# Tribune Editorial Takes Pulitzer Prize for 1916

## Article on Lusitania Anniversary by Frank H. Simonds Year's Best

## Jusserand Gets $2,000

### Ambassador Wins Award for Best History of United States

The $500 Pultzer prize of Journalism and Letters for the best editorial article written during 1916 was awarded to The New York Tribune yesterday by the board of trustees of Columbia University, for an editorial by Frank H. Simonds on the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, published May 7, 1916.

The awards approved yesterday by Columbia are the first to be announced under the terms of the will of Joseph Pulitzer, founder of the School of Journalism, who set aside $500,000 for the purpose of recognizing meritorious work and unselfish service on the part of journalists and writers.

The views and sentiments expressed by Mr. Simonds in his now famous editorial are strikingly similar to those conveyed by President Wilson in his war message written nearly one year later.

**Mr. Simonds's Editorial**

"The war that is being fought in Europe is a war for civilization," the editorial concludes. "The battle of Great Britain, of France, of Russia, is our battle. If it is lost, we are lost. If it is lost we shall return to the standards and the faiths of other centuries. The truth of this is written for us in the Lusitania; it is written in the wreck of Belgium and the desert of Northern France for those who may see. Where the German has gone he has carried physical death, but he has done more; he has carried spiritual death to all that is essential in our democratic faith, which derives from that of Britain and France.

"The war in Europe is going on until the German idea is crushed or conquers. The world cannot now exist half civilized and half German. Only one of two conceptions of life, of humanity, can subsist. One of the conceptions was written in the Lusitania massacre, written clear beyond all mistaking. It is this writing that we should study on this anniversary; it is this fact that we should grasp to-day, not in anger, not in any spirit that clamors for vengeance, but as the citizens of a nation which has inherited noble ideals and gallant traditions, which has inherited liberty and light from those who died to serve them, and now stands face to face with that which seeks to extinguish both throughout the world."

**Herbert Swope Wins Prize**

The prize of $1,000 for the best example of a reporter's work was awarded to Herbert Swope, city editor of "The World," for his series of articles on the international situation in Germany last fall.

The journalism prizes were awarded on the recommendation of the advisory board of the School of Journalism, which considered the decisions of special juries consisting of the faculty. The awards in letters were given on the recommendations of juries appointed by the American Academy of Arts and Letters and by the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

On account of the war the travelling scholarships for graduates of the School of Journalism were not awarded. Three other journalism prizes were withheld. These are $1,000 for the best paper on the future development of the school, a $500 medal for meritorious service rendered the public by a newspaper, and $1,000 for the best history of services rendered the public by the American press.

J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, received the $2,000 prize for the best history of the United States. His book is entitled "With Americans of Past and Present Days." The $1,000 prize for biography went to Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott for their book on Julia Ward Howe. The $1,000 prize for the best American novel of the year was not awarded.

# U. S. Indicts 14 in Emerson Motor Scheme

Continued from First Page

he accepted 2,500 shares of Emerson common stock in return for the permission to use his name as director. It is alleged further that the Emerson company advertised him as "general manager of the Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway."

**"Advisory Director" Accused**

7—Henry B. Humphrey, president of the H. B. Humphrey Company, Inc., a Boston advertising agency, which placed Emerson "literature" with newspapers.

8—William A. Morgan, of the Morgan-Gardner Service, Boston. The government alleges that Morgan wrote a favorable report on Emerson Motors containing many false statements.

9 and 10—Osborne E. Chaney and Frank B. Sturken, of O. E. Chaney & Co., 15 Broad Street. They are "investment brokers," who sold Emerson stock and published their own "literature" about the company.

11 and 12—William Loomis and Byron H. Riess, of Loomis & Riess, also "investment brokers," handling Emerson stock, at 30 Broad Street.

13—Robert P. Matches, of Robert P. Matches, Inc., Boston "investment brokers," selling Emerson stock.

14—Will H. Stetson, who under the name of the Will H. Stetson Company, 43 Cedar Street, also sold Emerson stock.

**Defendant Corporations**

The defendant corporations are the Emerson Motors Company, Inc., C. R. Berry & Co., Inc., the H. B. Humphrey Company, Inc., and Robert P. Matches, Inc.

Wilson, T. A. Campbell, G. N. Campbell, Matches and the defendant corporations, except the H. B. Humphrey Company, entered pleas of not guilty. Wilson was released in $10,000 bail, T. A. Campbell and Matches in $5,000 each, and G. N. Campbell in $2,500. Henry A. Wise and Bainbridge Colby appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Osborne expects to arraign the other defendants to-day or to-morrow. He telegraphed yesterday to the United States District Attorney in Boston, asking for the arrest of Humphrey and Morgan.

Since Emerson stock was first sold in the early part of April, 1916, about 240,000 shares of common stock, at an average price of $5.50 a share, and 30,000 shares of preferred stock, at $10 a share, have been foisted upon 12,000 persons.

Of the $1,620,000 the public has thus paid the company received only about $650,000. About $150,000 of this sum was paid out for advertising, commissions and other expenses in selling the preferred stock.

Almost $1,000,000 of the money "investors" paid for stock has gone, the government alleges, into the pocketbooks of Wilson and the other "investment brokers."

**Introduction to the Public**

The Emerson Motors Company was first introduced to the public as the result of a visit of Hupp and T. A. Campbell to New York early in April, 1916. They came looking for capital to use in the manufacture of a $2,000 "Monarch" automobile, and accidentally met Wilson. He declared he was not interested in the proposition, but had long wished to be connected with a company making a $395 car—a price which would permit underselling of other popular priced cars.

With a view to deciding how this sum could be raised, Wilson called in Emerson, and on April 5, 1916, the four drew their first contract.

They agreed to incorporate the Emerson Motors Company, with $10,000,000 in capital stock, divided into 700,000 shares of common stock and 300,000 shares of preferred, with a par value of $10 a share. The government alleges that they agreed to divide 300,000 shares of common stock among the four original promoters. One share of common was to be given away with each share of preferred stock sold, and the remaining 100,000 was to be used to secure directors. Shares not needed for this purpose were to be divided among the promoters.

An artist, to make a picture of the Emerson car, was secured at once. The government believes his attempt to make the car appear to be worth $395 was a pronounced success. It could easily be mistaken for one costing several thousand dollars.

**Sale of Common Stock Begins**

Wilson began to sell common stock about April 10. He was free to sell it at any price, provided he paid the company $1 a share as it was sold. The flood of "literature," with the picture by the artist and extravagant claims of the company's prospects, began on April 12. The Tribune's exposure contained examples of these statements, with which the mails were deluged.

"The probable profits to the Emerson Motors Company, Inc., for 1917," said one representation on which the stock was offered for sale, "based on the production of 30,000 cars per annum, amount to $69 per car."

Another statement was: "The company proposes to adopt the most modern business methods, paying cash as it goes, and pursuing a conservative, business-like administration."

The Emerson company was incorporated on April 29, 1916. About May 1 the promoters decided to build ten "demonstration" cars for brokers' use. They bought ten Ford engines, the government alleges, and placed them in the cars with the identification marks erased. At least one of them, it is further stated, had a Ford chassis. It asserted these cars cost at least $500 each.

The indictment recites that on May 2 Wilson, Emerson, Hupp and the two Campbells caused the common stock of the company, of the par value of $6,999,000, to be issued to Hupp for a consideration the defendants knew to be nominal. It was their purpose, it alleges, to enable themselves to pretend that the treasury of the company had received adequate and just consideration for its stock and to state with a semblance of truth that the stock of the company was fully paid and non-assessable, and their further purpose was "to defraud the victims."

**Officers' Salaries Fixed**

The officers' salaries were fixed at a directors' meeting on May 6. T. A. Campbell and Hupp were voted $7,500 a year and G. N. Campbell $3,600. These sums were to be increased respectively to $10,000 and $7,500 annually after January 1, 1917.

By May 22 the sale of stock was going well, and Wilson was permitted to offer 20,000 shares more, making 70,000 in all. It is charged that back-dated letters were entered on the minutes of a director's meeting on May 25, to make it appear that Wilson had actually put up $70,000 in cash for this stock, though Wilson had not touched his pocketbook, except for comparatively small organization expenses.

Cheney and Sturken opened offices at 15 Broad Street about the middle of May and undertook to sell stock of another corporation in which Wilson was interested. By the end of May they were circularizing the public for Emerson stock. They paid Wilson $1.75 a share, as the stock was sold. It is alleged he paid the company $1 and put 75 cents in his pocket. At about the same time Matches opened the Boston office. In Chicago stock was sold by David W. Rothensuis, who, the Federal officials say, is now serving a two-year prison term in Reading, Penn., for fraud.

The directors on June 9 gave Wilson permission to sell 100,000 additional shares of common stock. For this he was to pay the company $2 a share. The government alleges that they went through the form of selling this stock to him, but in reality didn't. He gave promissory notes, secured by the stock, but the directors agreed that there should be no suit, claim or deficiency judgment against him if the notes were not paid.

Wilson then put Loomis and Riess in business selling Emerson stock. "Investment brokers" thereafter paid him $3 a share, Wilson thus netting $1, less expenses. The stock was sold to victims, at increasing prices, fixed arbitrarily by the brokers, and later as high as $8 a share.

The sale of preferred stock was started by the company on July 30, with an advertising campaign in the columns of newspapers that would accept the "literature." Humphrey and Morgan were called in, the government charges, to aid the progress of this advertising campaign of misrepresentation. Morgan is alleged to have written his favorable report on the basis of an "investigation," which began and ended in the Emerson company's offices.

## *Enrolment Day in Bay State Will Be Dry*

Boston, June 4.—The sale of liquor will be suspended throughout the state on the occasion of the draft enrolment to-morrow.

Conforming to a request made to-day by Governor McCall that the law applying to the liquor traffic on Election days be observed on registration day, the several associations of liquor dealers and manufacturers to-night announced that all their members would be asked to shut up shop to-morrow.

This request, which Howard Noble, secretary of the Brewers' Association of Massachusetts, said undoubtedly would have the effect of an order, applies to hotels, clubs, saloons and all other legalized mediums of liquor sale.

The organizations joining in the movement are the Brewers' Association, the Massachusetts Wine and Spirit Dealers' Association, the Massachusetts Liquor League and the Boston Liquor Dealers' Association.

## *Ain't It a Grand and Glorious Feelin'?* — By BRIGGS

# Chaloner Again Asks New York to Find He Is Not "Looney Now"

### Eccentric Millionaire, "Geographical Lunatic," Seeks Control of Property

John Armstrong Chaloner, great-grandson of the first John Jacob Astor and author of the famous query "Who's looney now?" yesterday, through his attorney, Frederick A. Ware, began a new proceeding to have himself declared sane in New York State.

Since Thanksgiving Eve, 1900, when he escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum, Chaloner has been a "geographical lunatic," considered insane in this state, while in Virginia, where he is living, and in North Carolina he is regarded legally as sane.

Chaloner brings the present action, in which Thomas T. Sherman, as the committee of the property of the petitioner, is defendant, that he may be placed in control of his $2,000,000 estate. He says in his petition that "the plaintiff, John Armstrong Chaloner, is a sane man and is competent to manage himself and his property." Mr. Sherman is directed to show cause next Monday why the petition of Chaloner should not be granted. The name under which the plaintiff is now known is used by permission of the North Carolina courts, which permitted him to drop his family name of Chanler.

Chaloner's merry quip, "Who's looney now?" came at the time his brother, Robert W. Chanler, former Sheriff of Dutchess County, had his matrimonial trouble with Lina Cavalieri, the Italian opera singer. Chaloner was formerly the husband of Amelie Rives, the novelist, who now is the wife of Prince Troubetskoy.

## Recruit's Bird Carries News

### Yonkers Man Sends Message When Navy Accepts Him

One of the recruits who passed the physical test for the navy at the recruiting station at 34 East Twenty-third Street yesterday was John Mihalczo, of Yonkers.

As soon as he was notified he had been accepted he went to the roof and released a carrier pigeon with a note addressed to George Goodman in Yonkers, notifying him of his enlistment. Attached to one leg of the bird was a red, white and blue streamer.

The pigeon alighted for a moment on the Metropolitan Tower until it got its bearings and then headed for Yonkers.

# Officials Deny U. S. Coerced Liberia Into Break with Germany

### Say Records Refute Berlin Charges; Negro Republic Faced Starvation

Washington, June 2.—Liberia's former diplomatic agent in Berlin has published a letter in the Cologne "Gazette" charging that the United States coerced Liberia into breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany.

No coercion whatever was exercised by the United States upon Liberia. The records of the State Department establish clearly that Liberia's isolation is attributable to other causes than pressure to cast in her lot with the Allies, and President Howard severed relations with Germany without being requested to do so by the United States.

Germans were more numerous than any other nationality in Liberia before the war, and controlled the greater part of that country's foreign trade. The British and French, satisfied that the Germans had established wireless stations on the coast, through which they were communicating with German raiders in the South Atlantic, sought in vain to induce the Liberian government to get rid of these Germans, and then, as a compulsory measure, withdrew all their merchant ships from the Liberian trade.

As there were practically no other available ships, Liberia in a short time was half starved and unable to pay the accrued interest on its debt.

At this stage the Liberian government adopted a course of breaking off relations with Germany and of interning or driving out the several hundred German merchants. But owing to the shortage of ships the country's distress has not yet been relieved, and the State Department here is using its best efforts to induce the British and French governments to set apart a sufficient number of merchant ships to reopen the country's commercial relations.

# Germany to Boycott Singers Who Accept U. S. Engagements

### Stage Society to Refuse Leave to Artists Wishing to Come to America, and for Five Years Will Engage None Who Accept Contracts Here

Amsterdam, June 4.—The largely attended general meeting of the German Stage Society at Berlin on Saturday passed, without a dissenting vote, the proposal of Count Seebach, director of the Dresden Court Theatre, binding the members to grant no contractual or ex-contractual leave of absence to singers wishing to go to America, and not to engage for five years any German singer who accepts an American engagement. Those present included the directors of the Schiller and Kleine Theatres and the German Opera House of Berlin, and the directors of the Court Theatres at Vienna, Stuttgart, Cassel, Wiesbaden, Hamburg, Leipsic, Breslau, Bremerhaven and Dusseldorf.

Count Seebach declared that his proposal had nothing to do with the war, but was a measure of self-defence and self-preservation. He said it was intolerable that artists, who had been carefully trained by German tutors and supported by the German public and press, should, just at the moment of maturity, make themselves over body and soul to an American contractor, to return after some years spent abroad, but so much more conceited.

**Artists Must Choose**

He continued:

"Artists will have to choose between America and Germany. Nothing need be feared from the proposal for German influence, for where is that influence now? It is in vain to desire to win Americans with civilities and sentimentalities."

According to the "Kreuz Zeitung," Count Seebach further expressed the opinion that German-Americans were first of all Americans. After the meeting it was announced that henceforward artists who wished to go on a starring tour abroad would have to obtain the consent of the Foreign Office, where Dr. Eger, manager of the Court Theatre at Darmstadt, has been appointed artistic adviser to deal with this question.

Despite the practical unanimity with which Count von Seebach's proposal was passed, the "Vossische Zeitung" considers the proposition an abortive one. The paper says:

"Apart from objections in principle, arising from the international character of art, the proposal is not feasible. It will cause great dissatisfaction among members of the profession and the leading lights will disregard it.

**Says It Is Public Who Will Suffer**

"On the other hand, ways and means will be found to make possible performances by boycotted artists in Germany, as promising profitable business.

"Should the resolution be carried out, contrary to all expectations, it is the public who will suffer by having to renounce entirely hearing the big stars who will be attracted to the dollar countries."

The resolution becomes effective at once and at the expiration of the five-year term offending members may be reinstated. Artists who entered contracts in the United States prior to June 2 are not affected.

## German Stage Boycott Will Not Hurt Metropolitan

Edward Ziegler, executive secretary of the Metropolitan Opera Company, said yesterday that the decision of the German Stage Society would not affect the German singers on the roster of the Metropolitan.

"Most of our Germany artists have contracts which do not end this season," said Mr. Ziegler, "and these are, of course, unaffected by the decision of the German Stage Society. If there are one or two whose contracts must be renewed the artists will undoubtedly renew them, as they are unable to get to Germany and will be unable to get there while the war lasts. As for German singers in Germany, we will engage none during the war, as they could not get over even if they wished to.

"When the war is over different conditions probably will bring a change in the German attitude. At present this attitude is a purely academic one, as it affects neither the Metropolitan nor the German artists already here."

It was said by another official that the German Stage Society's action was another blunder of German diplomacy, which, if successful, would only deprive Germany of propagandists who would be supremely needed after the war. The German artists at the Metropolitan who might be affected by the order include Margarete Matzenauer, Melenie Kurt, Frieda Hempel, Johannes Sembach, Otto Goritz, Carl Braun and Margarete Ober. Most of these have contracts which have already been renewed, or which have at least another season to run. The only German artist not reengaged by the Metropolitan is Mme. Johanna Gadski. Mme. Gadski's contract will not be renewed, as her pro-German sentiments have been so openly expressed as to cause considerable popular indignation.

## *Mexicans Leave Texas In Crowds to Escape Draft*

Laredo, Tex., June 4.—When the international bridge opened this morning hundreds of Mexicans were waiting to pass over and by noon 1,000 had crossed.

Reports from other towns indicated that a thousand more will try to cross the boundary before registration begins to-morrow.


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120 Broadway, New York City.

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# Says Freight Raise Would Lift Meat Bill $8,000,000

### Stock League's Representative Protests to Trade Board

## Oil Men Fight Increase

### Declare Action Would Hit Independent Firms Severely

Washington, June 4.—The nation's annual meat bill would be increased more than $8,000,000 by the 15 per cent freight rate increase sought by the railroads, S. H. Cowan, representing the National Livestock Shippers' Protective League, to-day told the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The increased freight on livestock," said Mr. Cowan, "would add between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 to the earnings of the carriers. Eventually the consumer would have to foot the bill.

"Because of local weather conditions, cattle on the ranges often have to be shipped from one grazing section to another, and back again. With one animal being freighted perhaps four times, rates are a considerable factor in the price of meat to the ultimate consumer."

Independent oil refiners from Kansas, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Ohio told the commission that an increase in freight rates would hit the independents harder than the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiaries.

Protests of a dozen industries, ranging from non-alcoholic beverages to gasolene, were presented to the commission. Among the interests represented were cement, coal, potash, rubber tires, livestock, grain and lumber.

W. C. McEwan, presenting the protest of the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association, said:

"The Standard Oil Company, because of pipe lines, would suffer considerably less than its competitors. As our own prices are already dependent on those fixed by the Standard Oil, it would mean another blow to independent interests. Independent oil companies should not be required to contribute to the carriers' fund for better equipment. We now rent or own and maintain large numbers of tank cars which cost the railroads nothing."

## Infantile Paralysis Caused by Contact Only, Report Shows

### Mayor's Committee Finds Disease Cannot Be Spread by Contamination

Infantile paralysis can be communicated only by personal contact, according to the advance report issued yesterday by the special committee which was appointed by Mayor Mitchel to aid the Department of Health in combating the epidemic last summer. The committee has made a careful study of 5,496 cases out of a total of 9,023 cases in the greater city during the epidemic.

The disease cannot be spread, as was supposed, from contaminated milk or other food supply, or carried by lower animals, insects, or by clothing and other extraneous objects, the report declared. The committee also found that males were more liable to attack by the disease than females, and that previous good health does not give immunity from attack. The report pointed out that the disease was principally one of childhood.

The committee emphasized that it was of the greatest practical importance to parents to keep their children, if they were ill, away from others until it was definitely known that the child did not have a communicable disease. Early diagnosis of suspected cases and prompt isolation of the patient were held to be of the greatest importance to prevent the spread of the disease.

The committee consisted of Mayor Mitchel, chairman; Dr. Simon Flexner, vice-chairman; Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner; Dr. Walter B. James and Dr. G. R. Butler. Dr. Alvah H. Doty served as medical director and supervised the field force of physicians and nurses. The Rockefeller Foundation financed the research work of the committee.

## To-day's Programme in The Sunday Revival

11 a. m. to 2 p. m.—Business women's luncheon and meeting at Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

12 noon—Open air and shop meetings, (1) Western Electric Company, Kenmare Street and Cleveland Place, (2) John Wolf Company, Fifty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue, (3) F. S. Beaton, Forty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, (4) Federal Sugar Refining Company, Yonkers, (5) S. S. White Dental Company, Staten Island.

2 p. m.—Service in the Tabernacle, Broadway and 168th Street. Sermon by Billy Sunday.

3 p. m.—Bible class study, Tabernacle choir platform.

3:45 p. m.—Meeting, boys and girls of The Bronx, at Northminster Presbyterian Church, 141 West 115th Street.

5:30 p. m.—Girls of Washington Irving High School at Central Branch Y. W. C. A.

6 p. m.—Business women of Passaic, N. J., at supper and meeting, Y. W. C. A., Passaic, N. J.

7:30 p. m.—Service in the Tabernacle, Broadway and 168th Street. Sermon by Billy Sunday.

8 p. m.—Parents' meeting at Judson Memorial Church, 55 Washington Square.

# Sunday's Daughter And Two Sons Go To Homes in West

### Evangelist Preparing for a Trip to the Coast the Day After Revival Closes

Billy Sunday's daughter, Mrs. Helen Haines, and his sons, Paul and William, Jr., left New York yesterday afternoon. Billy rode with them to the Pennsylvania Terminal. Mrs. Haines is going to Sturgis, Mich., while the evangelist's sons are bound for the Sunday home at Winona Lake, Ind.

Nobody at the station seemed to recognize Billy. The guard at the train entrance asked the evangelist for his ticket when he bustled through the gate with his family. "I'm Billy Sunday and I just want to skin down to the platform to see the kids off," said Sunday. Then the guard smiled, doffed his cap and passed the evangelist.

"'Ma' Sunday is doing well," Billy said. "We're for New York strong," he added, "but we're going to get out and head for Hood River, Ore., on June 18, the day after the revival closes. I'm all in."

Yesterday was Sunday's day of rest, and he did not preach. In the morning he visited his dentist, called on his throat specialist and shopped with Mrs. Haines.

The collections to date in the Tabernacle, it was announced yesterday, amount to $64,056.29. About $53,000 was collected before the revival began. These amounts and private subscriptions, it was said, will pay all campaign expenses. No collections will be made in the Tabernacle this week, except on Thursday, when the money taken up will go to the Police and Firemen's Benefit funds.

## Mayor Sees Delay For West Side Plan

### N. Y. Central Opposes Ottinger Law, and Agreement with P. S. Board Is Unlikely

The outlook is gloomy for the settlement of the West Side improvement problem for many years, in Mayor Mitchel's opinion, now that Governor Whitman has signed the Ottinger bill giving the Public Service Commission equal jurisdiction in the matter with the Board of Estimate. The Mayor declared, however, that as the bill had been approved the Board of Estimate would "obey the law" and do the best it could with a bad situation.

"There are no prospects whatever of settlement," said the Mayor. "The contract as pending could not be consummated under the new law. In my opinion, this means no settlement of the West Side question for many years to come. It means the loss of all the work of the last four years. It means that lives will continue to be menaced by the surface operation of steam railroads. In other words, present conditions, I think, will be continued for a long time."

The bill provides that a settlement can be made if the city, the New York Central company and the Public Service Commission reach an agreement by December 1 of this year. The Mayor said that from what the city officials knew of the railroad company's position, as announced in private conferences and at public hearings, the New York Central would not accept the terms laid down in the new law.

## Bronx Gets New Judge In Bill Just Signed

### Ellenbogen Law Also Changes Boundaries of Bronx Municipal Court Districts

[By Telegraph to The Tribune]

Albany, June 4.—Another municipal court justice is given to the Borough of The Bronx and the boundaries of two municipal court districts in that borough are changed by the Ellenbogen bill, signed by Governor Whitman to-day.

The bill adds a justice to the 1st District, giving the 1st and 2d districts two each. The measure was attacked by Tammany Democrats, who saw in it an attempt by the Bronx County Republican organization to get a Republican judge in The Bronx. Mayor Mitchel signed the bill, however, and declared opposition to it was political.

The Emerson bill, imposing a 3 per cent tax on the net incomes of all mercantile and manufacturing corporations, which is expected to raise approximately $27,000,000, also was signed by the Governor. One-third of this amount is to be returned to the localities after collection by the state.

## Baron Seeks Divorce

### De Ropp's Suit Follows Wife's Action for Alienation

Baron Alfred J. de Ropp, who was expelled from Yale University because of his marriage to Miss Olga Fisher, daughter of humble parents in New Haven, filed a suit for divorce yesterday. The secret marriage took place in 1914, before either was of age and while de Ropp was a member of the Class of 1915.

Mrs. de Ropp is suing Baron Alfred de Ropp and Baroness Elizabeth A. de Ropp, the parents of her husband, for $50,000 for the alienation of his affections. The father, a Russian, is the American representative of the Consolidated South African Goldfields, with offices in the Woolworth Building.

# Plattsburg Men Forced to Resign For Inefficiency

### Twenty Student Officers Sent Home and 680 More Will Follow

## Order Startles Camp

### Young Brooklyn Soldier Dies of Pneumonia, with Mother at Bedside

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune]

Plattsburg, N. Y., June 4.—The axe fell to-day, and before the end of the next week 700 Plattsburg student officers will be out of khaki and back in civilian life. Twenty men summoned before the Board of Officers to-day were given the choice of resigning or taking an examination which, it was made clear, would be only another means of eliminating them. All resigned.

This is the beginning of a wholesale weeding process, to strip the camp down to A No. 1 material by June 15, when the entire cantonment will be reorganized. After the sifting and shifting is through there will be nine companies of infantry, three batteries of artillery, a troop of cavalry and a company of engineers left of each of the provisional infantry regiments.

The artillery will be concentrated at Syracuse, and the engineers will go to Belvoir, Va. The infantry and cavalry will remain at Plattsburg.

News of the "heavy firing" in the direction of headquarters came as a distinct shock to men, who for three weeks have lived a life that has been one surprise after another. There have been rumors and rumblings about the barracks for days, but none took the matter seriously until this morning, when ten men from the 8th New York Company and ten from the 18th New England, a National Guard unit, were called before the board. They returned with their resignations and a story that thrilled the camp.

The report of the dismissals to come put the men on their toes as never before. The drills went like clockwork, every man putting forth the best that was in him to keep his name off the roster of those marked for interviews with Major H. H. Tibbetts, head of the officers' board. It was a hard day, for most of the work was done under full kit.

The men who were dropped to-day were charged with small offences against discipline, such as talking in ranks, inattention at classes, unsoldierly bearing, failure to salute, and so on. These charges were adopted as handy expedients for eliminating men who, after three weeks of careful observation, did not measure up as officers. Soldier stuff just wasn't in them, said Lieutenant Colonel Paul A. Wolf, the commandant, who is already handicapped by a lack of instructors, would not have them in the way.

There is great speculation about camp as to the identity of others on the fatal lists, but no one except the regular army officers know, and they won't tell. Estimates run as high as fifty men to a company. Many of the smaller men in the camp, however, are needlessly exercised. While stature is something in a man's favor, it is not everything; some of the bantams are putting it all over the big fellows.

After it had been explained to the men summoned before the Board of Officers that their cases were hopeless, blanks bearing the following were placed before them:

"Because of personal and official reasons which will prevent me from successfully completing the work of the camp, I request that I be permitted to withdraw."

The names of those retired to-day were not given out.

The camp lost its second member by death when Student Officer Charles Burnell Willard, of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia at the post hospital. His mother, Mrs. Frank Willard, was at the young soldier's bedside when the end came. Death was due to exposure on a practice march last week in drenching rain.

Willard's record is excellent. Three comrades of the 5th New York Company formed a guard of honor and escorted the body to the train, and Captain Spooner accompanied the boy's mother to New York.

Major General Clarence Edwards, commander of the Northeastern Department, arrived at the post to-night from Boston. He will confer with Colonel Wolf and conduct an unofficial inspection of the camp. The men will take an eight-mile hike to-morrow in heavy marching order.

## To Open School for Women Conductors

### Navy League to Conduct Street Car Course for War Emergency

A school to teach women to be street-car conductors is to be established under the auspices of the Women's Section of the Navy League. Eight women have entered for the course, which will be carried on in the Interborough Railway Training School, where men learn car operation.

The "conductorettes" will wear khaki uniforms and army hats. The school is under the direction of Mrs. F. H. Dike.

## Entente Slackers in Panama Shipped Home for Service

Panama, June 4.—Diplomatic representatives in Panama of Entente governments are taking action, with the cooperation of the Panama government, to compel recalcitrant reservists to go to Europe for service.

Seventeen French and three Italian reservists who have evaded duty were started toward Europe yesterday.

## What Is Going on To-Day

Free admission to the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Zoological Park, the Van Cortlandt Park Museum, the American Museum of Safety and the Aquarium.

FEDERAL REGISTRATION DAY.

Convention of the American Medical Association, Hotel McAlpin, all day; dinner, 7 p. m.

Patriotic service, St. Paul's Chapel, noon.

Meeting of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Hotel McAlpin, 2 p. m.

Address by Frederic Dean on "Porto Rico," at the dinner of the Rotary Club, Hotel McAlpin, 6:30 p. m.

Commencement of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery, Carnegie Hall, 8 p. m.

Dinner of the Associated Retail Credit Men's Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria, 7 p. m.

Address by Charles N. Chadwick, Commissioner of the Board of Water Supply, on "The Story of the Catskill Aqueduct," at the meeting of the New York Historical Society, hall of the society, 170 Central Park West, 8:30 p. m.

Lecture by Captain Arthur Hunt Chute on "Experiences at the Front," for the benefit of the Red Cross, 30 East Thirty-first Street, 3 p. m.

Address by William Fetler on "The Awakening of the Russian Bear," before the University Women of America, Washington Irving Building, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, 8:15 p. m.