

VIADUCT SINKS, BLOCKS CARS

Twenty feet of Warburton Av. Structure Settles, Halting Sunday Traffic.

Twenty feet of the Warburton Avenue steel viaduct, which spans a ravine sixty feet deep between Yorkers and Hastings-on-Hudson, settled down at 8 p. m. yesterday and blocked the heavy Sunday automobile and trolley traffic. Streets will not be operated on it until engineers have made an examination. Supervisor Charles D. Millard, of Greenburg, announced last night automobiles are permitted to cross on the river side at a slow speed.

The bridge was built by the Terry & Tench Company, of Thirty-first Street and Madison Avenue, in 1908, at a cost of \$250,000. The cause of the settling has not been determined.

A cure for shut-in lives
the joy of journeying

Don't scold the cold; get on board a Santa Fe train to summy California and run away from winter.

On the way—
Quaintly garbed Indians, petrified forests, painted deserts, and that supreme wonder the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

At the end—
Hedges of roses, gold of orange orchards, sunny skies, golf, autoing, and the romance of old Spanish days.

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WAR CLOUD OVER FASHION FETE

Local Importers Threaten Hostilities Against Parisian "Big 9"

SORRY MRS. GALT'S NAME HAS FIGURED

Exhibit at Ritz-Carlton Opens To-day Despite Trouble Over Inspection of Gowns in Paris.

A large, cone shaped vapor formation, which looked something like a Kansas cyclone, but which was identified subsequently by military experts as a war cloud, hovered above the Ritz-Carlton Hotel yesterday. Below in the big ballroom the finishing touches were being put on the exhibits of the Paris Fashion Fête, which is to be opened to-day.

Before the end of the fête week, it is predicted by certain New York importers of Paris models, the war cloud is destined to break. The result may be that a combination of importers will throw down the gauntlet to the Parisian "Big Nine," banded as the Syndicat de Defense de la Grande Couture Française.

The first shot against the syndicate probably will be fired by the house of Kurzman, importers, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. Samuel Kurzman, whose brother Charles found it impossible to inspect the creations of the syndicate in Paris a few days ago, even after he had announced he was acting as commissioner for Mrs. Norman Galt, has let it be known he is collecting facts and figures for a broadside.

"It will not be long before the syndicate is conclusively shown it cannot force American merchants into an un-American position," said Mr. Kurzman, who spent the day in his office awaiting a cable message from his brother.

Sorry Mrs. Galt's Name Was Used.

"I am sorry the name of Mrs. Galt, the future first lady of the land, has been brought into a controversy," he continued. "That is wrong, for I consider our relations with our customers bound by the same ethics which govern a lawyer's dealings with a client or a doctor's with a patient.

"My brother went abroad as an old customer of the houses in the syndicate. He had been doing business with them in person for many years. In fact, he had been to Paris four times since the outbreak of the war. More, it was he who was host in this country to Paul Poiret, the present president of the 'Big Nine.'

"But on this trip they ask my brother for his credentials. They ask him to prove he is not of German origin. It is not enough that he was born in the United States—his name has a German sound. The passport from Washington he must have a second passport from the New York agent of the syndicate, bearing his picture. Tell me, what class of people do you photograph for data in this country? What respectable American merchant is willing to be thus humiliated?"

"Some time within the next few days I shall have a public statement prepared. I am awaiting for part of the data. The statement will be backed with facts, and, moreover, we shall show that, despite the rules of the syndicate, it is still possible for us

MISS HARRIS, IN "BETTY'S TROUSSEAU"



Two-act playlet will be one of the features on the programme at the Paris Fashion Fête in the Ritz-Carlton this week.

to purchase models from those in the combination.

May Be Forced to Act Soon.

"I should rather not open the fight until the syndicate fashion fête is over, for it is advertised the receipts are to go to a worthy charity. But it may be I shall be forced to act before the end of the week."

At the Ritz-Carlton, Philippe Ortiz, New York representative of the syndicate, gave out an explanation of the forming of the combination, which includes among its members Paquin, Worth, Poiret, Callot and Jenny.

"Our two big objects are to stop the making of fraudulent labels. Now we intend to stop other practices. There are some importers who get hold of our models and peddle them. The result is that a few days after a woman of society has paid a good price for a gown she may meet a shopgirl wearing a cheap imitation."

"It has been said the Syndicat de Defense was organized to fight the 'made in America' movement. That is absurd. So long as the world endures, Paris will be the centre of fashion."

M. Ortiz said he had sent a telegram to Mrs. Galt, but would not give out the text until he had received a reply. It is believed, however, that it embodied the syndicate's offer, following the tangle in Paris, to build the White House bride's trousseau as a wedding present.

What Is the Gary Plan?

By ALICE BARROWS FERNANDEZ

Tribune readers will find in this department a clear and authoritative account of the Wirt school system, proposed for this city. Questions of parents and teachers will be gladly answered. The department will appear on Mondays and Thursdays

WHAT THE WIRT PLAN DOES.

It takes children off the streets and keeps them wholesomely busy at work, study and play for six or seven hours a day.

It gives all children just as much academic work as the traditional school, but by lengthening the school day it gives time for practical shop work, science, drawing, music, auditorium and play for all children.

WHAT THE WIRT PLAN MEANS.

To every parent—a chance to give his child the enriched educational opportunities usually reserved for the children of the favored few.

To teachers—no more hours of teaching; more congenial work.

To the community—better citizens; better schools for less cost.

Iron Cookstoves and the Gary Plan.

The attitude of many people in regard to the adoption of the Gary Plan reminds me of a story about the first use of iron cookstoves.

When iron cookstoves were first introduced there was great skepticism about them in a certain small town. The housekeepers all insisted that they were not practical. Finally one progressive woman in the community actually bought an iron cookstove and invited her neighbors to a dinner to be cooked on that stove. The neighbors came and ate the dinner, and after it was over one of them said:

"Mirandy, that certainly was a good dinner. It was one of the best dinners I ever ate. And it certainly was cooked on that iron cookstove. But, Mirandy, with a solemn shake of the head, 'that stove will never work!'"

The Anti-Mind.

The scene now shifts to the year 1915; place, Public School 89, Brooklyn; time, a few days ago. A visitor is taking lunch there. She sees the children cook the lunch; she eats the lunch and finds it good, but when she finishes she looks over the roomful of busy boys and girls and then, turning to a friend, says gravely: "My dear, this plan will never work." Truly the anti-mind is the same the world over and for all epochs.

But one of the amusing things about the present situation is that work, study and play for children is even older than iron cookstoves. For example, here is the way a boy used to spend his day before he went to school in the morning before he went to school he did chores, chopped wood, took care of the animals, repaired some tools. Then he went to school until 12 o'clock, after which he had a game of ball or some other play. had luncheon, went back to school and studied until about 3:30 or 4 o'clock. Then he did some more chores, worked in a carpenter shop on the farm, and ended up the day with some play or in attending a town meeting or debate. In the Gary schools a boy, if he chooses, may start the day with some shop work, then reading, writing and arithmetic until 12 o'clock, have an hour for luncheon, go back to school and have a period in the auditorium, then a period of play, and then some history and geography from 2:10 to 3:30; or he can reverse it and start in with the academic work and end up with the shop work. The only difference is that this boy has his debating or meetings in school.

But in the ordinary public school which children have been subjected to for the last fifty years, a boy begins studying at 9 o'clock, and, excepting for an hour for luncheon, keeps on studying until about 2:30, and then is turned out onto the street and left to the tender mercies of the gang. Not only no healthy play, but no chance to get the fine training in character that those boys in the earlier days received through the work on the farm and in the shop under wise direction.

When you are talking with those who are not in sympathy with the Gary plan, just ask them this one question: "What possible harm can there be in offering children an opportunity for play and an opportunity to work with their hands, especially since this is supplementary to the academic work which they now receive and is not substituted for it?" And when your opponent instead of answering this question degenerates into a heated argument about departmental work (which is not essential to the plan) simply ask him the question again. A special prize is offered by this department to the first person who gets an answer.

Why Not More Work, Study and Play Schools?

This department has been asked to publish to-day the following communication. The writer has given her name and address, but does not wish the letter signed.

"I am a young widow of my acquaintance who is much concerned over the education of her two children. She has to work all day long and at present her children are not in school at all. She keeps them locked up in a room all day. She could send them to school, but she dreads the effect on them of the many hours which they would have to be on the streets after school even more than she values the few hours that they could spend in school. What these children need is to be kept busy in some healthy way under supervision all day long. The Gary schools would be just the thing for these children, but I understand that only two schools are running on this plan. Why is not reorganization of other schools on the Gary plan pushed more rapidly, so that more children can get the advantages of work, study and play schools?"

This is the situation in regard to the reorganization of schools on the work, study and play plan. In November, 1914, Public School 80, Brooklyn, and in February, 1915, Public School 45, The

the fundamental, non-debatable truths in morals and religion for every one, everywhere and for all time, here they are:

"(A) That God is, that He has revealed Himself to all, that He is wise and benevolent, that He is the great force of power (of the Agnostics) making for righteousness.

"(B) That man's duty is to have goodwill toward God; i. e., love God, and serve Him by keeping the Ten Commandments, or moral law, and that whosoever breaks the moral law must pay the penalty. God or no God, that all the moral law, all of 'Moses and the Prophets' is summed up in the Golden Rule of Jesus.

"These, we know, are the fundamental truths. Neither Roman Catholicism nor Protestantism nor Judaism is at stake in teaching these fundamental moral and religious truths.

"Everywhere in the public school there is need of such fundamental moral and religious instruction by one of its teachers.

"This instruction should be given by one of the regular teachers of the public school, by one who is qualified to do it. The outside priest or minister should be kept out. The public schools must be kept free from denominational strife. 'Religion and politics,' as we use the phrase, have no place in the public school system.

"The proper place for such fundamental moral instruction is in the public school, but it must be done by one of its regular teachers.

"Some day the American public will become wise enough to insist on such instruction in the school, for without it there can be no true education."

—WILLIAM MILTON HESS.

Religion and the Schools.

Our answer is that we can see no possible objection to the Rev. Mr. Hess's plan, except that it brings religion into the schools, something which the Gary plan expressly prohibits. Under the Gary plan no religious teaching is permitted within the school. An out of school hour is permitted twice a week, at which time, on the written request of their parents, children may leave the school to go home and the parents may arrange that hour for the children as they see fit. They may send them to a library or to take private music lessons or to take religious instruction, as they do under the present system after school hours. No child may be excused without the written consent of its parents. If no parents wish their children to be excused, the children stay in school, and the program is arranged on the assumption that all children will stay in school all day.

Fame

Because Henry Ford is world-famous as a manufacturer, it overshadows the fact that he is also a great inventor and ornithologist.

Similarly, because the Butterick publications are preeminent in fashion, the breadth of their general scope and influence may be overlooked.

The following partial list of famous contributors testifies to that breadth and to the desire of earnest protogonists to enlist the influence of our readers:

Woodrow Wilson
Madame Curie
Sir Oliver Lodge
John D. Rockefeller
Clara Barton
Theodore Roosevelt
Mrs. William Howard Taft
Rabindranath Tagore
Sir Gilbert Parker
John Galsworthy
Robert Hichens
Hon. John J. Freschi
William Hard
Cordell Gibbons
Honorable Willisse
Andrew Carnegie
Mary Stewart Cutting
Margaret Mayo
Arthur Stringer
Lady Gregory
Rudyard Kipling
Richard Le Gallienne
Princess Enlaila
E. Temple Thurston
Alice Brown
Gertrude Atherton
Ellen Terry
Ernest Poole
Charles W. Eliot
William J. Locke

Less than half of these are professional writers. The others wished for the understanding or support of our readers.

BUTTERICK



RENO DIVORCE WINS HALF OF FORTUNE

Court Orders R. E. Tiedemann to Account to Ex-Wife for Share in His Wealth.

Far more important than the mere legal conveniences of a Reno divorce is the sustained contention of Mrs. Gertrude Ellnor Tiedemann that under her Nevada divorce from Rudolph Ernest Tiedemann she is entitled to half of the property her husband acquired or accumulated since their marriage. In the case of Mrs. Tiedemann this right, given under the Nevada law, may mean a large sum, as Mr. Tiedemann, whose home is in Greenwich, Conn., is a member of the drygoods importing firm of Theodore Tiedemann & Sons, at 351 Fourth Avenue, and is said to be a millionaire.

Justice Newburger has decided in favor of Mrs. Tiedemann on her claim to half of the property acquired by her husband from the time of their marriage to the time the divorce was granted at Carson City in 1914. This community of interest, however, does not include inheritances or property acquired by will. In accordance with his decision, Justice Newburger appointed William Klein as referee to ascertain the amount to which Mrs. Tiedemann is entitled.

"It has been repeatedly held in this state," said Justice Newburger, "as to all judgments if they once and for all established a debt or other obligation against a party, the record is available in any other jurisdiction as a foundation for a judgment there. The laws of Nevada provide for a community interest, and the decree provided that the defendant account for all community property belonging to the plaintiff and defendant wherever situated. It fixes the status of the parties and the plaintiff is entitled to a decree as prayed for."

The Reno court awarded to the wife \$500 a month, alimony and ordered Mr. Tiedemann to pay \$100 a month for the support of their daughter, Vera Gertrude, who is in the custody of the mother. Mrs. Tiedemann also obtained a verdict for \$250 costs. Subsequently she sued to collect \$4,250 in alimony arrears, in which action she stated that her husband had an income of more than \$30,000 a year and that she had more than \$1,000,000 in property.

Mr. Tiedemann raised the question of jurisdiction in trying to upset the Nevada divorce, but Justice Erlanger upheld a demurrer by Mrs. Tiedemann and the Appellate Division affirmed his decision.

Then Justice Newburger gave her judgment for \$4,559 as alimony and decided that Mr. Tiedemann must give an accounting of her share of his property.

Mrs. Tiedemann has remained since obtaining a divorce from the drygoods merchant.

SHOP EARLY FOR SAFETY

Delayed Buying at Holiday Season Causes Congestion and Is a Menace.

"Shop early" and "safety first" have formed an alliance under the leadership of the Safety First Society of the City of New York. It is urged that Christmas shopping be done early, not only for the benefit of store clerks, but also on account of the convenience, health and safety of the public.

Charles L. Bernheimer, president of the Safety First Society, has issued a statement in which he says: "Holiday shopping delayed until a short time before Christmas produces congestion in manufacturing establishments, supply and distributing agencies, retail stores, congestion in the streets with the deliveries of rush orders, and consequently it becomes a menace to the health and safety of the workers in the factories, of the workers in the retail stores and of the pedestrians in the streets."

FORCE PEACE, MARBURG SAYS

Former Minister Criticises Administration for Standing Dumb and Inactive.

Blaming Germany as alone responsible for the war, and criticising the administration for standing "dumb and inactive," despite German atrocities, Theodore Marburg, former Minister to Belgium, last night, at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, urged the adoption of the plans of the League to Enforce Peace.

"The first step toward preventing wars is to get nations into court," he said. "The League to Enforce Peace proposes to accomplish this by providing that any signatory which shall make war upon another signatory without first submitting its grievance for a hearing shall be faced with the certainty of swift punishment."

Like Dust in a Fine Watch— That is Constipation

A RUSTY watch loses time. In the same way, a rusty human system is clogged and slowed down by constipation, which causes a tremendous loss of mental and physical energy.

The remedy in the case of the watch is a fine grade of machine oil. And the remedy for constipation, according to the latest conclusions of medical science, is an even finer lubricant—Nujol—the pure white mineral oil.

Nujol lubricates the intestinal tract throughout its entire length, and softens the intestinal contents. In this way it facilitates the processes of normal evacuation, and eventually makes possible the return of regular bowel movements.

Nujol is not a laxative-drug nor a bowel stimulant. It is not absorbed by the system, hence it may be taken in any quantity without harm. It does not act as a purge, but if used regularly will bring permanent relief from constipation in the course of a week or ten days.

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." If your druggist hasn't it, we will send a pint bottle of Nujol prepaid to any point in the United States on receipt of 75c—money order or stamps.

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