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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1907.

An Architectural Query.

The skyscraper pyramid. Why not?
 It would eliminate these buildings which look like slices of red mud baked. It would prevent the scarring of the sky-line with proportions obtained from the first book of Euclid. It would make each high building an architectural as well as a commercial unity. It would lessen the danger of deadly falls, of fires beyond the reach of the firemen, of injury to the eyes from lack of light.
 Does it sound foolish? So did the first proposal to put up a high building on a steel skeleton.

Health From the Open Air.

"Cold fresh air was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine," says "American Medicine." "It is gratifying that there has been sufficient courage to violate custom and place the sick in the cold fresh air, where they belong. Dr. David Dovald, jr., showed that it was not only fresh air which was needed, but cold fresh air, and mentioned the fact that if children with ileocolitis (inflammation of the intestines) could be kept alive until October, a cure could almost be guaranteed."

This would seem to be enough of a change from the doctrines of fifteen years back to warrant comment. "Fresh air need not be cold. Let it come into your house through the furnace. You needn't freeze for the sake of ventilation," the old doctors used to say. But now it is courage to "violate custom and place the sick in the cold fresh air, where they belong."

The new position will approve itself to the lay mind, not the old. It is the house which is unnatural; God made the open air and constructed our lungs and bodies to breathe it, rather than the enervating, dusty, stuffy air of indoors. A proof of this is to be found further along in this same magazine. "Remarkable successes" in treating diseases, chiefly with cold fresh air, were reported not only in tuberculosis and pneumonia, but puerperal septicemia, typhoid, neurasthenia, convalescence from scarlet fever, bed-ridden sciatics, and other chronic diseases. Even the insane are benefited by real air to breathe, and no one will wonder who has ever seen a conventional prison-like asylum.

Another trend of modern medical thought was emphasized at this meeting. It was that the open air is good even when the day is not what custom calls "fine." Dr. John Huddlestone went so far as to say there "was less danger from rain and snow than from sunny weather with its dust." The members of the academy present apparently did not accept this view, but neither did they agree with the typical mother of children that the first drop of rain or the slightest flurry of snow is a signal for shutting the family into a close room.

Golf, the example of the White House, an awakened interest in all open-air sports, piazza dormitories, the development of suburban life all the year 'round, and the out-of-doors literature which all this has produced, have resulted already in vastly improving our average health. We shall be even better off when, like the President, we are unafraid to strike out for our afternoon walk whether it rains or snows, shines like a May morning, or blows half a gale.

How the District Pays.

The spectacle of our children at school in basements, as at Petworth; crowded into other schools, as in the case of the first year class at McKinley, and in ill suited rented quarters all over the city, has opened our eyes.

Today the city is aroused. It wants schools. It wants enough schools. It wants to know why any schools appropriated for have been delayed. It wants a big enough allowance at the forthcoming session of Congress to prevent such a situation arising again—schools to make up the ground lost—these past ten years, to accommodate the increased enrollment of this year, and to put us ahead so that, hereafter, we won't be forever behind by the

period required to construct the buildings.

According to Superintendent Chancellor, enough schools of the right sort will cost the District of Columbia millions of dollars. If that means millions of dollars' worth of brick and mortar, of desk room and play space, of fireproofing, it will be money well spent. If the District could vote, it is a practical certainty it would declare no present need more urgent than that of providing good buildings for the education of its children. But it is not understood the Superintendent meant to indicate the cost save in very round numbers. The immediate need is probably for much less than "millions."

Now, the income of the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year—one-half raised by taxing the people of the jurisdiction and one-half from the National Treasury—will be a little less than \$13,000,000. That is enough to pay all the running expenses of the government (even with the police and fire services enlarged as they ought to be) and any one year's share of the cost of needed extraordinary and permanent improvements.

School buildings belong to this special classification. Other constructions belonging there also are the sewage-disposal system, the filtration plant, the Connecticut avenue bridge, the new Highway bridge and approaches, the Anacostia bridge and the Piney Branch bridge, all practically finished; the new District building and the railway terminals, to be finished this fiscal year; the District hospital, the reclamation of the Anacostia flats, the improvement of Rock creek, the construction of a second aqueduct from Great Falls, and sewers for the suburban sections of the District, not yet begun. Even for all this the District's \$13,000,000 is enough to pay by the year and meet the cost of operating the government besides.

But Congress is not willing we of Washington should pay any one year's share out of a year's revenue. It is making us pay five or ten years' share every twelve months. And in order to do that it must do two things: Make small advances to us from the Treasury from time to time, and skimp on schools, police and fire protection, even the permanent improvements themselves. In the last analysis, that is the predominating reason why today the people of Petworth must see their children attend school in a basement, why McKinley's first year class is shoved around like "Pigs in Clover," and why, all over the Capital of the United States, youngsters of every age must go to school in apartment houses, dwellings and shacks.

The Light Breaks.

The following has no relation to the race riots in Atlanta. It is not from any of the speeches of Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi. It was written as far north of Mason and Dixon's line almost as it is possible to get and stay in the United States:

We cannot have discontent among our people, continuous uproar, riots, and race wars; so we must keep the peace. It is useless to argue with this trait of human nature. Race prejudice is always a considerable force; but it is accepted and emphasized by color there is no composition with it.

It is probable that race prejudice, and probably color prejudice, was implanted for a wise purpose, though at times it assumes a base and repulsive. But man, whether white or black, or red or brown, or yellow, is man, and all are entitled to justice and peace and protection. But to gain these ends it is necessary to keep the working classes of these opposite races from active competition with each other.

This paragraph is part of an editorial in the Oregonian, of Portland, Ore. Its immediate subject was the recent race disturbance at Vancouver. But if the principle it advances finds general favor in the North, it may be the South will obtain permission from the rest of the country to solve its "discontent among our people" according to its best judgment, and without the help of high and mighty moralizing from people so far away from the trouble they wouldn't recognize it if it slapped them in the face.

When all the explanations have been "called," maybe the McKinley pupils will be better satisfied with the shuffle.

By two signs we know that fall has come: Our wives have made us retire straw hats plenty good enough to wear; and they insist that they themselves must stay at home because they simply can't wear the same old things they have had on all summer long.

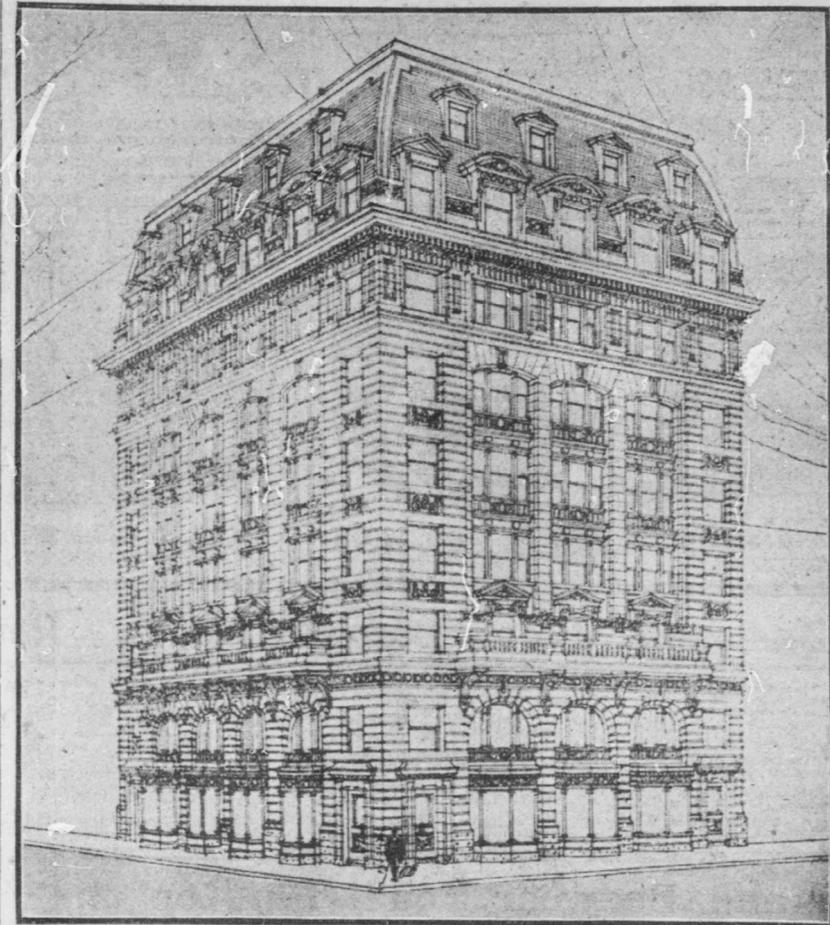
Godness gracious! Our Presidents have been having these past seventy years, on a street without a name! Yet we don't think we shall have any difficulty getting more Presidents even if the street is never named.

The cruise to the Pacific is again postponed. America wanted to send modern ships around the Horn, but if this thing keeps up—!

Wherever the Bishop of London finds his text today, he took that of Friday from Isaiah 22:1: "He will surely violently turn and toss thee a ball into a large country."

What will the District do when all its school troubles are settled?

NINE-STORY BUILDING FOR F AND FIFTEENTH; ESTIMATED COST, \$250,000



Handsome Nine-Story Office Building to Be Erected on Property Opposite the Treasury Building by W. O. N. Scott.

Handsome Office Structure, With All Improvements, Plan of W. O. N. Scott.

The contract for the erection of a nine-story office building at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and F streets, facing the Treasury building, will be awarded within the next week or two, it is said. The plans were prepared by Bruce Price & de Sibour, architects, of New York and Washington. It is the intention of the owner, W. O.

N. Scott, to erect only one-half of the structure at this time, as the property on the northern half of the site, which belongs to his sister, is under lease, which has nearly two years yet to run. Estimated Cost \$250,000. Preliminary estimates place the cost of the structure at \$250,000, while the part to be erected now will cost approximately \$125,000. The most important section of the building, that on the corner, will be erected immediately, and the remainder as soon as possession can be secured.

The design adopted is in the Louis XVI style of architecture, which allows much ornamentation. On the exterior the building will be of limestone, with a roof laid in blue slate, with copper cresting.

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Much Light Room.

One of the features of the building is the ample space given for light. The entire first floor to be erected at present will be devoted to a large store and will be almost entirely of plate glass, with large show windows on both streets. There will be two entrances to the store on the first floor located on the corner, while the main entrance to the offices above will be at the eastern end of the F street front. The stairway will be of marble with wrought iron grills.

Matters of Interest to all Music Lovers

Mrs. Gay Back In Society
 Capital Arranges Oratorios
 Mandolin Club Has Rehearsal

Mrs. Richard Gay, pianist, who has spent the past three winters in Washington, and has gained an enviable reputation for herself as an artist, returned to her home, 1725 Newton street, last week, from a summer vacation spent at Jamestown and the near-by resorts. Mrs. Gay is one of the most brilliant pianists who have come to Washington of late years. She is a pupil of Stepanoff and Monod in Berlin, and of the Vienna Conservatory.

Mrs. Gay was formerly Miss Almee Cellarius, of San Francisco, and her younger sister, Miss Elise Cellarius, equally gifted in music, has but recently made her debut in Dresden in the Royal Opera as the prima donna in Mozart's "The Magic Flute," scoring a great success. She has been abroad for four years perfecting herself in singing in German, and this fall has gone to Italy to learn her operas, of which she has a large repertoire, in Italian. She is a very beautiful girl, a gifted pianist, as well as singer.

She and her sister, Mrs. Gay, are natives of San Francisco, where they were associated with the leading musicians, and where they acted frequently as accompanists to former Mayor Schmidt, known over the country as the musical mayor. He is a brilliant violinist and is equally prominent in musical and political circles in California. Miss Elise Cellarius, the singer, made her debut at the early age of four, when she played the Mozart Concertino in public and arranged in order that her tiny feet might touch them. She has been a success before the public ever since.

Miss Burbage Has Returned And Is Now a Golf Devotee

Miss Alice Burbage, pianist, has returned to Washington from Deer Park, where she spent the summer with her parents. Because of the ill health of her father, she made no trip to Deer Harbor this year, as has been her custom. Colonel Furlage has improved considerably. Miss Burbage has become a devotee of golf during her stay at Deer Park, and is pursuing its excursions during this autumn season at the Chevy Chase Club.

The chorus committee of the Choral Society has had a recent conference with Percy S. Foster, who is to conduct the performance of the "Messiah" this season, and has taken active steps toward the re-enrollment of the chorus of last year and the enrollment of an additional number of singers as a special chorus to take part in the "Messiah." This concert opens the twenty-fifth season of the Choral Society, and it is hoped to signalize this event by having a special festival chorus enrolled. The opening rehearsal of the season will take place on Monday evening, October 7, at the George Washington University at 8 o'clock. Singers who desire to join and who have not received special invitations are all asked to attend at that time, when they will receive enrollment cards from the secretary and proper instructions will be given them in regard to joining.

The society regrets very much that an adverse decision has been reached by the trustees of the Congregational Church, upon the application made by the Mission Club of that church for the use of its auditorium for a benefit concert by the Choral Society. This renders somewhat uncertain the giving of a third concert and makes it probable that after the performance of the "Messiah" the only other concert will be one given at the close of the season in the latter part of April or the first of May, when a theater may be available or when it will be practicable to use the Continental Memorial Hall.

The board of managers will hold its next meeting on Thursday, October 3, and it is hoped that some definite action may be taken in regard to the season's program. The business representative of the society, Miss Mary A. Cryder, has returned and will have numerous interesting items to report to the board at its meeting.

TOO THICK TO SWIM IN.

Note the fly in the molasses, and apply the lesson taught: He was where he had no business, and for punishment was caught. Life is full of traps and pitfalls, set for unsuspecting feet. Put we ble and take our chances, like the fly to gain the sweet.

The Nordica Mandolin and Guitar Club, directed by Walter T. Holt and H. Ernest Galleher, assistant, held its first rehearsal on Wednesday evening at Worth's music store. Many new members have joined this organization, and the hall proved inadequate in size for the large number of players who assembled. The following selections were rendered: "Hungarian Dance," "Apple Blossoms," "Pique Dame Overture," "Mocking Bird Selections," "Dainty Dances," and "Cherry."

Owing to the coming convention of the American Guild of Mandolinists in this city much interest and enthusiasm has been aroused in the clubs and exceptionally good work is expected this season. On Friday evening, September 27, the Nordica Banjo Club was entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stutsman, 1029 Eleventh street northeast. Although the meeting of the club was one of the regular weekly rehearsals, several new features were introduced. Mr. and Mrs. Stutsman rendered an enjoyable duet on cello and piano, and Walter T. Holt, director of the club, and H. Ernest Galleher played in fine style "Waltz de Concert" and Hadner's "Cradle Song" on mandolin and guitar. The Banjo Club rehearsed several selections in which they were heard last year and also some new pieces for their work of this season.

HIS PASS DEAR TO HIM.

Rather than part with his free pass on the railroad Wyrldham Kemp, of El Paso, Tex., threw up his commission as notary public. The El Paso Young Men's Democratic Club passed a resolution of censure "Know" the club, "that my pass is still sold comfort to me; the thought that I can seek change of scenes whenever I desire is most soothing. I intend to keep and use said pass as long as I desire to do so and any capricious youngsters who presume to criticize my action may go to a hotter clime, where they will doubtless soon hold office, thereby debarring themselves from obtaining a pass to cooler regions."—New York Tribune.

The TALK of the TOWN BY THE TOWN TALKER

SENATOR DANIEL of Virginia went into a jewelry store the other day to call for his watch he had left to be repaired. A young woman clerk in the store went forward to attend to the wants of the Virginia statesman.

"I've come for my watch," said the Senator, shortly.
 The young woman did not recognize Mr. Daniel, although she had previously waited upon him, and when he did not give his name, she reluctantly said: "What name, please?"

The Senator said something which those familiar with him might easily have known to be "Daniel," but the young woman was not accustomed to his peculiar enunciation, and taking a pencil and paper said, politely: "How do you spell it?"
 "D-a-n-i-e-l, Daniel," blurted out the Senator. "Ever hear it spelled any other way?"
 "No," said the clerk, "but, indeed, Senator, in these days I never even attempt to spell Smith."

A. G. GILBERT, of Ottawa, Canada, who attended the convention of the Brotherhood of C. A. drew last week, is at the head of a government agricultural experiment station near his city, and tells an interesting story of the complications arising from the publication of an innocent agricultural manual.

"We issue these pamphlets occasionally," said Mr. Gilbert, "and a few weeks ago got out one containing several illustrations of different officials of the department in Ottawa. A copy strayed to a London woman and in a few days I received a note from the lady stating that she had observed that one of the portraits resembled her absenting husband. She said, furthermore, that she was anxious to get hold of the gentleman who had trifled with her affections and run away several years before, and asked me to investigate the career of the official whose picture the pamphlet contained. She had a suspicion, she said, that he was her own Willie and had taken an assumed name to me."

"The gentleman was one of our most respected officials, and a man of family, but, nevertheless, I walked boldly up to his desk and asked him how about the wife and children he left in England. He was curious at first, then indignant, and finally amused as I showed him the letter prompted by his photo.
 "He has now sworn off from having his photo placed in any more government publications, while I have had to notify the lady across the pond that she will have to continue her hunt, as our official shows an untarnished record."

"RECENTLY I spent a week at a Virginia resort in the Blue Ridge mountains," said the Close Observer, "and on the other day, "and while there made the acquaintance of a young man and his wife, who came from Pittsburg. They bore the distinguished Irish name of O'Brien and were a most charming

couple. They were well educated, interesting and magnetic as conversationalists, and possessed of a fund of information that was fresh and crisp and always presented in the most choice English. They had traveled extensively and the best of paths in the American tourists in the Old World were only a part of what they had seen. I became very much interested in the pair and was in their company all of my leisure time while in the mountains.
 "I observed one day to the lady that her husband's name was one of the good old Irish names that had been handed down through the centuries of history of the Emerald Isle. She seemed pleased with the compliment implied and volunteered the information that she was a native of Dublin, Ireland, where her family had traced its line of ancestors back for several centuries. I was naturally interested, being somewhat of a student of genealogy and nomenclature, and I asked her what her maiden name was and she informed me it was Solomon. My surprise was so evident that she at once noticed it. She said she was of pure Irish stock and that while her family name appeared to be of the Hebrew, that it was Irish of the purest strain which had contributed to the chivalry, bravery, and statesmanship of her native land."

FOR several days the influx of visitors, either on their way to or from the Jamestown Exposition, has been unusually great. One of the first things many of the visitors do, strange to say, is to have their pictures taken. Many of the excursionists live in little towns where photography has not made much headway, and as they take advantage of their trip to Washington to get some really good pictures.

The other day a man who had just come from the exposition went into a local photograph gallery. He was shown up to the studio and the energetic photographer placed him in just the position he wanted. He fixed the man's hands on his lap so that they would not take up the entire foreground, tilted his head back and stood up to see the result. The man was a little awry, and the photographer walked over to fix it. As he adjusted the tie the man raised his hands, crossed them in front of him and looked down. The photographer was then compelled to fix the man's hands again.

Just as the picture was about to be snapped the operator noticed a bad wrinkle in the man's coat sleeve just above the elbow. He went over to smooth this out, straightening the man's hands went up in front of him and he looked down. Again the photographer had to go through the same performance. Six times something required the operator to change the man's position or to remedy some defect, and each time the hands went up, and the man bent his head. Finally, the photographer became impatient, and he said: "Never mind your hands!" he said impatiently. "I've fixed them all right. There's no need for you to watch your hands."
 "I'm not watching my hands," said the man, "I'm watching yours."

PRETTY GIRLS SEEKING WORK, NOT HUSBANDS

The officials of the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor do not expect to be troubled with protests against the landing in this country of the class of immigrants that were embraced in the passenger list of the Baltic, which arrived in New York yesterday morning with 1,000 unmarried women aboard.

Frank P. Sargent, chief of the Bureau of Immigration, said yesterday morning that he understood that practically all of the young women had been met at the White Star line pier by relatives and friends, and that he had no doubt they would all be properly cared for. Mr. Sargent is of the opinion that the young women are mostly domestic, and he gladly welcomes, so far as he is concerned, all such immigrants.

The division of information is receiving applications from various sections of the country for a number of the young women. The Indiana Match Company, at Crawfordsville, Ind., writes for information concerning the destination of the immigrants, and requests, if possible, that a number be sent to Crawfordsville for employment in their factory. The announcement that the greater number of the young women were coming to America in quest of husbands soon got wind to the spirit of the occasion of the discomfort of many of the would-be husbands, who soon learned that everything was not so easy as it had been expected.

They are said to be for the most part young women of grit and determination, and it is not to be expected that a woman who has grit enough to journey to a foreign land in quest of employment, will fall into a matrimonial trap without first being shown.

DEMOCRATS CHOOSE LEAGUE CANDIDATE

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor, of Brooklyn, who has been nominated by the Independent League to succeed himself, was also renominated today by the regular Democratic judicial convention held in the city hall.
 The convention was called to order at 12:30 o'clock by Representative Fitzgerald, who introduced Eugene L. Richards, jr., of Staten Island, as permanent chairman. Patrick E. Callahan, former assistant corporation counsel, made the speech nominating Judge Gaynor.
 It is expected that the Republicans, at their convention, will endorse the Independent League's nomination of Judge Gaynor.

MOTHERS WIN; BOARD WILLING TO HIRE ROOMS

(Continued from First Page.)
 to the McKinley Manual Training School has not been completed, it is proposed for it has been available for fifteen months. In his statement, Mr. Ashford explains his part in the delay as follows:

"The law provides that school plans shall be prepared by my supervision, and if I had been permitted to prepare these plans without three changes required by the Board of Education, they would have been ready for the market last January.
 "The site for the McKinley School was acquired in January, 1905, and the Engineer Commissioner wrote the Board of Education that the appropriation was too small for building of the size indicated by the director of manual training. January 31, 1907, the director of manual training informed the Engineer Commissioner that the architect will do nothing toward completing the plans until it is known whether or not the appropriation for additional funds, and suggesting changes in plans prepared in respect to an assembly hall.
 "February 13, 1907, the Engineer Commissioner wrote the director of manual training that the appropriation had not been included in the appropriation bill, and asking what the board desired to do with the money available.
 Given Second Set of Plans.
 "April 3, 1907, the assistant superintendent of schools asked for copies of the plans prepared by the architect, and the second set of revised plans was forwarded to him. About April 15, a conference was held between the assistant superintendent, the director of manual training, the principal of the school, and the architect and the inspector of buildings, in the Engineer Commissioner's office, and the school people desired further changes in the plans. The Engineer Commissioner directed that the plans be prepared again.
 "April 15, the president of the Board of Education wrote to the Engineer Commissioner that he objected to the arrangement of the assembly hall.
 "On April 22, 1907, the Engineer Commissioner wrote to the president of the Board of Education, referring to the conference with the above-named employees and explaining the reasons for change in the assembly hall, and explaining that the change desired by the Board of Education would reduce the seating capacity by 150 seats. No reply was received to this letter, and on May 20 the Engineer Commissioner again wrote to the school board, asking if the Board of Education still wished the assembly hall reduced in size.
 "May 27, 1907, the inspector of buildings wrote to the Engineer Commissioner, calling attention to the fact that the delay in the construction of the building as to the assembly hall was holding back the plans.
 "May 28, 1907, the Engineer Commissioner called attention to the fact that no answer had been received from the school board.
 "On June 24, 1907, the president of the school board replied that, 'On motion the board ordered that both corridors be omitted,' which restored the assembly hall to the condition originally intended by the architect and inspector of buildings, necessitated a fourth revision of the plans.
 "If the school board had not insisted on the changes in the second set of plans, which action they reversed in their letter of May 24, the plans would have been completed last March and the work started in April. But even under the most hurried and unassisted conditions the building could not have been ready for occupancy this fall as it is a very lax fireproof structure, and will take nearly a year to build."

A LONG WAY OFF.
 If that Washington minister is correct in his theory that "hell is in the sun," it is going to be a good deal longer journey for some people than had been supposed.

CONGENIAL.
 Made—I know one case where the wife of a genius gets along with him all right.
 Marjorie—'shaw! She must be a genius, too.—Puck.