

The Washington Times

Published Evening and Sunday at THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penn. Ave., between 12th and 14th Sts. New York Office: 115 Fifth Ave. Chicago Office: 118 Commercial Bank Bldg. Boston Office: Journal Building Daily, one year, \$3.00 Sunday, one year, \$2.50

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsmen, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 4 cents a week for the evening and 2 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1907.

The Asylum Charges.

An investigation into the present state of the Washington Asylum Hospital is required imperatively. According to charges now made in public, the institution is undermanned, associates the sane and insane under conditions that "are nothing short of outrageous" (the words are those of an official of the asylum), and has prevented patients for admission to St. Elizabeth's in a condition discreditable to all the authorities of the hospital.

In view of all that has now been printed, the Board of Commissioners will do well to give the District opportunity to judge for itself of the findings of the previous investigation. But public interest in any condition of the past will be distinctly less than in learning whether there are today, as averred:

Only nine nurses during the day and three at night to care for 136 patients.

Only one pupil nurse to care for ninety patients at night.

Only one-half the authorized number of nurses on duty because of the low pay offered.

No provisions for the separation of the insane into classes according to the nature and degree of their dementia.

When the facts are known will be time to talk of the blame. There is only too much reason to think much of it rests with Congress. Also there is only too little reason to expect that if the charges have any foundation in fact, any excuse offered for the neglect of the patients sent to St. Elizabeth's will altogether exonerate the hospital authorities. But in spite of these probabilities, there should be no jumping at conclusions. The people should await a reading of the report now marked "Not for Publication" and a new report covering all the specifications indicated. Only there should be no doubt whatever about the opportunity of the people to see the one and obtain the other.

No Infant Industries There.

Our St. Paul contemporary, the Pioneer Press, is forgetting to be "regular." Surely it must have lost sight for the moment of the great Republican interests which would "stand pat" when it says:

The pettiness displayed by Congress in its dealings with the islands has utterly destroyed the moral effects of the broad, humane, and diplomatic policy of both the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations. The Philippines are entitled to equal treatment with the Porto Ricans, and have not got it. They ought also, as a mere matter of expediency, to be made to feel that the United States in the islands to help them, and not to help itself.

"Pettiness." "Entitled to equal treatment." "As a mere matter of expediency!" Those things were not mentioned by the Congressmen who fixed the prevailing Philippine trade conditions. "Infant industries" were the chief subjects discussed and of course there couldn't possibly be any such thing as an infant industry in undeveloped islands like the Philippines.

Our Bonanza King.

In 1855 John D. Rockefeller, then sixteen years old, went to work down in the Cleveland docks for \$2 a week.

A year later he made his first business venture, buying and selling provisions on commission.

With others, he took up the refining of oil in 1860, the very year he came of age.

Two years later he began his herculean task of consolidating oil interests, and in 1870 he organized the Standard Oil Company.

A little more than thirty years ago his creditors could have forced him into bankruptcy, and probably would have but for the fact that with him might have to go many of the leading men of Cleveland. Today he is reputed to be the richest man in the world.

How, in the space of thirty years, could a man rise from the verge of insolvency to the highest place in the world of finance? How, in that time, could he have amassed a fortune of half a billion or even quarter of that billion?

The questions may be answered in part by the fact, brought out in court this week, that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which is owned, all but a few shares, by the Standard Oil Company of New Jer-

sey, the real Rockefeller company, clears a profit of 1,000 per cent a year on its capital stock.

And that is only one sample of the tribute the American people have to pay to their richest, shrewdest, and, perhaps, most powerful fellow-citizen.

Three Views of the Liquor Trade.

History may be making toward efficient regulation of the liquor trade. All sorts of experiments have been or are being tried.

South Carolina has put the State in the business and would like to give it all up as a bad job. England and Scotland have gone into the business at second hand and devote all the profits to social betterment, and their report is that the scheme works well. Throughout the United States comparative and absolute prohibition have spread as few political reforms have ever spread.

Incidental to this growth of sentiment in the United States three interesting exhibits have been made recently.

One comes from J. F. O'Reilly, editor of the liquor organ, Beverages, who says editorially:

It is an unfortunate circumstance that most wine rooms, parlors, or whatever else the place of saloons where women assemble may be called, are nothing but assignment retreats and covers for the social evil. They are not family resorts, and it is a pity to call them such. No saloon keeper who has adjuncts of this character to his business is entitled to public consideration, and a business that tolerates them can be otherwise than looked down upon and scorned.

Another is accredited by the New York Times to certain unnamed army officers, resentful of the conclusions of one W. F. White, of Philadelphia, that the abolition of the canteen has reduced drunkenness in the army. Say these protestants:

Full figures have not yet been compiled covering the entire period involved by Mr. White's figures, so as to afford an accurate line on the effect of the abolition of the canteen. But in 1884, three years after the abolition of the canteen and the passage of the summary court act, the number of convictions by summary and other inferior courts was 45,000. In 1906 there were 45,000, and this does not include the number in the Department of California, the records of which were destroyed at the time of the earthquake.

Finally, speak 145 men who know the liquor trade at first hand. They are inmates of Slope No. 10 prison, Pratt Mines, Jefferson county, Ala. Their purpose is to help the cause of local option in that jurisdiction, the temperance vote having been swamped heretofore by the liquor vote of Birmingham and Bessemer. Here is part of what they say:

Whereas, Strong drink has been the cause, directly or indirectly, of our several crimes for which we are imprisoned; whereas, this penal condition is most grievous to be borne, since it visits upon our families and our loved ones innumerable hardships and since this same unholy traffic is the prolific source of every sort of crime—a broad avenue to all the crimes of our fellow countrymen are destined to stagger into the penitentiary; whereas, in the event of the liquor business being outlawed, the greatest of all modern evils—the whisky curse, diminished, while the prosperity and happiness of the general public will be immeasurably increased, we hereby severally pray that every well disposed citizen in the county of Jefferson will unite in voting out of existence the greatest of all modern evils—the whisky curse.

We submit herewith a tabulated statement of facts, the result of a personal canvass made by certain convicts among their fellow inmates, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentences of those who were either directly or indirectly made criminal through the influence of strong drink:

Table with 2 columns: Years, 15 colored men, 481 white men, Total 496

Is it not significant that all three agencies plead for some control now enforced?

There is talk of State intervention at Jamestown "to end the fair's strife." We thought the expedition was to keep open till December.

That "Not for Publication" stamp at the District Building now and then plays awful jokes on the Commissioners.

Those Mrs. Eddy calls "pexters" may prove "motters" when it comes to a distribution of the funds.

There are more ways of evading an interstate commerce law than standing in the middle of the railroad track and yelling "Murder!"

If Minister Wu really does come back the newspapers will have to cast a new supply of ??????

A college professor has made tests to show that alcohol is a successful fuel. Well and good. But it ought to be burned in the open air, not in a gastric furnace.

Our local ball team has what satisfaction there may be in running the balls for the pennant winners.

The President need not travel quite so far as northern Louisiana if he wants to hunt mosquitoes.

A HAND PRESSURE. Only a pressure of the hand, Nothing more. For on the very side we stand. The avalanche holds his mighty weight poised for a breath to overthrow. Speak not a word, 'tis the hush of fate. What if the winds be tears or snow. If a life is o'er!

Up on the high, clear mountain-peak Near the sun, Tears with a calm heart one may speak. Where the hawk goes circling round Seeking the cliff she bulled in. Far above drifts and ice-vent ground, At the last height, where the skies begin, Is the burden done, -Curtis May, in Appleton's Magazine.

A MODERN SOLOMON. There was a man in our town, And he was wondrous wise; When he saw things great men did, He shuddered and cried: "But when he saw how blind he was, To see things was his gain - He let those men show what it'd cost To open their eyes. -Baltimore American.

TALK OF THE TOWN BY THE TOWN TALKER

JUDGE ALEXANDER MULLOWNY forgot the code yesterday, and when all cases on the docket of his branch of the Police Court had been disposed of, he failed to give the mystic sign. Everybody in the court room, however, walked out.

Now, there is an iron rule governing the conduct of a session of court which prescribes that each must be opened and closed with due formality.

Judge Mullowny yesterday had dealt out "six months" and "10 fine" with such persistent regularity that he manifestly got "brain fog," and when the last of the offenders had been sent down to view the Potomac from the angle of the workhouse, Judge Mullowny got up, stretched himself in real good old fashion, and joined in conversation, with several balliffs and a newspaper man.

Pretty soon a swishing sound was heard outside the railing. Everybody looked up. It was the janitor, who had come in to clean up. Suddenly it dawned upon one of the balliffs that court had not been adjourned.

Judge Mullowny looked confused, but gave the high sign, and in a moment the balliff announced that "This honorable court stands adjourned until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock."

The lone janitor stood at attention, and appeared very much flattered that he was receiving the attention of the "honorable court," without a chance of having to do time for the privilege.

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD boy who recently went through his first experience in a hospital, having spent several days in a ward of the Emergency Hospital, where he was treated for injuries received by being run down by a light carriage on Pennsylvania avenue, has the imitative genius strongly developed in his make-up. He is just now convalescing.

One day the past week he was missed by his mother. She found him in the back yard with his two-year-old brother. The elder boy had taken a large ironing board and, making a cot out of it, had laid his younger brother out on it, and with a quantity of small pieces of ice that he had gathered from one of the

passing ice wagons had made an ice poultice all over the stomach of the little one, who was submitting without a murmur.

When the elder boy was taken to the Emergency Hospital he was given the best of medical attention, and his possible internal injuries he might have received. He had reproduced the treatment on his little brother.

When the mother found the pair of little ones the elder boy was leaning over the smaller with a pencil and paper in his hand, asking the name of the small boy, where he lived, how old he was, name of his parents, and just such questions as had been asked him the first time when he was taken to the hospital.

DENTIST told me a story the other day that was of more than passing interest. He assured me that it was true in every particular, but professional courtesy and the ethics of dentistry made it impossible for him to name the patients around whom the story centered.

He said a few mornings ago, just after he had reached his office, a venerable farmer living back in the Blue Ridge mountains, near Bluemont, Va., came in and asked to have a jaw tooth pulled. The old gentleman said he was ninety-four years old, and was a farmer all his life, had never voted anything but the Democratic ticket, and would continue to vote that ticket if he lived 1,000 years, and if there was not another Democrat left in this country; that he had chewed and smoked tobacco since he was ten years old, and had drunk his share of applejack; that in his younger days he could whip any man in the county and was notaverse today to putting up a good fight; that he could do as good work on a farm as the average man of forty-five years, and was doing it every day, and that he had never had a tooth pulled before.

The dentist said his patient was a remarkable physical specimen for a man within six years of the century mark, and that every tooth in his head except the one pulled was sound.

The dentist added that his patient had no use for glasses and that this was

his second visit to Washington, his first trip having been made before the civil war.

DISCUSSING longevity with a party of newspaper men a few days ago James Croggin, now past his eighty-fifth birthday, said that the diagnosis of the physician as to the physical collapse of a patient is not infallible. He cited a case in point, saying:

"Thirty years ago, when I was in active service as police court reporter I knew a man, well known in business circles, short in stature, and weighing over 200 pounds. His physician told him that he had a bad case of fatty degeneration of the heart, and would not live thirty days. This man was selected to receive a large guarantee fund in a suit for a million or more dollars, in which the United States Government was a party. An unusually large bond was required, and as the guarantee bonding companies were not then in business he could not secure the bond. It was suggested to him that he have his life insured, and turn the policies over as security for the fund of which he was to be custodian. That man applied to twenty or more of the life insurance companies for a policy, but in each case he was turned down as a bad risk by reason of a bad fatty heart."

"That man is living today, and weighs over 400 pounds. Every one of the physicians of the life insurance companies who said he was a bad risk is dead long ago, which proves that the physician is not infallible."

Mr. Croggin, familiarly and affectionately known to his newspaper friends, was for over thirty years police reporter at Police Headquarters in this city. For fifty years he was an active reporter here. He was at the burial of John Wilkes Booth, assassin of Lincoln, and wrote the story of the great national crime; has written the story of over 100 hangings here, and at other points, and was in the Sixth Street Depot when Grant was taken down President Garfield. He is full of historic reminiscences of local and national moment of his day, and while retired from active life he frequently writes a goodly number for the local and out-of-town papers.

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ADMIT ASYLUM IS BAD

(Continued from First Page.)

only the twelve are on duty, because the authorities are unable, they say, to induce girls to work for the small salaries allowed.

Had Urged Congress. Commissioner Macfarland said yesterday afternoon that he and the Board of Charities had done everything possible to have Congress appropriate for the better care of the insane and alleged insane persons in the hospital.

"It seems inconceivable that Congress would turn a deaf ear to a request for money so greatly needed in matters of life and death," was suggested.

"There are other things in the District equally needy," said Mr. Macfarland.

John Joy Edson, chairman of the Board of Charities, was out of the city yesterday, but it is thought at the District building that he will be in town tomorrow and that a meeting of the board for the purpose of selecting the subcommittee to do the investigation work will be held tomorrow afternoon or Tuesday. The investigation would come under the committee of the board on medical charities. Dr. George M. Kober and Charles P. Nell, but, as Dr. Kober will be in Berlin until the middle of next month, the idea is now that another subcommittee will be named by Mr. Edson to do the investigation.

Will Cover All Phases. The investigation, which was ordered by Mr. Macfarland on whether the request had been made, will cover all phases of the hospital management, the care of the patients, the nurse service, the manner in which the certificates are made out to send persons to St. Elizabeth's, and the charge that vermin is found on the persons of some of the patients sent to St. Elizabeth's from the Washington Asylum Hospital.

Although Dr. White, superintendent of St. Elizabeth's, is now in Europe, other authorities at the Government Hospital for the Insane said yesterday they knew of no request having been made to them to report to the Board of Charities all cases of vermin found among persons sent there from the Washington Asylum Hospital.

When told of this, Commissioner Macfarland replied to the query of whether the request had been made officially by the Board of Charities, he gave out the following statement to The Times:

Request of Dr. White. "I am informed by the secretary of the Board of Charities that this request was made personally of the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Dr. White, by the subcommittee of the Board of Charities that made the investigation, and that Dr. White said he would be glad to see that such notices were sent if any such cases were received."

In explanation of the general situation at the Washington Asylum Hospital, Mr. Macfarland said: "While I do not wish to discuss at this time, in advance of the investigation by the Board of Charities, even the specific statement or charge that four patients with vermin were sent from the Washington Asylum Hospital to the Government Hospital for the Insane, since last March, I feel free to speak generally of the conditions: First, as the Commissioners have so strongly recommended to Congress, this is the only municipal hospital, ought not to be where it is, between the workhouse and the jail, but in adequate buildings with modern equipment on the site purchased for the purpose on Brightwood avenue."

Purchase of Site. "Congress, at the request of the Commissioners, gave them in 1901 \$100,000 with which to buy a site for the municipal asylum. They bought for less than \$70,000 the site on Brightwood avenue, now worth several times what they paid for it, and pronounced it a good investment for the best possible. Then they got from Congress authority and money for plans, and after a specially good archi-

LONGWORTHS TELL OF THE TROUBLE ON PULLMAN CAR

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, and her husband stopped here to-day on their way home from their Western trip, and remained long enough to attend the theater twice, and to dine on the Pullman car.

"We had secured tickets for drawing room 'A' in the Pullman, but when we boarded the train we found two foreigners, Germans, I think they were, occupying the compartment. Through some mistake they had been placed in our drawing room. However, as soon as we chanced tickets calling for drawing room 'A,' the foreigners quickly gave way. The printed story that force was used to eject the Germans is not correct. They surrendered the compartment graciously when assured that it belonged to us."

Recovers From Fright. Mrs. Longworth has evidently recovered from the fright she experienced at the narrow escape from death of her friend, Mrs. Charles F. Joy, of St. Louis, who was lost last Wednesday in a storm near the Grand Canyon, and was found later by Indian guides in a half frozen condition, after being absent an entire day.

Trouble on Train. "We had secured tickets for drawing room 'A' in the Pullman, but when we boarded the train we found two foreigners, Germans, I think they were, occupying the compartment. Through some mistake they had been placed in our drawing room. However, as soon as we chanced tickets calling for drawing room 'A,' the foreigners quickly gave way. The printed story that force was used to eject the Germans is not correct. They surrendered the compartment graciously when assured that it belonged to us."

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MILITIA PREPARES FOR COMING YEAR

The annual meeting of the heads of the departments of the District militia was held yesterday afternoon in the headquarters of the National Guard for the purpose of making estimates of appropriations for funds that will be needed during the coming fiscal year by this organization.

Maj. E. H. Newberry, commissary general and acting quartermaster general; Maj. Alfred P. Robbins, inspector general and custodian of properties; Maj. James E. Bell, inspector of rifle practice; and Capt. Andrew Parker, paymaster general, with Brigadier General Harris, presiding, were in session. The matters under discussion included estimates on accommodations for quarters, rents, and care of the same; lights, fuel, and telephone service. An appropriation for the care of the monitor Puritan and other small boats used by the naval battalion, together with estimates on amounts needed on board the ship for small stores and fuel, will also be itemized in the bill.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 o'clock and as the business was far from being completed will convene again tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

It is understood that these estimates, which will be handed to the Commissioners on their completion and in turn sent to Congress as part of the District's annual estimate, will exceed that of last year's figures by no small amount. Just how much this advance over last year's figures will be is not made public, but the fact that the guard has steadily increased in size since one year ago is foundation for the apprehension by the officials of an increase in the amount of money needed to maintain it this year.

Ugly Charge Brings Tilt

(Continued from First Page.)

Hyde School—Miss N. D. Moots, Miss Nancy McClelland. Twenty-eighth and N streets—Misses E. C. Carr, Myra Davis. Jackson—Miss Mary Wilkins, Miss Louise Arnold.

SECOND DIVISION. Tenley School—Misses Elizabeth Dickinson, Cora Johnson. Johnson School—Marion Slater, Cornelia Snow. Morgan School—Daisy Prentice, Dorothy Wall.

THIRD DIVISION. Ross School—Juliet Searle, Miss L. McFarland. Harrison School—Grace Alden, Laura Jacobs. Phelps School—Mary McFarland, Eleanor Williams.

FOURTH DIVISION. 1017 Twelfth street—Marietta Stockard, Cornelia Allan. Polk School—Ira Richards, Clara Dorris. Gage School—Grace Clifton, Nellie Taylor.

FIFTH DIVISION. Emery School—Georgia Vance, Blanch Wilgus. Eckington School—Fern Hoskins, Alice Adams. Carbery School—Hope Soule, Ida Willis.

SIXTH DIVISION. Blair School—Mabel Griffiths, Thea Adams. Wheatley School—Bessie Endicott, Stella Holly. Pierce School—Margaret Johnson, Eliza Green.

SEVENTH DIVISION. Dent School—Nannie Skillman, Rachel Millard. Penobscot School—Fertia Oberly, Belle Mejoy. Wallace School—Mary Reynolds, Mollie Weyman.

EIGHTH DIVISION. Jefferson School—Josephine Mason, Jenny Davis. Amidon School—Grace Janney, M. Millard. Smallwood School—Sadie Morris, Marie Graf.

NINTH DIVISION. Anacostia School—Irene Zeiders, Rosa Jones. Buchanan School—Laura Thompson, C. Naylor. Cranch School—Bessie Mosher, Alice Berry.

Location of Night Schools. Night schools to be located: White—Business High School; Franklin School; Gales School; Jefferson School; Wallace School; Corcoran School, 212 H street northwest, 646 Massachusetts avenue northeast.

Transfers. Dr. W. A. Hedrick, from Central High to the McKinley Manual Training. A. W. Spanhoff, from Central High to Eastern High.

W. P. Hey, from the Central High to the Western High. E. A. Howard, from first grade to second grade.

M. O. H. Williamson, from eleventh to tenth division. M. L. Beason, from tenth division to the eleventh.

M. J. Stade, from tenth division to the eleventh. Mabel Ruby, from eleventh division to the tenth.

E. P. Wilson, from seventh to eighth grade principalship. M. Mason, from the Magruder School to Worley School.

C. Diggs, from first to second grade. Annette Walker, from second to first grade.

M. D. Dodson, from first to second grade. Lillian Parker, from second to first grade.

Christine Harris, from fourth to third grade. Lucy Lumpkins, from the first to second grade.

D. M. Daily, from the first to second grade. M. M. Walker, from the tenth to thirteenth division.

Miss C. L. Pettig, from third to fourth division. Miss J. L. Langille, from third to fifth division.

Miss Cora McCarty, from third to second division. Miss Kate Thomas, from third to fifth division and from first to second grade.

Miss E. A. Desser, from the seventh to second division. Miss Helen Anderson, from second to first division, and promote from first to second grade.

M. A. Madre, from fifth grade to fifth grade principal. A. B. Coleman, from twelfth to eleventh division.

Leave of Absence Granted. Leave of absence for three months granted: Miss A. E. Wright. Miss Jennie Powell Grady. Edna E. Sticker. Miss E. H. Voss. Miss H. M. Hyslop. Miss Ellen K. Brandenburg. Miss E. Fawcett. Miss A. K. Keyser.

Resignations. Resignations accepted: W. Walsh. W. H. Woolverton. Miss N. M. Valliant. Joseph B. Rogan. Miss M. B. Ertelina. J. L. Brooks. J. G. Tyler.

It was decided to open a new kindergarten in the Thirteenth division near First and I streets southwest, and rent a room to accommodate the kindergarten. It was decided to change the rule that all pupils admitted to Washington High School should be before entrance, and authorize High School principals to accept pupils bearing certificates from grammar schools of other cities, provided the schools of such cities are upon an accredited list to be furnished.

Appointments of Teachers. First Division. Miss J. T. Martin, Business High School. Miss P. E. Thomsen, Central High School. Miss E. F. Sleman, Business High School. Miss D. L. Worthington, Central High School. Miss Marion Clark, Central High School. Miss C. Claffin, McKinley Manual Training. Miss I. N. Baldwin, McKinley Manual Training.

Second Division. The following teachers of the first grade: Josephine Eckstein, Edith Noonan, Emma Gardner. Teachers and appoint Miss Virginia Scheffer as teacher of the first grade; Miss Dorothy Wall, Miss Katharine Hardwick, Miss Louise Runk, and Miss Mollie Weyman, as kindergarten assistants. Miss Edith Thomson, second grade teacher.

Substitutes: Mrs. M. O. Wilcox, Miss Katherine Summy, Miss E. V. Kenaley, Miss Katherine Morgan, Miss Florence Irwin, Miss Helen Scrimm, Miss Nellie Norwood, Miss Emma Doyle Martin, Miss Mary Adele Leaver. G. F. Campbell, tenth division. Mrs. Fred Mitchell, kindergarten assistant. W. T. B. Williams, supervising principal, twelfth division, at salary of \$250 per