Rain tonight. Tomorrow partly cloudy.

The Washington Times

Give the people what they want and give it to them at the right price.

NUMBER 3936. WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1905. PRICE ONE CENT.

TAKING A POLL ONLY TRUE WAY

Times' Suggestion for Ascertaining Position of Parents on Moral Training in the Schools Meets Approval.

FOUR ON EDUCATION BOARD FAVOR THE PLAN PROPOSED

Many Distinguished Citizens Contribute Their Opinions as to the Best Method of Settling Pending Controversy.

THE TIMES EDITORIAL WHICH SUGGESTED A REFERENCE

Manifestly the responsibility to decide the present controversy over the introduction of moral training upon a distinctly religious foundation into the curriculum of the public schools rests finally with the authorities in control of the schools.

Those authorities are the Board of Education and the District Commissioners, especially that member of the Board of Commissioners who supervises the schools directly. * * *

The authorities will do wisely, in the opinion of The Times, to obtain the fullest possible expression of opinion from the parents of the pupils before they act.

To that end this paper suggests a practical and entirely feasible poll of the parents.

Let the board prepare a circular letter of inquiry and through the teacher of each grade send a copy of that circular to every household represented in the schools. Unless the community is at heart less concerned in this matter than it seems, the responses will be numerous and prompt. And if they are fairly representative in number those responses will afford the Board of Education and Commissioner Macfarland a better practical index to the attitude of the citizens most interested in the public schools than all the theorizing in which authorities can indulge.

The discussion by the people of the District concerning the proposition to introduce moral training in the public schools of Washington on a distinctly religious basis was given a new and potent impetus by the editorial in The Times yesterday, suggesting that the only true way of arriving at the people's position on the matter is to take a poll of the parents whose children are in the schools.

That the suggestion is considered a good and highly efficient one is shown by the opinions published in these columns today.

The editorial yesterday not only suggested the poll of the parents, but also pointed out that the best way to secure this poll would be for the Board of Education to send circular letters to the heads of families, asking their position on the matter.

This plan is favored by four of the seven members of the Board of Education, as shown by their interviews with The Times.

Boynton Says Sentiment Should Be Ascertained

Gen. H. V. Boynton, president of the Board of Education:

"Certainly no means should be neglected to ascertain the public sentiment of those directly interested in our schools. Such an inquiry as is suggested by The Times seems to be a comprehensive one. Whether such circular shall be sent or not rests entirely with the Board of Education, which, under the law, has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the administration of the schools.

"If I were to prepare such a circular, while not failing to inquire concerning the religious feature of the proposed plan, I would especially request an opinion concerning the teaching of morality; for, while ours is a splendid organization both as [illegible]hers and pupils, and takes rank at or near the head of the public school systems of the great cities, those who are best informed regarding it know that there is no other where a stern application of the principles of morality will tend to greater benefit."

Believes Circular Better Than Letters to Papers

Mrs. Henry L. West, member of the Board of Education:

"The suggestion made yesterday by The Times that parents should be appealed to in the matter of religious training in the schools is, to my mind, the only direct way of obtaining the consensus of opinion from the people to whom it means most.

"I believe the circulation of such an inquiry recommended by The Times will do more to get the views of the people than all the letters which are daily sent to the papers. As a rule, parents do not care to rush into print even for so momentous a question as the one now under discussion. They would feel no hesitancy in expressing their views through such a means as The Times suggests and I believe it would prove a great help in solving the problem."

Parker Says Opinions Should Be Spontaneous

E. Southard Parker, president of the Metropolitan Citizens' National Bank, and a member of the Board of Education:

"I like the general tone of the editorial, but I don't think the Board of Education ought to send out such a circular as is suggested there. An expression from the parents would of course be desirable, but it should be spontaneous and not be called out by communications from the Board of Education."

"Only Way to Really Learn Opinion of the Public"

Dr. Richard Kingsman, member of the Board of Education:

"When I read yesterday's editorial it came to me that such a plan as The Times suggests is the only way to really learn the opinion of the public. When one considers the great number of children attending the District public schools it is readily seen that their parents must make up a large part of the population of Washington. Inasmuch as the parents have not been heard from to any great extent, I believe that it would be well to learn just what they think of the introduction of religion into the schools, and in this way the right course may properly be outlined. I am in unity with The Times in its suggestion and believe its good results, should the idea be adopted, will make themselves apparent. I believe parents are anxious to express their views in the matter, and a circular such as The Times proposes will afford them every opportunity to indorse or reject the idea of religious training in the schools."

Board Would Hesitate Before Offending Parents

Mrs. B. M. Francis, member of the Board of Education:

"I believe The Times editorial is a fair one. The parents should be heard from. I am not at liberty to express myself at length about this subject, of course, but I believe the Board of Education would hesitate a long time before offending any parent in this matter or exciting his opposition. I believe the gentlemen that called the conference together overlooked the fact that religion is already being taught in a manner in the schools. Passages from the Bible are now read and the Lord's Prayer repeated without comment. To ask us to go further than this is asking much. It would be hard to teach religion in a manner that some parents

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The disturbance of Monday morning has moved northeastward to the Virginias with about the same intensity, causing a continuance of general rains in the Atlantic States and Ohio valley, and their extension into the lower lake region. Conditions also continued unsettled, with local rains in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the Southwest and the extreme West.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Ohio valley and the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and are again rising in the West, except on the Pacific Coast.

There will be more rain tonight in the Middle Atlantic States and upper Ohio valley, followed by partly cloudy weather Wednesday. There will be rain or snow tonight in the lower lake region, and snow flurries Wednesday. In the South the weather will be fair.

It will be colder tonight in West Virginia, southwestern Virginia, and the South Atlantic States.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	37
12 noon	38
1 p. m.	38
2 p. m.	39

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
(Registered Affleck's Standard Thermometer.)

9 a. m.	40
12 noon	43
1 p. m.	44
2 p. m.	44

THE SUN.

Sun sets today	6:12
Sun rises tomorrow	6:02

TIDE TABLE.

Low tide today	2:41 p.m.
High tide today	8:34 p.m.
Low tide tomorrow	3:03 a.m., 3:31 p.m.
High tide tomorrow	8:56 a.m., 9:24 p.m.

GASSENHEIMER TO SERVE TWO YEARS IN PENITENTIARY

Flayed by Justice Wright in Imposing Sentence.

WIFE WEEPS IN COURT

Motion for Retrial Denied. Notice of Appeal—Bail for $2,000.

DENUNCIATION FROM THE BENCH

The nature of the offense of which the defendant stands convicted and the nature of the obstacles which he has opposed in the path of its punishment bear a common characteristic—that of a habitual readiness for the corruption of those charged with the obligation of a fiduciary duty to others; fiduciary duty both private and public; a readiness to incite those to prostrate honor and betray their trust for money.

Beginning with the debauchment of a long trusted, long faithful employe of the railroad company, he halted not at the portals of the courtroom, but invaded even there, for the defilement of Justice herself.—Justice Wright.

Samuel Gassenheimer, who, after three sensational trials, was convicted in Criminal Court No. 1 of knowingly receiving embezzled railroad tickets, was sentenced today by Justice Wright to imprisonment for two years in the penitentiary.

His wife, who faithfully and devotedly lent her moral aid and influence to the support of her husband throughout by her presence daily at his trials, broke down under the severe ordeal. Weeping bitterly, she was led from the court room when sentence was pronounced.

Sentence was imposed by Justice Wright after he had overruled motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, argued by Henry E. Davis and Messsrs. Lambert & Baker, counsel for the accused. The Government was represented by Assistant District Attorneys Charles H. Turner and James S. Easby-Smith.

When the decision of the court was announced counsel for Gassenheimer gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District. Justice Wright fixed the bond at $2,000, the same as it has been heretofore.

Justice Wright Passes Sentence.

In passing sentence, Justice Wright said:

"If the fruits of theft and embezzlement could in no wise be turned to the advantage of the thief, theft and embezzlement would disappear. He who stands ready to barter with thieves for the fruits of crime, it is who makes men thieves; not only one, but many thieves. For the ever present influence of his readiness makes the weak to yield and fall, if temptation is but joined with opportunity.

"According as the standard of his dealings is the smaller and the more petty, the larger is the number of those who may be tempted by him. So the more far-reaching is his influence for evil, and the more is he a menace to the equilibrium of social order.

"He who deals in the fruits of petty thievery, animates a kind of thievery for which all persons, all the time, have opportunity; instigates a certain lawlessness which is within the reach of all persons to perpetrate all the time.

"As the course of the defendant's trial went forward it was made plain that he was not hurried into crime by the distress of poverty, the spur of want, the fire of heated blood, nor even was he undone by the lure of a temptation set before him. But, with a business well established, a financial horizon unclouded, prosperity seemingly secure under the beneficent guardianship of the law, he, with deliberately calculated wantonness, made choice to affront the law; not once, but with a planned and systematic regularity that grew to be habitual.

Efforts to Evade Punishment.

"When detected, he forthwith sought to again overset the law of the land by counseling the concealment or flight of those who could bear witness against him. When at last brought to his trial, he undertakes again to thrust aside the course of justice and the law, through bribery and other means endeavoring to corrupt its very ministers. Not only are the persons entrusted with the execution of the laws incited to be no longer subject to their direction, but justice shall be betrayed at a money price.

"The nature of the offense of which the defendant stands convicted and the nature of the obstacles which he has opposed in the path of its punishment bear a common characteristic; that of a habitual readiness for the corruption of those charged with the obligation of a fiduciary duty to others; fiduciary duty both private and public; a readiness to incite these to prostrate honor and betray their trust for money.

"Beginning with the debauchment of a long trusted, long faithful employe of the railroad company, he halted not at the portals of the courtroom, but invaded even there for the defilement of Justice herself.

"The practice known as 'boodling,' a canker ever working in the darkness, hidden from the light of day, but ceaselessly sapping at the fidelity of the people's ministers to the people's trust—is a menace to the stability of government, than which none other is graver.

"The suggestion that this offense, and these practices are no more than trivial, cannot prevail befoer the foregoing considerations.

"Both the nature of the offense and

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

In many cases of asthma Piso's Cure gives relief that is almost equal to a cure.—Adv.

RUSSELL LEMAR

HE FOUND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Thirteen-Year-Old Boy Who Was First to Locate the Maltese Cross.

SEARCH FOR CROSS OVER UNTIL SUNDAY

George L. Yoe and L. S. Anderson Are Lucky Finders of Envelopes Containing $30 and $45 Respectively.

FINDERS OF MALTESE CROSS GOLD.

Russell Lemar, a thirteen-year-old school boy, 1018 M street southeast; $25, on the west side of Eighth street, near G, southeast.

George L. Yoe, of 900 Pennsylvania avenue; $30, in a crack of platform on the Fifteenth street side of the Treasury Department.

L. S. Anderson, of 2919 Q street northwest, examiner in the Patent Office; $45, in an iron fence post on Rhode Island avenue, near Connecticut avenue.

Search for the Maltese Cross is over until next Sunday, when The Times will publish its second installment of the store of the Maltese Cross containing clues to the hiding places of more money.

In spite of the fact that the money hidden in Fifteenth street and Rhode Island avenue was found before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the search for The Times orders was continued this morning because the finders failed to present their claims at The Times office until this morning.

On Fifteenth street in front of the Treasury Department men and boys and here and there a woman whom the rain failed to discourage hunted high and low for the money hidden according to the second clue in the Maltese Cross.

Three boys, one of whom carried a horseshoe, hunted together for the envelope thinking that three pairs of eyes were better than one. All yesterday and until a late hour this morning men wandered up and down in front of the Treasury Department. They walked slowly, most of them with a pensive look on their faces. As a rule their eyes were on the ground. To a stranger it might have seemed that there were an unusual number of persons of a poetic temperament in Washington and that they were seeking inspiration from the wet pavements. It was only money they sought.

There was money on the outside of the Treasury as well as on the inside yesterday, and the crowd decided that it was easier to get the former than the latter. But it was not so easy as it might have been and not until nearly 6 o'clock in the afternoon was the envelope bearing the Maltese Cross found.

Mr. Yoe's Persistence Rewarded.

George L. Yoe, of 900 Pennsylvania avenue, demonstrated the fact that persistence surely wins. Mr. Yoe, after entering every puzzle contest offered by The Times, and searching in vain for "Black Arrows," found, on Fifteenth street, between F and G streets northwest, a Maltese Cross envelope containing an order on The Times for $30. Mr. Yoe does not regret his previous efforts.

"Until yesterday, when I found this envelope, I always considered myself unlucky," said Mr. Yoe, in speaking of his search. "Now," he continued, "I have changed my opinion. I have sent in an estimate to the dot contest, the election contest, and I don't know how many others, without receiving even a mention. I hunted Black Arrows, too, and have lost many a night's sleep hoping to be the early bird that catches the worm. In my opinion that's a mighty poor proverb—at least it was in my case.

"I am a constant reader of The Times, and when I read the first installment of the "Maltese Cross" I decided to take another try for the easy money. I hunted on Eighth street, but without result. Some one found it in a place where I had looked in vain. Right then I made up my mind that the next time I would be at least thorough.

Saw a Bit of White.

"Last evening I walked up Fifteenth street, looking in every conceivable place. Hundreds of others were there, and I was just about to give up the search when, looking down a crack in one of the platforms used by the employes of the Treasury for unloading, I saw a bit of white which might or might not have been an envelope. I did not want to call attention to my find, and, more excited than I have ever been before, or ever want to be again, I tried to scoop it out with my fingers.

"Nothing doing. I couldn't get my fingers within five inches of that tantalizing bit of paper. I got a small stick, but could not scoop it out, and finally in desperation I called a small boy who, with a wire, was prying into every crack and cornice in sight, and showed him what I had found.

"'Can you get that for me?' I asked. He tried, and after several minutes of suspense on my part, fished out this envelope. I looked at the Maltese Cross on the outside, and, followed by the little boy and about fifty other searchers, started for The Times office. I had covered half the distance when the remembrance of the many fakes perpetrated came to my mind. 'You've found one of those fakes,' thought I to myself, and slackened my pace.

"In front of The Times office an idea struck me. I did not want to go in and present the envelope, only to be told that it was a counterfeit, so I called the small boy whose wire had obtained the envelope for me and asked him to present it. He did, and was informed that it was genuine enough, but that it was too late in the evening to have it cashed. 'Come around tomorrow morning,' were my instructions delivered through the small boy.

"I gave the boy $2 for his trouble, and—well, here I am. What will I do with the money? I dont' know yet, myself."

Mr. Anderson's Good Luck.

L. S. Anderson, of 2919 Q street northwest, was the lucky finder of the third Maltest Cross, hidden in an iron post on Rhode Island avenue, near Connecticut avenue. It contained an order for $45.

This Maltese Cross was hidden as specified in the third clew in the story, which led the money seekers to Rhode Island avenue, between Iowa circle and Connecticut avenue. As announced in The Times, this money was not available until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was hidden at one minute to 5.

But the clock had not struck 5 before the crowd began to assemble on Rhode Island avenue. All along the street between the points specified in the clue men and women gathered to search and to keep a sharp lookout for the person who was to hide the money.

Describes His Find.

Speaking of his good luck today, Mr. Anderson said:

"I had read the story in The Times and walked along Rhode Island avenue from Fourteenth street, just to see what the people were doing in the search for the Maltese Cross. It was raining, and not a great many people were out. It was about 5:30 o'clock last evening when I got to the little triangle between Rhode Island avenue and M street, near Connecticut avenue. There I saw three little white boys hunting around in the shrubbery of the reservation.

"I said something to the boys, but they were too busy searching to say much. I looked at the post-and-chain fence about the grass-plot and saw nothing unusual about it. I looked to the next post to the right and there was nothing there. Then I turned to the left, and in the first iron post in that direction I saw a piece of paper sticking out over the chain, just a lit-

(Continued on Second Page.)

AMERICA CALLS CASTRO TO TASK

Minister Bowen Presents Peremptory Demand That Asphalt Contention Be Submitted to Arbitration.

FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS PITCHING INTO SENOR CASTRO

Dutch Government Is Asking Pointed Questions About Men Held as Prisoners. Four Representatives Now Here.

Minister Brown, at Caracas, today presented to President Castro what amounts to an ultimatum.

His action was in accordance with instructions mailed to him ten days ago by the State Department.

These instructions were to inform President Castro that the United States Government insisted upon the submission to arbitration of the dispute over the New York and Bermudez Company's asphalt claims, and other questions at issue, and that if Venezuela refused to agree to arbitration the United States felt at liberty to "pursue her own course."

EXPECT CASTRO TO AGREE.

There is a feeling in official circles that Castro will agree to the proposition of the United States. Officially Minister Bowen's demand is not characterized as an "ultimatum," because it is said that in case of his refusal the United States has not definitely decided on her course. The demand is made in such strong terms that to all intents and purposes the paper may be specified thus.

Should it be necessary to send warships to Venezuela, the opportunity would never be better than now on account of the great fleet of vessels maneuvering in the Caribbean sea.

Holland Makes Complaint.

Minister Bowen cabled the State Department today that Holland has made representations to Castro about the imprisonment of five Dutch sailors who have been lying in jail in Caracas for five months. This makes a fourth nation which has immediate claims against Venezuela. The others are France, for the seizure of her cables; Italy, for the annulment of mining contracts, and the United States, for disputes over asphalt rights.

Dr. Jose de Jesus Paul, special Venezuelan envoy, returned to Washington last night from New York, where he has been for the past few days. Dr. Paul brought with him the Venezuelan consul general at New York, Carlos B. Figueredo. Altogether this now makes a diplomatic force of four representatives of Castro in Washington. The other two are Senor Veloz, charge d'affaires, and Senor Pulido, first secretary.

Would Screen Castro.

It is presumed that the mission of the four diplomats is to screen Castro's actions as much as possible while the President of Venezuela continues to make new precedents in the treatment of foreign nations. Each of the diplomats representing Castro has now had a chance to make a statement defending Castro. Consul General Figueredo said:

"Mr. Bowen's dispatch to the State Department regarding the suit of the Venezuelan government against the French government was misleading. The action is for the annulment of the concession on the ground that its terms have not been complied with, and was begun in November, 1903, whereas Mr. Bowen's dispatch gave the impression that it is an entirely new action.

"Whether it was sent out for that purpose it has created an impression unfavorable to President Castro, as have many other dispatches of the same kind. This suit was brought because the cable company did not lay a submarine cable all of the way from Porto au Prince, Haiti, as it agreed to do, but ran the line overland through Haiti, and Santo Domingo, with the result that communication often is interrupted by revolutionary troubles on the island and other causes."

UNION STATION LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

Justice Morris Delivers Opinion Refusing to Restrain Treasurer From Paying Over $3,000,000 Appropriated.

The Court of Appeals today, in an opinion announced by Mr. Justice Morris, upholds the constitutionality of the Union Station act, and declares appropriation not against the policy of the Government to appropriate public money for private purposes.

The matter came up in the considering of the petition of Josiah Millard to restrain the Treasurer of the United States and the Commissioners of the District from paying to the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Washington Terminal Company $3,000,000, appropriated by the act of Congress of February 28, 1903, for the purpose of prosecuting the work of erection of a union railway station.

The injunction was asked, first, because it was contended the appropriation meant the use of public money for private enterprise, and secondly, because the act is invalid, because it originated in the Senate instead of in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Justice Morris, in his opinion, says it is conceded that act originated in the Senate. "It may be that general appropriation bills, so called, as well as bills for the raising of revenue, should originate in the House of Representatives; and we believe the fact to be that they always do so originate.

"But a bill plainly for another purpose, and which only incidentally carries an appropriation with it in order to give it effect, although such appropriation may in fact be a necessity for the efficiency of the bill, is not constitutionally barred from originating in the Senate.

"If it were, possibly one-half or three-fourths of the legislation of Congress would be null and void.

"The second contention of the appellant is more plausible. It is contrary to right and justice and to the fundamental principles of our Government to take property raised by taxation for public purposes and devote it to private uses, even under the pretense that these private uses subserve the general interest of the public. But the defect of the appellant's position is that there is not here any appropriation of public funds for private uses."

OYSTER BAY HAS ANOTHER ASSAULT CASE

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 21.—Mrs. T. E. Southard, of this place, was badly beaten by a colored man who entered her rooms and stole $8 from her pocketbook.

Her home fronts on a swamp, in the section known as "Poverty Hollow." Mr. Southard, who is a carpenter, was at his work, and all the children, except one who is ill, were at school.

Mrs. Southard was with the ailing child when there was a knock at the door. She called "Come in!" and a big colored man entered.

He seized her by the throat and choked her, then seized the pocketbook from a table and extracted the money. Before he left he felled the woman to the floor.

Constable McQuade, who is searching for the man, believes he is the fellow who attacked and robbed another woman a few days ago.

GOVERNOR HOCH DEFIES STANDARD OIL

TOPEKA, Kan., March 21.—Governor Hoch in a published statement defies the Standard Oil Company to do its worst.

"Its determination to tear up its pipe lines leading to many small producers' wells and thus wipe Kansas off the map does not intimidate our people," Governor Hoch says.

"The Standard does not yet understand the people of Kansas. It evidently has overlooked the fact that this great State is in this battle to the finish."

BUBONIC PLAGUE APPEARS IN PORT OF VALPARAISO

VALPARAISO, Tex., March 21.—Bubonic plague broke out here a few days ago, but there have been no fatalities and so far only one case.

The authorities are taking every step to prevent the plague spreading, and no fears are entertained on this score.