

The Washington Times Published every day in the year. FRANK A. MUNSEY PUBLICATION OFFICE, Tenth and D Streets.

Subscription rates to out of town points, postage prepaid: Daily, one year \$3.00 Sunday, one year \$2.50

The Times pays postage on all copies mailed, except in the District of Columbia and to Foreign Countries. FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904.

The newspaper correspondents accredited to the Russian forces, who started for Mukden on Wednesday, are said to have been asked to bind themselves not to divulge news respecting the results of engagements with the Russians, or "information which might awaken public uneasiness."

The Hearst men in the Massachusetts Democratic State convention, which met yesterday, cut a sorry figure under the leadership of that ridiculous person, the Hon. George Fred Williams. The friends of the Hon. Richard Olney lassoed them, gagged them, stripped them of their finery, wiped their feet on them, and finally cast them into darkest limbo.

The widow of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the discoverer of anaesthesia, died in New York yesterday. Dr. Morton died poor. No recognition of any sort from our Government ever came to the impoverished widow, although the reports of six Congressional committees during her husband's lifetime had recommended an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars in compensation for the Government's use of other anaesthesia in the course of the civil war.

The exports last month were the smallest for any March since the close of 1899, with the exception of 1902. Imports, however, with the exception of 1903, were the largest on record. In other words, in March, 1898, we showed an excess of exports amounting to \$51,058,313, against \$28,511,235 in 1904.

A side light was thrown on the complex character of the late William C. Whitney at the National Academy of Sciences yesterday, when a paper was read describing researches made as a result of a gift of \$15,000 made by Mr. Whitney for the purpose of ascertaining the history of the horse.

Boynton vs. Macfarland.

The Issues Raised by the President of the Board of Education. Gen. Henry V. Boynton is president of the Board of Education. He has been a resident of the District of Columbia for nearly forty years. He rendered distinguished service to his country on the battlefield at a time when some of our honorable Commissioners were engaged in sucking their future greatness from the bottle and confronting the pangs of eolic in the seclusion of the nursery.

he ever abandoned principle for expediency. As a public servant he has set a standard to others which they might well emulate; of him it cannot be said that he ever preferred the mephitic miasma of mystery to the clear sunlight of publicity. As a public servant he has nothing to conceal, he has no one to protect. And having nothing to conceal, and having no one to protect, his official acts bear the closest scrutiny.

On April 16 General Boynton addressed a letter to the Editor of The Times, in which, speaking of an inquiry made by Commissioner Macfarland into certain school matters a year or two ago, he said:

Having read it all [the record of the investigation] I am in position to say upon my official responsibility that it will, if produced, show important mutilations. It will show perjury of an important witness established by competent testimony. It shows refusal to receive important testimony, and preventing witnesses from producing testimony from high authority.

It shows persistent disregard of an authorized message from the President of the United States. It shows a settled purpose to force leading witnesses into the position of defendants. In short, the record is one that, if it ever sees the light, will astonish the community and arouse its keen indignation, and awaken the wrath of every father and mother of the great army of children in our schools.

To these truly amazing charges—amazing, that's the word—Commissioner Macfarland has no other reply to make than to say that the report in question is open to the inspection of the Board of Education at any time that the board sees fit to call for it officially. The board, being a creation of the Commissioners, is not going to do it, of course; all of its members not being as fearless or independent as is General Boynton.

Automobile Laws.

Disposition of Some Chauffeurs to Escape All Restrictions. It is said that in and about New York, which is just at present a sort of automobile happy hunting ground, several accidents have occurred within a few weeks in which these machines have run down and killed people, and the chauffeurs have managed to get away without identification, and, of course, have not turned up afterward. It is justly urged that prompt and strict measures should be taken to prevent this high-handed defiance of the law.

There is no more reason for allowing a man to escape punishment when his automobile runs down and kills anybody than there would be if he committed the same crime through reckless driving. Accidents from the latter cause are very much less frequent than they were before legal precautions were taken. There are a good many thoughtless young fellows, and old fellows, too, who will take chances with the lives of their fellow-beings so long as they are not definitely assured that they run grave risk of getting into an ugly scrape by so doing; but when the law stands ready to punish not only deliberate recklessness, but criminal carelessness, it is to be observed that both varieties of folly are much less common. If there were no laws, and pretty stringent laws, too, against promiscuous use of firearms on the streets of cities, the chances are that we should find college boys and other fellows out for a lark making a pastime of shooting over or into the heads of innocent wayfarers whenever they happened to think of it.

present is that some of the competent chauffeurs seem to think they can only show their skill by taking risks.

An Anti-Russian Influence.

One Source of American Sympathy With the Japanese.

Representative Wachter of Baltimore had a little experience recently which proves that to a certain extent, at least, pro-Japanese sympathy in this country is due to the influence of the Russian Jews. Somebody circulated a report to the effect that Mr. Wachter had entertained the party of the Russian ambassador on its late visit to Baltimore, and his constituents, who are largely men of Hebrew extraction from Poland and other Russian provinces, buzzed like a hive of angry bees. Innocent Mr. Wachter hastened to explain his innocence, and has now established it to the satisfaction of everybody, but the incident is significant.

When a country which needs enterprise and progress and commercial acumen for its development as badly as Russia does commits the folly of driving its most enterprising and acute inhabitants to some other country for an opportunity, and when they prove themselves valuable citizens of their adopted country, it is natural to suppose that the land of their adoption will pay some attention to their ideas. The persecution of the Jews in Russia is in some respects analogous to the expulsion of the Huguenots from France. When France drove out her most skillful artisans and most thriving merchants she inflicted a blow upon herself financially, and did not improve her reputation for justice and fair dealing.

Perhaps we might get rid of this winter if somebody would please put a tack in the lap of spring. An inconsiderate person told a Tillamantite the other day that fifty or sixty delegates from the A. M. E. church who called at the White House were the President's guests at a luncheon party. The life of the Tillamantite hangs in the balance. It is not safe to jest on sacred subjects.

Brigham H. Roberts says he kept his third marriage in the dark. One would think a transaction of that kind would look better there. Probably the next time that young navy recruiting officer at New Orleans turns down a batch of negro applicants he will do it more gingerly and with less ginger.

The St. Louis people will be resigned to having their Exposition snowed under in April if the performance is only not repeated indefinitely. Nine whales made their appearance in a Maine river the other day. There were probably headed for the equator to get warm.

Russian admirals and generals in the East are busy themselves with questions of punctilio. Meanwhile the whole Japanese army is working its brain overtime on the ways by which it is possible to get Port Arthur. When Russia gets her second wind there is no knowing how much more talking she will do.

Unpopular race tracks—those made by unfortunate patrons when they go walking home. It begins to look as if the ticket of Mr. Fearat were to be hearsed and coffined.

"THE NEW STENOGRAPHER."

I have a new stenographer—she came to work today. She told me that she wrote the Graham system. Two hundred words a minute seemed to her, she said, like play. And word for word at that—she never missed 'em.

I gave her some dictation—a letter to a man. And this, as I remember it, was how the letter ran: "Dear Sir: I have your favor, and in reply would state that I accept the offer of yours of recent date. I wish to say, however, that under no condition can I afford to think of your free lance proposition. I shall be in tomorrow to turn the matter out. The copy will be ready by August 10th about. Material of this nature should not be rushed offhelly. Thanking you for your favor, I am yours very truly."

She took it down in shorthand with apparent ease and grace. She didn't call me back all in a hurry. Thought I: "At last I have a girl worth keeping 'round the place!" Then said, "Now write it out—you needn't hurry." The Remington she tackled—now and then she struck a key. And after thirty minutes this is what she handed me: "Dear sir, I have the favor, and in a Pile I sit. And I accept the Offer as you have reasoned it. I wish to say, however, that under any condition can I for to think of a free lunch proposition? I shall be in tomorrow To, turn the matter out. The cap will be red and will cost \$10 about. Material of this nation should not rust N. Dooley. Thinking you have the Fever I am Yours very Truly."

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE

Sufficient Going Out to Ward Off Languor of Spring Fever.

A Few Diplomatic Attaches Will Attend Van Roijen-Winthrop Wedding in New York. Other Social Events.

While there is not a lively rush of social events on for today and this evening, there is quite enough for the languor threatening in the spring atmosphere. Only a few young diplomats will go to New York to attend the wedding of Miss Albertina Winthrop and J. H. Van Roijen, secretary of the Dutch legation, here, which takes place in that city at the home of the bride's mother today.

Miss Winthrop is the cousin of Countess Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, who was Miss Taylor, also of New York, and the bride's last year, of an attache of the Italian embassy.

Senator and Mrs. Dewey will bring a brilliant close to the day's doings, by a large reception at Corcoran house from 10 o'clock until midnight.

Mrs. Roosevelt has issued invitations for a luncheon at the White House on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This is the first entertainment at the White House of any size since the close of the official social season, and the great hope is that it will give a special dining to a number of brilliant spring entertainments has met with disappointment.

Miss Cannon was hostess at a beautiful luncheon today, when she entertained a party of eighteen women in honor of Mrs. Marlin E. Olmsted, wife of Representative Olmsted of Pennsylvania. Spring blossoms and dainty spring frocks gave a special dining to the occasion. Mrs. Olmsted has been debarred by ill-health from taking her usual social life in the city during the past season and is here only for a short visit.

Miss Louise Van Dyke Jones, niece of Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, returned to Washington yesterday, having left her uncle's party at Galveston that she might come here to assist Countess Cassini in her preparations for the Russian Red Cross bazaar to take place Tuesday. Miss Jones considers her uncle's condition much improved, but is not conversant with his plans for returning to Washington.

Miss Jones will postmaster at the Russian fair, and being a general social favorite, mail secured through her office from unpronounceable Russian towns is likely to bring pretty high prices. The average letter may cost a quarter of a dollar. Society girls are supposed to spruce these letters up with flowers, ribbons and beads as busy in getting them up.

Count di Celleri, charge d'affaires of the Italian embassy, and Countess Celleri entertained at dinner last night when their guests were the Mexican ambassador and Senora de Apizaco, the Peruvian minister and Senora Calderon, Miss Jones will postmaster at the Russian fair, and being a general social favorite, mail secured through her office from unpronounceable Russian towns is likely to bring pretty high prices.

The bachelor officers at the Marine Barracks entertained at breakfast yesterday some of the young ladies of the navy yard and several of their friends. Beautiful table appointments were used, and spring flowers decorated the room.

Among the guests were Miss Elsie Seymour, Miss Daisy Elliott, Miss Ruth Ford, Miss Virginia Morris, and Miss Florence Brown, daughter of Captain Brown, of Annapolis. The hosts were Captains Reisinger, Clifford, and Williams and Lieutenants Halford and Evans.

A pretty wedding took place at Galtersburg yesterday at noon, at the country residence of G. Fenton Snouffer, one of Montgomery county's prominent citizens, when Miss Nannie H. Snouffer was married to Arch Henderson Asquith of Pittsburgh, Pa., but a former native of Virginia. The Rev. Thomas J. Packard, of Ascension Church, at Rockville, officiated.

Only the immediate family and a few relatives witnessed the ceremony, and after refreshments were served Mr. and Mrs. Asquith came to this city and will go South. They will reside in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Asquith is engaged in business. The presents received were beautiful and numerous.

CAPT. COWLES' REPORT DISCUSSED BY CABINET

Captain Cowles' last report concerning the explosion on the Missouri, in which he commended all the officers and crew of the battleship for the courage they displayed when the destruction of the Missouri seemed imminent, was discussed at the Cabinet meeting this morning. Secretary Moody and other members of the Cabinet expressed their gratification at the gallant manner in which the crew conducted itself at a time when death seemed inevitable.

QUESTION OF CHARTER FOR ASSESSMENT SOCIETY

The Superintendent of Insurance has requested District Commissioner Macfarland to have the corporation counsel submit an opinion as to whether a mutual industrial assessment association or company can be organized under the general laws of the District without capital. Among the additional questions Mr. Drake wants settled is whether an assessment life insurance association is mutual in all its bearings, thus entitling the policyholders to profits if any accrue.

EMIL PAUR SIGNS PITTSBURGH CONTRACT

DRESDEN, April 22.—Emil Paur, the musical conductor, has signed a contract to direct the Pittsburgh Orchestra for the next three seasons, in consideration of \$30,000 per season, of twenty-five weeks, beginning in October.

HEARS BOOM CRACKS IN STORMY WEATHER

Four State Conventions Go Against Him—Discouraged Followers Vainly Try to Keep Frail Bark Afloat.

Another puncture was made in the Hearst boom yesterday by the action of the Democratic State convention of Massachusetts, which, by a vote in the proportion of three to one, turned down the New York Representative and decided to send a delegation to St. Louis bound by the unit rule and instructed for the Hon. Richard Olney. This action was a foregone conclusion for a week or more, but it was not achieved without a hard fight.

The Hearst forces were led by the Hon. George Fred Williams, national committeeman for Massachusetts, and the warm friend and admirer of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Williams and his followers in the interests of Hearst protested vigorously against instructing for Mr. Olney, but still more so against binding the delegates by the unit rule. They went so far as to say that some of the district delegates who have been chosen without instructions will not be bound by the unit rule.

Olney's Strength Small. Massachusetts will have thirty-two votes in the national convention, and if the delegates abide by the unit rule these votes will be cast for the nomination of Mr. Olney. Present indications are that this will be nearly Mr. Olney's maximum strength, as all efforts to arouse Olney sentiment in other parts of the country have failed to meet with success in the face of the candidacy of Judge Parker and Representative Hearst. It is possible that the former Secretary of State may pick up a few stray votes here and there from unimpaired delegates, but his supporters do not figure on more than a total of fifty at least, on the first ballot. They are hoping that no candidate will have a two-thirds majority and that in the search for some one to unite upon, Mr. Olney may be selected. In other words Mr. Olney is regarded as a long shot, with only a long shot's chance of winning.

Hearst Boom Cracking. The four State Democratic conventions which have met this week have caused a great deal of discouragement in the Hearst camp, and many of his followers are far less enthusiastic than they were two weeks ago. In fact, they realize that the bottom of the Hearst boom is cracking, may give way and drop out at any time. They are making strenuous efforts to bolster it up by attacking those Democrats who have taken action detrimental to the candidacy of Mr. Hearst.

In the New York State convention Mr. Hearst's name was not mentioned, and the only reminders which the delegates had of the existence of his boom were two or three marching drums, and several tons of Hearst anti-trust literature which was dumped upon the floor of the convention.

In the Pennsylvania convention Mr. Hearst's followers were not heard from, and there is cold comfort for them in the fact that the delegation goes to St. Louis without instructions. It is bound by the unit rule, and even though the members are not directed to vote for Judge Parker, there is absolutely no change of the votes going to Mr. Hearst.

Yesterday in the Massachusetts convention Mr. Hearst's followers were not only instructed against him, but bound by a unit rule which will prevent his friends, who are minority members of the delegation, from giving him any assistance. The only crumb of comfort which the Hearst advocates have received this week from the four big conventions comes from West Virginia, where the delegation was not instructed and not bound by the unit rule. Although there are several Hearst men in the delegation, they are opposed to Mr. Hearst, and prefer either Senator Gorman or Judge Parker.

The Oregon convention refused to instruct for Hearst or any one else, and the Nevada State convention, without holding a convention, selected six delegates who are free to vote for whomever they please. Although the committee did pass a resolution "commending" Mr. Hearst, but it did not go so far as to instruct its own delegates to vote for him.

Mr. Roosevelt's Act. The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, the President's uncle, has declined to serve as an elector on the Democratic ticket in New York, to which position he was appointed by the State convention last Monday. Mr. Roosevelt is a Democrat, and opposed to his distinguished nephew upon the political issues of the day, and has, therefore, taken a more or less conspicuous part in Democratic politics in New York. Because of his relationship to the President, and personal admiration for him, Mr. Roosevelt feels that he should not take an active part in the campaign, especially so the extent of becoming a candidate for an office where, if elected, he would be forced to cast his ballot against his nephew. Mr. Roosevelt followed many other gold Democrats of New York in the last two campaigns, refused to support Bryan and was named as Presidential elector from the Twelfth district. The power of filling the vacancy caused by his refusal to accept the nomination lies with the State committee.

A NATIONAL SCANDAL

(From the Boston Advertiser.) When President Roosevelt, on information laid before him by the "Advertiser," ordered an investigation of a notorious scandal in the public schools of Washington, D. C., he thought he had done every crumb of comfort for an end to the malodorous state of things there. Unfortunately, he was mistaken. The resignation of one official of the school system was quietly requested and was offered. It was given, but other resignations were never brought about in the same way, without any unnecessary publicity and in such a way that the interests of the school system would not suffer. The President naturally supposed the promise would be kept, and turned his attention to other matters. So far as we can learn, no other resignations have been drawn, no other resignations have been asked, and the people responsible for the notorious scandal, having good political backing, intend to hold their places so long as the President will allow them to stay.

In reply to the question why these people are not disturbed, although their offense was open and shameful, H. V. Eoynton, the head of the Washington school board, says that the investigation has been quietly choked off, without President Roosevelt's knowledge. The documents upon which the school board should have taken action were never sent by that body. And the record itself, General Boynton says, is proof enough of the intention to keep the facts from coming to light even if the school board should get the President's order to have the papers turned over to it. In spite of this policy of choking off witnesses, however, some of the truth was allowed to be heard. And from what little testimony the witnesses were allowed to give there can be no doubt, General Boynton thinks, that the "Advertiser's" statements to the President were more than justified. General Boynton's own standing as a public man, his years of experience and his keen judgment alike make his outline of the report interesting. He says:

I am in position to say upon my official responsibility that it will, if produced, show important mutilations; perjury of an important witness established by competent testimony; refusal to receive important testimony, and preventing witnesses from producing testimony from high authority; persistent disregard of an authorized message from the President of the United States; and a settled purpose to force leading witnesses into the position of defendants. In the earlier stages of this gross error in reporting, the elements of whitewashing, for which all the Commissioners were not responsible, are clear. In short, the record is one that, if it ever sees the light, will astonish the community and arouse its keen indignation, and awaken the wrath of every father and mother of the great army of children in our schools. And this astonishment and indignation will be caused quite as much by the management of the address on their own conditions which were shown to exist, and which still exist, so far as the demoralizing talk which they caused is concerned.

The people of Washington have nothing to say about their own public school system. The system is absolutely under the control of Federal appointees. No private citizen of the District has any voice in the choice of the school board, its expenditures, or management. The public school scandal is a notorious one, but the people are helpless to help matters. President Roosevelt alone has the right to advance the investigation and to insist that his previous orders be carried out, and that his pledge that the scandal would be stopped and the offenders driven out be kept. Nobody can doubt that General Boynton knows what he is talking about. Precisely because the nation runs the school system there and the people are without any address on their own move, it is more unfortunate that the name which was daily flaunted in the eyes of the elder school children by those responsible for the teaching of those children should have gone so long—without any address, or management, or responsibility—into the hands of the public. But President Roosevelt is not the kind of man to let this thing rest where it now is. We look to see him insist that the scandal makers be driven out. And before he gets through the chances are that those officials who have been trying to choke off the investigation will also have to go.

MUST RAISE \$100,000 IN ONE HUNDRED DAYS

CHICAGO, April 22.—To raise \$100,000 in 100 days is the task which Dr. W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago; Dr. T. W. Goodspeed and Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the Divinity School at the university, have undertaken. The funds will be raised for the erection of the proposed divinity building at the university, the total cost of which will be \$250,000.