telescopes, reading glasses, magnifying glasses and compasses. In addition to these, there are pedometers, barometers, thermometers, thermo-vanes, pocket and pen knives, and the utilitarian but indispensable razor in all of its most approved forms.

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