

DELANCEY-EPISCOPAL MERGER DECIDED ON BY BOTH SCHOOLS

Two Institutions Will Be Combined—The Rev. Mr. Steinmetz Requested to Become Headmaster of Joint Academy.

Success of Plan Depends Largely Upon Acceptance of Post by Calvary Preacher—Coleman P. Brown Working Hard for Reorganization.

De Lancy School and the Academy of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, exclusive of fashionable preparatory schools for boys, in which hundreds of prominent Philadelphians received their training, are to be merged.

The new institution will occupy the building of the Episcopal Academy, Locust and Juniper streets.

The Society for Organizing Charity and a number of other charitable organizations which for years have dreamed of a modern building that would house them all, plan and hope to purchase the seventy-story building now occupied by De Lancy School.

The merger, previously ratified by the trustees of the academy, was ratified by the board of directors of De Lancy School, at a meeting in the Hiltentown Club yesterday.

Coleman P. Brown, headmaster, treasurer and member of the board of directors of De Lancy School, left today for Summit, where he will meet the vestry of Calvary Church and plead with them to release the Rev. Mr. Steinmetz.

Mr. Brown said before he left, that he and his mother, holding 75 per cent. of the stock of De Lancy School, possess the power to overrule the action of the Board of Directors, and thus compel them to abandon the plan to merge.

He indicated the possibility of such action in the event Calvary refuses to permit the Rev. Mr. Steinmetz to leave. Still, he admitted, the inability of Doctor Steinmetz to accept the post would not be fatal to the merger plan.

Other members interested in the fusing of the schools say that the movement has gone so far that there can be no changes in the main plan.

MERGER NEXT SEPTEMBER. It is the desire of the trustees of the academy and the directors of De Lancy School that Dr. Steinmetz come to Philadelphia and assume the head mastership within the next few weeks.

It is extremely unlikely and, therefore, according to officers of both institutions, the merger probably will not be consummated until the beginning of the next school year, next September.

Mr. Brown will resign as headmaster of De Lancy School when the merger is effected and will become an associate headmaster, William S. Brown, Jr., head of the Bilght School until it was merged with De Lancy and now professor of Greek and Latin languages in De Lancy School.

The new institution will be known as the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, De Lancy School merged.

FOUNDED IN 1877. De Lancy School was founded in 1877 by the late Henry Hobart Brown, father of the present headmaster.

At Mr. Brown's death the school was reorganized and incorporated, assigned to his widow and son having three-fourths of the stock and the remaining fourth being distributed among many hands.

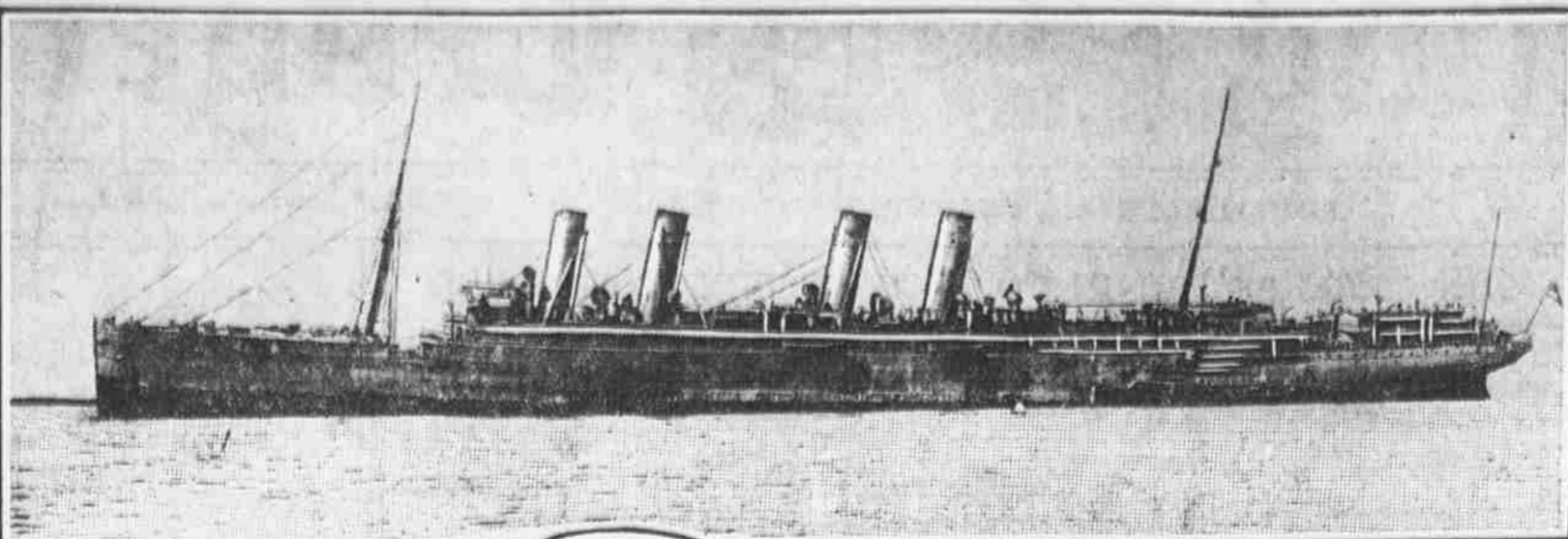
The Bilght School, founded in 1887 by William Sergeant Bilght, Jr., was merged with De Lancy February 13, 1911.

ORIGIN OF ACADEMY. The Episcopal Academy, one of the oldest church schools in the United States, was founded in 1785, under the auspices of the Rev. William White, afterwards the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, and other men disaffected with a legislative act that they believed, invaded the chartered rights of the city's schools.

In January of that year the original subscribers held their first meeting in Christ Church, Edward Shippen was one of the first trustees.

Bishop Rhinelander is president of the Academy, Edward S. Buckley, Jr., is secretary and treasurer. William Henry Kapp, headmaster, resigned some months ago, his resignation becoming effective at the end of the school year.

WEATHER-BEATEN KRONPRINZ WILHELM AS SHE APPEARS IN PORT



KRONPRINZ TO DOCK FOR REPAIRS; RAIDER EXPECTED TO INTERN

Many of German Auxiliary Cruiser's Crew Physically Disabled From Duty for at Least Two Weeks, Berri-berri on Board.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Treasury officials were in touch today with Collector Hamilton, at Norfolk, concerning the German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The vessel's commander promised to sign an application today for permission to dock. This application was expected to ask for at least three weeks to make repairs and coal and provisions for the liner.

Before that period's expiration it was believed the vessel would voluntarily intern. It will be at least a fortnight before the crew will be physically able to return to duty, and some of them will be in the hospital much longer.

Admiral Fletcher will keep a supervisory eye on the Kronprinz and furnish such guard as is necessary, but the Treasury and not the Navy officials will have charge of the cruiser until she either leaves or interns.

NEWPORT NEWS, April 13.—That the escape of the raider from the allied warships off the coast was almost too close for comfort, is attested by the story of Captain Thierfelder.

"We started north from the equator short of coal and provisions," he said. "Unfortunately, no German supply ships turned up, nor did we meet any merchant ships from which we could get coal and supplies. In this situation it was necessary for us to get to port and also to a drydock. As we came up we continued to hear British warships talking to each other by wireless. One night we heard the exchange of news about the Prinz Eitel Friedrich being at Newport News. Thereafter we heard information about the Eitel every night, and a few nights ago we got the news from the British wireless that the Prinz Eitel had interned."

Immediately thereafter all talking between the British warships ceased. We presumed that the fleet was breaking up, and on Saturday night we decided to bolt in for the Virginia Capes. As we got near the coast it seemed to us from the signals that there were as many as three British warships and one French ship within distances varying from three to 50 miles of us. One ship seemed dangerously near as we approached the Capes.

"One night on our way up here we were to have met a German collier and were to have heard British warships talking and hanging clouds about us, but in the distance a brilliant moonlight showed us our ship. There were two British warships after her. The clouds protected us and they believed, invaded the chartered rights of the city's schools."

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Five persons were rescued from flames which gutted a bakery and dwelling at 313 North 18th street, early today, by employees of a nearby garage. The proprietor of the bakery, Paul Lehmg, 21 years old, who was found unconscious on the first floor, his father, Dr. Reinhold Lehmg, his mother, Emilie, his sister, Marguerite, 17 years old, and his brother, Reinhold Lehmg, Jr., were carried from the burning building. Paul Lehmg is in the Hahnemann Hospital in a critical condition.

The men who took part in the rescue of the family, all but one of whom were carried down a ladder from a second floor window, were Francis Simon, of 31 North 18th street; A. S. Miller, a groceryman at 18th and Wood streets; Joseph Casson, William Gallagher and Joseph Tyman, employees of the Pullman Taxicab Company, 18th and Wood streets.

Lehmg was first seen pouring out of a window of the bakery on the first floor by the groceryman, A. S. Miller, at about the same time Mrs. Lehmg was aroused by the cries of her husband, Dr. Lehmg, who became unconscious after awakening his wife. The building, which was a three-story brick, was partially covered by incense.

FACES TWO WIVES IN COURT Women Declare Accused Man Maintained Still Another Household.

Thomas Nolan, 36 years old, who said he made enough money to maintain three households, was arraigned in the Night Court last night for having two wives living with him at the same time.

He was held on \$500 bail for trial at the House of Correction, where he is sure of steady work for a month.

The most polite man in Kensington is Mike bowed.

BRANDEIS PREPARES TREASURY'S DEFENSE AGAINST RIGGS BANK

Suit Against McAdoo, Williams and Burke May Develop Most Important Financial Litigation Since Jackson's Time.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The suit of the Riggs National Bank of Washington against Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Comptroller of the Currency Williams and John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, to restrain them from interfering with the bank, was expected today to develop into a great legal battle.

Lawyers saw in it the most important financial litigation since Andrew Jackson's fight against the central bank in the '30's of the last century.

Louis D. Brandeis arrived from Boston today. He at once conferred with Comptroller Williams, Attorney General Gregory and Assistant Attorney General Wickersham, to map out the defense of the Treasury bank in its suit, charges the Government officials must show on Friday.

With Mr. Brandeis retained especially by the Government and with former Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, representing the Riggs Bank, a striking chapter in American banking history is expected to be written. The Government officials must show on Friday why the relief sought by the bank should not be granted.

Both officials and business men here believe that the litigation represents a clear-cut case of the struggle of Government against business.

Comptroller Williams accuses the bank officials of "posing as martyrs," while the officials charge the Government with the violation of the Federal Reserve Act and the National Bank Act.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court of the District, charging the officials with having furthered in defiance of law and in violation of their official oaths, a system to ruin the financial standing of the bank.

Mr. Norris is a Democrat, although although it is said such conference has doubtless been held since Mr. Stotesbury's return, there has been no public statement made regarding the decisions reached at the conference.

ZEALOUS IN HOUSING CAMPAIGN. Despite the fact that Mr. Norris has been in rather poor health for some time, he has plunged vigorously into the campaign for better housing in support of the act of 1913, which has been under fire in the Legislature ever since its enactment.

It was largely due to Mr. Norris's efforts that the Granback bill nullifying the existing housing code and establishing a new code was passed.

Mr. Norris asserted today that he would continue to support the campaign to obtain from Council a measure which the Legislature is still in session. He will be active in endeavoring to learn the reasons for the opposition to the bill and to obtain from Council a measure which the Legislature is still in session.

HOUSING IN CRITICAL STAGE. Mayor Blankenburg announced that he has with extreme reluctance accepted Director Norris's resignation, realizing the humanitarian work in connection with housing that Director Norris wishes to pursue.

Director Norris said he believed matters concerning housing in this city were now at a crucial stage. He pointed out that it was unfortunate to be overclouded with Chesterfield's politeness.

"While it is very commendable to be polite," said the Judge, "it is better for you to confine your attentions to those whom you know, understand you were warned many times in this matter and you persisted. I think if you were away from city life in some quiet place, where all men are equal and where politeness will be special merit, it would be well in this connection I cannot think of a better place than the familiar spot near the Delaware known as the House of Correction."

MEIGS IS APPOINTED TO SUCCEED NORRIS. Continued from Page One of the Penn Bridge Company, Principal Assistant Engineer in United States Engineer Office, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Speculation on the circumstances that may follow the unexpected resignation of Mr. Norris excited political circles at City Hall today.

Mr. Norris has been the chief financial adviser of the administration and was one of the principal tacticians in the conference between the city and railroad officials that resulted in the agreement for the \$30,000,000 project of grade-crossing elimination in the southern section of the city. He has been responsible for the planning that has resulted in great development for the docking facilities of the city.

There is further speculation whether recent incidents in the fight for better transit facilities may not have been responsible in a measure for Mr. Norris's resignation.

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ROCHE HELD FOR CORONER. Continued from Page One was accused of being at the wheel of the high-powered touring car from which Doris was hurled, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death.

The police testified at the previous hearing that Roche, with Snyder and two other men, was in the automobile when it struck the Trocadero Theatre after the performance in the night Doris received his injuries. Doris said the men appeared to be under the influence of liquor and were well known in the city, and they go past him into the kings of the theatre.

They said they expected to meet some young women members of the company playing at the show house, which offers burlesque performances.

When the visitors refused to leave with their machine, Doris in his anti-normern statement said, he mounted the running board of the machine and ordered its occupants to drive to City Hall. Instead, he said, they sped north on 10th street at a high rate of speed. The police claimed young Roche guided the automobile close to a street car in an attempt to shake off their captor. This Roche and his attorney denied.



Above is a photograph of the sea raider taken at Newport News, showing her stained sides. Below is one of the guns, mounted on deck, which converted the former liner into a warship. In the circle is a portrait of Lieutenant Captain Thierfelder, who kept the vessel incessantly plying the seas for eight months while the Allied cruisers sought her in vain.

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BOYD ALLEGES FRAUD IN CLAY CONTRACTS

Architect Says Cement Was Used for Granite in Firehouse Operation.

Omissions of granite columns and other costly work that had been called for in the first contract for the police station and firehouse at 3d and Race streets were described today by D. Knickerbocker Boyd, an architect, at the trial of Henry Clay, former Director of Public Safety; John R. Wiggins and Willard H. Walls, contractors, accused of conspiracy to defraud the city by contract juggling.

Boyd was on the witness stand most of yesterday and probably will not finish his testimony before adjournment today. He concluded his testimony on the true house at 18th and Catharine streets this morning, and Assistant District Attorney Joseph A. Taulane then referred him to the various contracts for the 3d and Race streets project.

Among the substitutions of cheaper material testified to by Boyd were cement wheel guards at the fire house entrance, instead of granite; a slag roof for tin, galvanized iron in place of copper and wood for marble in the wainscoting. He testified the plans for the second contract were generally followed in the construction of this building. The defense contended Wiggins & Co. got paid for both contracts.

It is the contention of the Commonwealth that the city was defrauded to the extent of \$30,000 by reason of the alleged substitutions. The three defendants to alter the plans under which the work was done. Wiggins' bid on the first advertised plans for the 3d and Race streets job was \$167,576. Under this contract the specifications were to be erected along elaborate lines. After Wiggins & Co. secured the first contract, a second contract was awarded to the company for the same work.

The specifications attached to the second contract eliminated most of the work provided for in the original contract, but Wiggins was paid \$13,850 additional for the work done, notwithstanding the fact that under the revised plans and specifications attached thereto, it cost the contractor less money to erect the buildings. A third contract was subsequently awarded to Wiggins at an additional cost to the city of \$485, and called for the completion of certain work in the interior of the police station and other incidents toward the completion of the three buildings as per the second contract.

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SCHOOLMEN'S WEEK BRINGS EDUCATIONAL EXPERTS TO U. OF P.

Hundreds of Teachers From This and Nearby States Meet in Annual Conference—Noted Men Attend and Will Speak.

The tearing down of discipline and authority in the home is one of the chief reasons for insisting on a higher standard of teachers in normal schools.

This was the statement of A. C. Rothermel, principal of the Kutztown Normal School, in the course of an address today at the opening session of schoolmen's week at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rothermel declared that with the increasing laxity of the public school system, the standard of character and conduct becomes more imperative. He asserted that the independence of the younger generation was more marked now than 10 or 15 years ago, and expressed the belief that the habit of going to movies and tramping the streets at night was the chief cause.

One of the chief criticisms of the public school system and higher institutions of learning advanced by the speaker was that too little stress was placed on moral training.

URGES LONGER NORMAL COURSE. Frank E. Baker, principal of the State Normal School of Edinboro, Pa., contended that a two-years' normal school course was not sufficient after a student had been graduated from high school.

The standards in Pennsylvania public schools cannot be raised, he said, unless there is a longer normal school course. He declared that the attempt to crowd a full professional training for teachers into two years study additional to the high school course was more marked now than 10 or 15 years ago, and expressed the belief that the habit of going to movies and tramping the streets at night was the chief cause.

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CROWD HEARING 'BILLY' SUNDAY TODAY LIKELY A RECORD IN CAMPAIGN

3000 Persons Crowded Into Paterson Tabernacle at 1:30 o'clock and Begin Singing Hymns as Was the Custom Here.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) PATERSON, N. J., April 13.—At 1 o'clock when the choir opened the afternoon service at the tabernacle there was every indication that a new attendance mark would be made today, the first of the second week of the campaign.

By 1:30 o'clock there were 3000 people in the building, and during the period before the opening of the service the congregation occupied a time in singing hymns.

During the morning the sky became somewhat clouded, and it was thought the weather might be too unpleasant for a