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THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Laying the cornerstone of the new Central High School tomorrow is an event of greater significance than simply marking the progress of another new school. Central High School always has been an institution in this city; its new building will be an institution in another sense. It will mark the most modern ideas in a recreational center, it will include running tracks, a gymnasium, tennis courts, and an athletic stadium that will make it the center of high school sporting activities.

Central has a body of alumni in Washington, of which any school might be proud, and other graduates are scattered all over the country. It would be interesting if a list of Centralites who have won distinction in various fields could be compiled. It is safe to say that in such a list nearly every city in this country would be represented.

In the new Central School will be educational departures that will be watched with marked interest. To house academic, vocational, business, and technical courses in one school is a large undertaking. Central's administration so far points to the entire success of this experiment.

THE PLACES TO PLAY

Without any trumpet blasts Washington has set about a task that places it in the front rank of cities trying to deal intelligently with recreation problems.

Modern thinkers recognize that play is as necessary to the normal human being as work. In fact, rational play makes for successful work. They also have set forth, notably in such books as Miss Jane Addams' "Youth and the City Streets," how quickly the city suppresses this play instinct unless the community unites to conserve recreation facilities.

As a sensible preliminary to providing more opportunities for play for Washington children this city in conjunction with the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, undertook a recreational survey. That survey is not yet completed. But some of its results already are known, especially the close study the experts made into conditions under which motion pictures are shown here, and a tabulation from selected groups of favorite indoor and outdoor amusements.

These two lines of inquiry are only fragments of the report. It will not be printed until next July. When it is ready Washington will rank as a pioneer in this field of finding exactly what its needs are for proper play facilities. Some obvious needs already need to be fulfilled, a bathing beach, municipal tennis courts, more playgrounds, especially in the congested sections like the southwest and better access to play spots like Potomac park and Rock Creek park. But the report may open the eyes to other requirements, and show just where the needs of Washington's juveniles are most urgent.

THE BLOCKADE'S WORK

Like every other man of clear vision President Wilson sees that the action of the allies against German ports is a blockade. Both as the well grounded historian and as responsible Chief Magistrate he knows there is no valid argument against a blockade which is effective. He cannot doubt that a sea power which can bottle up the battleships and cruisers of a belligerent so tightly that to all intents and purposes they do not exist is capable of enforcing against merchantmen such a thorough blockade as the world has never known.

Yet the President, along with others, is perplexed over the failure of the British ministry, in establishing its blockade, to call it a blockade. In truth it is to be regretted that the allies in their notice to the neutrals did not ignore the whole German submarine course and in half a dozen flat words simply declare the blockade which is now in operation and which nobody doubts will remain in operation as long as the allies continue in control of the seas.

But, call this spade a spade, or forget even to give it any name at all, and it can make no difference either in present conditions or in ultimate results.

The German ports are blockaded. They are shut up as tightly as if they were corked in a jug. That is the common sense of the situation, and it is the supreme law above it.

President Wilson knows his history and understands his international obligations too well to imagine that any protest of any neutral can penetrate that ring of steel now strangling all overseas commerce with Germany. It will be bootless for him to add more rhetoric to this situation.

The Administration, on the record of the United States Government in cutting off the South from all intercourse with the outside world, cannot seriously object to the blockade now established by the allies. It is no more within the province than it is within the power of neutral nations to mitigate this blockade, which should prove to be the one weapon, as potent as it is legal, to hasten the end of a conflict which is an unspeakable sacrifice of half, and an immeasurable horror to all, the civilized world.

PITY POOR BELGIUM!

From The Hague comes announcement that the German government is placing restrictions on the work of Belgian relief that will make it wellnigh impossible to continue the effort to save the starving civilian population. Vessels from America with supplies, the announcement says, will not be given safe conducts for the homeward voyage if they are to touch at British ports for coal, and they will be required, in order to insure against violation of this regulation, to make the homeward voyage by way of the route around the Shetland Islands, to the north of Britain.

The British government has been none too altruistic in its attitude toward relieving the Belgians in Belgium, though hordes of the unfortunates have been taken to England for care. The London authorities have insisted that relief sent to Belgium was in effect relief for the German armies there; even if the armies did not actually use the supplies, the fact that these supplies came from outside made it possible for the Germans to take that much more of Belgium's own resources for military uses.

A year ago nobody would have been willing to believe that twentieth century civilization could fall to a plane of such degradation as it has displayed in Belgium. A country destroyed and its people driven out or left to starve, their resources looted, their cities placed under indemnities, its seat of government removed to the hospitality of a city on alien soil—this is the horror that has swept Belgium. Yet Belgium was not a party to the war's quarrel, it wanted no war or no part in war. It was in the way of the Juggernaut car, and the war wave has swept over and inundated it with the crimson tide.

Yet, fearful as is this murder of a nation, it is no worse, probably not so bad, as the situation that Poland and Serbia have seen. A greater area and a greater population has been brought to the utmost deeps of suffering in Poland, while in Serbia the three successive wars which have drained the humanity and the resources of the nation have left it the mere skeleton of the country that it was.

How long will the greater powers in the war be able to keep up the exhaustion of their own resources before they shall confront conditions like these? Parts of Austria are verging on these conditions. Germany is feeling the pressure upon her food supplies and in other directions. France contains a great population which must be maintained by the general credit of the nation, and even England is realizing the horrors of living under the menace of starvation that a naval coup might impose. How long can the frames and the nerves of men stand it?

DYE INDUSTRY HOPES

The usual channels through which scientific discoveries are announced are the scientific periodicals and the patent offices. Their publication to the world indirectly through interviews in the press with Government political officials is contrary to precedent. Secretary Lane is a layman as well as an official, and when he announces so important a chemical achievement as a commercially possible conversion of petroleum into benzol and toluol he need not be surprised if the scientific world proves content to await a demonstration.

There is internal evidence, however, that the achievement has been accomplished. Secretary Lane is not a chemist. Probably, indeed, "benzol" and "toluol" are terms with which he has become familiar only since he left the Interstate Commerce Commission for the Cabinet. Certainly it would never have occurred to him—it would not have occurred to any chemist—to hitch them up with petroleum unless the connection had been the subject of conversation or report in his department.

Facilitation of the production of gasolene from petroleum is welcome, but not astonishing. But the other process of which Mr. Lane speaks, if it has actually been worked out, is of stupendous import. It would mean the possibility of establishing here a dye stuff industry the peer of Germany's; and with it the creation of an incentive to scientific research which would extend to every branch of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations.

We have talked a lot and plausibly of manufacturing dye stuffs here. It has been possible in Germany only because of the elaborate university system there and the intimate mutual relationship between the progress of the industry and theoretical research in organic chemistry. It was developed from the university laboratories, and even today the great color factories and the university faculties are hand in glove and working side by side.

No such condition has obtained in this country. It is distinctly possible that if we had a commercial advantage over Germany in the cheapness of raw material the demand for its utilization would do for our universities and for every branch of chemical activity what the Badische Anilin Fabrik, Schuchardt, Bayer, and others have done for Germany. The layman can scarcely appreciate how valuable to the world has been that influence.

RETIRING SENATORS

With the adjournment of the present session of Congress a number of men who have filled large places in the Senate will retire from that body. Yet the proportion of changes in membership will be rather small, indicating that the character of the body, as a whole, is not going to be much changed by reason of the popular election of its members. The majority of the Senatorial class of 1915 will remain in their seats and it is not very plain that the Senate loses any member by reason of popular election, whom it would have retained under the old system of legislative selection. That, however, must of course be a matter of conjecture.

Senators Burton and Root are veterans of public life who will leave places that could not possibly be filled by inexperienced men. Mr. Burton goes out recognized as a possible Republican nominee for the Presidency in 1916; possessed, indeed, of a highly respectable and impressible boom already. Mr. Root does not leave public life, he will be a member of the New York State constitutional convention, in which capacity it is by no means impossible that he will be able to do work which will one day be known as the crown of his career.

Bristow of Kansas has been a figure in public life ever since, as an Assistant Postmaster General, he proved himself one of the great investigators of his time. He represents the vigorous progressivism of Kansas, and has earned recognition as one of the big forces in the Senate; fearless and earnest, intense, and at times narrow, he was only retired because his State had its progressive sentiment sharply divided, and a minority Senator comes.

Perkins of California is one of the oldest Senators in point of service, and one of the country's oldest public servants. Forty-five years ago the title of senator was conferred on him by election to the California senate; he was later governor of the State, and for twenty-two years has been a member of the United States Senate; a man of finely seasoned judgment and experience.

Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota retires after a single term, which might have been followed by a reelection if he had been at all times as much of a progressive as his State expected him to be. He has proved himself, notably in the discussion of the Lorimer case, a lawyer of high ability, and will be missed among the group of strong middle Western men who have in general represented the progressive attitudes of his party.

PROGRAM

(For Today and Tomorrow.)

Meeting of fraternal, social, and other organizations of the Nation's Capital, together with a brief tabulation of the most important events scheduled for today and tomorrow, and attractions at the various playhouses. By reference to this column the reader may find at a glance the time and place of happenings in Washington today and tomorrow. The Sunday issue of The Times presents a program of events for the ensuing week.

Today.

Meeting, Citizens' Association of Chevy Chase, at home of Mr. Richardson, 3708 Morrison street northwest, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "Promotion and Financing of Foreign Trade," Dr. Edward E. Platt, lecture hall, Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.
Meeting, Board of Education, Franklin School, 3:30 p. m.
Meeting, mission study class, Y. W. C. A., 8 p. m.
Dance, Savin Club, Old Masonic Temple, 8 p. m.
Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 7:15 p. m.
Address, the Rev. Alfred E. Barrows, Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, 7:45 p. m.
Lecture, "Moving Pictures," A. B. Jenkins, before Engineering Class of George Washington University, 2023 G street northwest, 8 p. m.
Motion picture entertainment, Home Club, 14 Jackson place northwest, 5 p. m.
Masonic—Washington Centennial, No. 14; Osiris, No. 26; King Solomon, No. 29; East Gate, No. 34; Columbus, No. 1; Brightwood, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Potomac, No. 3, Knights Templar; Areme, No. 10, Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Harmony, No. 8; Federal City, No. 20; Friendship, No. 12; Mount Nebo, No. 6, Encampment.
Knights of Pythias—Mount Vernon, No. 5; Friendship Temple, No. 9, Pythian Sisters.
Woodmen of the World—Oak Camp, No. 4.
Royal Arcanum—Municipal Council, Francis Scott Key Council.
National Union—General Deputies' Association.
Reception, Central Union Mission, 2 to 5 p. m.
Rehearsal, Washington Festival Chorus, lecture hall, Public Library, 8 p. m.
Meeting, board of control, District Epworth League, Iowa Avenue M. E. Church, 8 p. m.
Meeting, membership committee, Board of Trade, at headquarters, 12:40 p. m.
Reception, musicale and sale, under auspices of ladies of the Missionary Society, Calvary Baptist Church, 7:45 p. m.
Annual hat sale, benefit of Washington Home for Foundlings, 1712 Connecticut avenue northwest, all day.

Amusements.

National—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in "Pygmalion," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Belasco—Lew Fields, in "The High Cost of Loving," 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.
Columbia—"Hypocrites," photoplay, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Poli's—"Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Casino—Vaudeville, continuous.
Cosmos—Vaudeville, continuous.
Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Crandall's—Motion plays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Garden—Motion plays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Strand—Motion plays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Arcade—Dancing, 8 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Meeting, Pocahontas Memorial Association, Hotel Bellevue, 4:30 p. m.
Rehearsal, Home Club Chorus, 14 Jackson place northwest, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, teachers in Socialist Sunday school, at headquarters, 311 E street northwest, 8 p. m.
Laying of corner stone ceremonies, Central High School, Clifton and Eleventh streets northwest, 4 p. m.
Meeting, California State Association, Raleigh, 8 p. m.
Annual dinner, Department of Labor, Raleigh, 8 p. m. Reception, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, Middle Atlantic Golf Association, gridiron room, New Willard, 8 p. m.
Meeting, committee on universities, Board of Trade, at headquarters, 4:15 p. m.
Address, the Rev. Bernard G. Braskamp, Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, 7:45 p. m.
Lenten talk, "Child Labor and the Family," A. J. McKelway, Rauscher's, 11 a. m.
Lecture, "Central America," Miss Erna Mary Ferguson, Spanish School of Washington, 8 p. m.
Masonic—Naval, No. 4; Hiram, No. 10; William R. Singleton, No. 30, Masonic Board of Relief; Esther, No. 5, Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Columbia, No. 10; Salem, No. 22; Covenant, No. 13.
Knights of Pythias—Franklin, No. 2; Assembly of Coldwell Company, Uniform Rank.
Elks—Initiation.
Woodmen of the World—Cypress Camp, No. 7; Elm Camp, No. 8.
National Union—William H. Collins Council.
Sons of Veterans—William B. Cushing Camp, No. 30.

FAVOR FREE DENTAL CLINIC IN SCHOOLS

Columbia Heights Citizens Also Ask Two-platoon System For Firemen.

Resolutions favoring the establishing of a free dental clinic in the District school system, and urging the adoption of the two-platoon system and an adequate pension system for firemen were adopted by the Columbia Heights Citizens' Association last night.

Legislation in behalf of the District firemen was urged at the close of an illustrated lecture by George M. Kirk, director of the religious work department of the Y. M. C. A., who showed motion picture films of recent big fires in Washington and slides showing the life of firemen.

Officers of the association were instructed in a resolution introduced by W. A. Fitzsimmons to communicate with the District Commissioners and the chairmen of the District committees of the House and Senate urging such legislation as will insure an adequate pension system and more time off for firemen through adoption of the two-platoon system, which it was declared, could be adopted by an additional appropriation of $40,000 a year and the addition of fifty-two men.

The dental clinic resolution, which was introduced by J. Clinton Hiatt, expressed appreciation of the free clinic recently opened by the National Capitol Dental Society and held that these dentists should not be asked to do this work at personal sacrifice of time and money.

The executive committee was instructed to take up with the Commissioners the necessity of resurfacing Irving street between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets. A resolution was adopted indorsing the campaign of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association for vocational training.

Finds Abuse Only in Inartistic Rouging

NEWARK, N. J., March 3.—No woman of refinement will wear on the street, in church or while on a shopping tour clothes that will attract undue attention to herself, was the opinion expressed by Frank Alvan Parsons, president of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, before the Contemporary Club of Newark, in Wallace Hall.

"There is no harm in a woman using rouge and powder, unless to such an extent that they can be detected," he said. "It is only when the use is inartistic that there is abuse."

Skirts so tight as to impede one's walking, sleeves so fitted as to prevent the wearer from lifting her arms to her head, and bodices so badly fitted as to prevent normal breathing, he thought, should be tabooed.

Discuss Bench Show to Aid Neighborhood House

Plans for the bench show by the Washington Kennel Club, for the benefit of the Neighborhood House, were discussed last night at a meeting of the committee in charge of arrangements, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. It is the plan of the committee to give the show April 12 and 13, at 1119 Connecticut avenue northwest.

The committee consists of C. A. Watson, R. H. Atkinson, and Roy Routt. George F. Foley, of Landsdowne, Pa., will superintend the show.

Will Discuss Social Service and Family

"Social Service and the Family" will be the general topic for discussion at the third Lenten talk under the auspices of the Associated Charities at Rauscher's tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The speaker will be Dr. A. J. McKelway, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, who will discuss "Child Labor." The Rev. Jay T. Stocking, pastor of the First Congregational Church, will preside. The discussion will be opened by Dr. Willard S. Small.

FAVORS PLAN TO EXTEND RAILROAD

M. S. Nixon Writes Letter to Commissioners in Support of Seventeenth Street Line.

The Public Utilities Commission today received from M. S. Nixon, of North Chevy Chase, a letter indorsing the application of the Capital Traction Company for permission to build a line in Seventeenth street from U to I street northwest. The Chevy Chase cars, Mr. Nixon says, make good headway until they reach Fourteenth and U streets, "where the most aggravating delays occur." "Then the conjestion at Fifteenth street and New York avenue," the letter states, "is such that the Chevy Chase cars usually have to wait for some time near the corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue where most of the passengers finally alight." "The situation would be remedied," says Mr. Nixon, "by the proposed extensions desired by the railway company."

A public hearing on the application of the Capital Traction Company for authority to build the extensions probably will be held before action is taken by the commission. The company has asked for the approval of the commission to a bond issue of $750,000 to cover expenditures.

PLANS U. S. TRAINING OF SCHOOL SOLDIERS

Secretary Garrison to Ask Conference of Citizens With Military Experts.

High school military training, unless carefully supervised and directed, will work evil rather than good, in the opinion of Secretary of War Garrison. He intends to invite representative citizens to confer with a body of military experts from his department to map out a plan of military training to be used in the schools.

He decided on this only after hundreds of letters had suggested to him that the recent preparedness discussions had produced throughout the nation a movement for military training everywhere.

The Secretary explained that he believed the public schools of today attempted too wide a range, and to make any military training effective it must not be too ambitious a program, thrown in as a part of an undigested whole.

"And with respect to the matter of military training, I feel that we should not rush into it without careful consideration. We should not have the idea that schools can accomplish the purpose of turning school boys into trained soldiers. We must see to it that the training is properly supervised and properly apportioned."

He indicated that he is in hearty accord with the general principle involved but that he did not feel that it should be like many popular movements—"going up like a rocket and coming down like a stick."

"It is all very easy for the outsider to say, 'yes that's a great idea; let's have it.' But it is another thing to map it out, and make it efficient. For that reason I want to call in interested citizens to confer with army experts. I shall plan to do this as soon as possible."

The Secretary's idea would be to make such training in schools an attractive part of the curriculum, instead of a burden or hardship which students would avoid as they sometimes do difficult studies.

As far as the War Department is now concerned, it has no branch dealing directly with the general subject of school military training. The department is limited to actual army training, and to direction of State militia work, but Secretary Garrison feels that without new appropriations at this time, his organization can be of distinct benefit.

Capital Man Won Bride in War Zone

Prof. Kaspar and Miss McQuiston, of National Park Semminary, Wed in Pittsburgh.

Henry Roemer Kaspar, dean of the School of Music of the National Park Seminary, at Forest Glen, and Miss Rachael McQuiston, a Latin teacher in the Seminary, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, in Pittsburgh.

The nuptials culminated a romance that began when the couple were members of a party from National Park Seminary touring Europe during which both were caught in the war zone and were numbered among the frantic Americans to whom financial aid was sent by the American Government.

Mrs. Kaspar is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College for Women. Prof. Kaspar studied in Berlin, Paris, and London, and for a time was assistant to Prof. Stepanof in Berlin. He is prominent as a pianist in Washington musical circles, his studio being at 1217 M street northwest.

Prof. and Mrs. Kaspar left following the ceremony for a Southern honeymoon. After April 1 they will be at home in the Ashton apartment.

To Review Cotton Crisis At Hearing in Dallas

The Commission on Industrial Relations today announced that a thorough probe into the American land question in its labor and capital aspects will be made in a public hearing at Dallas, Tex., beginning March 15.

At the Dallas hearing the cotton crisis will be reviewed with its attendant results upon landlord and employing farmer, tenant, and farm laborer. The immensity of that problem alone, it is pointed out, may be sensed by the fact that it requires $150,000,000 to pick out the cotton crop.

Victim of Tank Explosion Dies of His Injuries

Brooks King, sixty, of 3708 K street northwest, died at Emergency Hospital last night from injuries received when an ammonia tank exploded at the Home Ice Company plant, Twelfth and V streets northwest, February 18.

King, who was employed at the plant, was badly burned about the face and arms in the explosion. Coroner Nevitt will hold an inquest later in the week.

VIOLINIST'S CONCERT AIDS YOUNG STUDENTS

Haron Sokolove, Russian-American, Gives Program Exploiting Fullest Powers.

The concert, at Masonic Auditorium, of Haron Sokolove, a young Russian-American violinist yesterday, is of signal interest to all young students who have mapped out as their course for study preparation in America, European instruction and a return to this country.

Sokolove, a product of the Peabody Conservatory, in Baltimore, has passed several years under the instruction of Caesar Thomson, of Belgium, and has come over to give his first big concert. Harry Patterson Hopkins at the piano, gave a homelike touch to the performance, and gave able support to the young man. A program chosen to exploit Sokolove's fullest powers was arranged, in this instance a wise departure, since directness, sincerity and implicit confidence helped him to give his best.

Sokolove played first A. Corelli's variations on "La Folia," then the andante and finale of Mendelsohnn's concerto, opus 64, Bach's "Ciaconna," for violin alone, a scherzo of Pente, Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois," "Saratande et Tambourin" of Leclaire, and the first movement of the Tschaikowsky concerto.

Miss Madge North, contralto, of London, England, appeared in a song recital at the Willard last evening, assisted by Myron W. Whitney, who gave two groups of songs, and by Miss McClintock, accompanist. Miss North has a voice of great depth and beauty, and at twenty years of age, she gives promise of becoming, under proper care, a great singer. She chose songs and ballads which were aptly fitted to display the present and the potential charms of her voice, with ever a masterly regard for intonation, quality and the subject matter of the song itself.

F. Y.

LANGHORNE'S RECALL STIRS ARMY CIRCLES

Attache at Berlin Embassy Said To Be Familiar With Germany's War Resources.

Refusal by Secretary of War Garrison to explain the reasons that prompted him suddenly to recall to this country Maj. George T. Langhorne, military attache at the United States embassy at Berlin, has caused a mild sensation in army circles.

Beyond stating that the action was taken because Major Langhorne was "needed in this country" and denying it was the result of any complaint against the officer by the German government or of any friction existing in the embassy staff, Secretary Garrison declines to comment.

In some quarters it is suggested that the real reason for the order was a desire on the part of the general staff of the army and the Army War College to obtain from Major Langhorne information concerning the German war operations, in view of the possibility of the United States being involved in the struggle.

Occupying the positon of military attache, the officer has been in position to observe many things in connection with the German military organization and the military resources of that country, which, because of the difficulties of communication between Germany and the United States, he has been unable to transmit.

Whatever the reason for the officer's recall, it appeared that Secretary Garrison acted on his own initiative. Inquiry in the Navy Department failed to confirm a report that Secretary Daniels was considering the recall of Commander Walter R. Gherardi, naval attache at the embassy.

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, of the engineer corps, who has been assisting Langhorne at Berlin, it was learned, will succeed him as military attache. Major Langhorne is an officer in the cavalry.

Jubilee Company Sings Songs of the Plantation

The Nalle Jubilee Company was heard last night at T. Arthur Smith's hall in a song recital of old plantation melodies. The purpose of the company is for perpetuation in all their simplicity of the plantation melodies as sung by the Fiske singers. Not only as songs of unusual feeling and beauty, but as a basic part of national folk lore melodies, these songs are valuable. The songs as they were given last night have lost none of their original appeal, since they have been carefully taught from one generation to the next. The program included, "Steel Away," "Daniel Saw the Stone," "Soon-a Will Be Done," "I Couldn't Hear Nobody," "Pray, Lord, I Want To Be A Christian," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Inching Along," and "Nobody Knows The Trouble I See."

Three Sheriffs Hold Regular Candy Pull

SPRING VALLEY, March 3.—Three constables, representing as many creditors, held a candy pull in the store of A. J. Lasker, confectioner, and a sweet time was had by all.

Constables Forshay arrived first and began to seize all the candy he could get his hands on to satisfy a debt of Anthony Heider. Soon arrived Constable Formhals with a judgment obtained by the Eagle Candy Company.

Formhals began to grab candy, too, but soon found Forshay had taken most of it, so Formhals satisfied his debt by seizing all the fudge and soda water ingredients.

Next came a third constable to satisfy the debt of R. G. Jacobs, who says Laskar owes him for wages. Almost everything was taken by this time, but the third man succeeded in getting the chewing gum.

The three are now disputing over the fixtures.

Robert W. Woolley Is Nominated Mint Head

President Wilson sent to the Senate last night the nomination of Robedt W. Woolley, of Fairfax, Va., to be director of the mint. Mr. Woolley is a former Washington newspaper man, and is well known here. He succeeds George E. Roberts, of Iowa, who recently became assistant to the president of the National City Bank, of New York. Mr. Woolley is now auditor for the Interior Department.

MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of the sender. The publication of letters in The Times' Mail Bag does not mean the indorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

Music As a Major Subject In the High Schools.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Why, if music is to be considered as a major subject in our high schools should it not be placed under the same requirements as any other major study? Should not the private teachers of music and more so the examiners, answer the same qualifications as demanded from a professor teaching English, physics, etc.? So far there is no curriculum established to be used as a basis for the examinations, and a fair test of ability cannot result from the playing of one scale, a few measures of an etude and two or three lines of a "piece."

The regulations on music study in the high schools state that two recognized teachers will hold the examinations. It happens that the examiners for piano in one instance are teachers of academic or scientific subjects, in another instance, they are able teachers of music, but of other instruments than pianoforte. Why, if such rigid qualifications are demanded for teachers of other branches (to which is certainly due the high standard of our high schools) should it not be the same for music? Would the schools authorities permit a teacher of English to examine a pupil in higher mathematics or a teacher of physical culture to pass upon the efficiency of a pupil in history?

As we have not yet official examinations for music teachers (with the exception of public school music) how can we discriminate who is an "accredited" teacher? Should not his or her qualifications be in par with those of teachers of other major studies, whose right to teach under the law is regulated by adequate examinations?

With the methods followed now when the very printed regulations are not complied with, irregularities having occurred during recent examinations. Music as a major study in our high schools cannot be considered seriously.

MME. MARIE VON UNSCHULD.
Washington, March 1.

The Frank Case.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I have been very much interested from a humanitarian point of view in reading the testimony concerning Leo Frank and the Mary Phagan murder.

I regret that the law does not permit me to say who, in my opinion, I believe to be the murderer. I can, however, give you my reasons why I believe that Frank is absolutely innocent of this crime.

The whole foundation to this case (as it seems to me after carefully reading the testimony in The Washington Times) rests on the two notes that were written by the murderer at the time the crime was committed, and the most important bearing that these notes have is that they are so worded and expressed, and it was intended by the writer and murderer to make it appear to the person finding the body, that these notes were actually written by Mary Phagan herself (apparently) as her last dying message to the public, notwithstanding the fact that they were written by the confessed writer and murderer (not Frank or Mary Phagan). I will quote the words in these two brief notes and analyze them, which will enable any intelligent person who will give them careful and vigorous thought, to completely exonorate Frank.

(The two notes.) "Man that negro hire, down here did this, I ('I' meaning Mary Phagan) went to —— and he push me down that hole." "A long, tall negro black that hoo it was." (Could a fourteen-year-old school girl use this language while being outraged and murdered? "Long, sleam, tall negro" (second reference to tall, slim negro, when the man who confessed he wrote the notes is a short, stout, brown negro, and also trying to throw suspicion on another watchman that answered this oft-referred description.) "I (Mary Phagan) write while play with me" (evidently leaving out the word 'he') meaning that she (apparently) writes while he, the murderer, plays with her. (Second note) "he said he wood love me," another reference that Mary Phagan was writing the note. "laid down" —meaning he laid down, "playing like the night witch did it," meaning that Mary Phagan was apparently trying to convey to the public that the murderer played with her so it would appear that the night witch did it. "But that long, tall, black negro did it by 'hisself' so expressed that Mary Phagan's last words were that it was not the witch, but the long, tall, black negro by 'hisself,' nobody else, thereby conveying to the world that the confessed writer of these notes would not answer the description, and that suspicion would be thrown on another colored man at the factory who was referred to in these two short notes three times, as being long, tall, and black, and clinched by the last words that he did it by "hisself," no one else helped.

This is certainly conclusive and absolute proof that Leo Frank or Mary Phagan did not in any shape or manner have anything to do directly or indirectly with the writing of these notes, and that they were written by the murderer himself, and so worded to appear that it was the dying message of Mary Phagan, and not the confessed writer who wrote this last apparent message of hers.

Very truly yours,
FULTON R. GORDON.
Washington, Feb. 25.

Plate Printers' Union Will Meet Sunday

To discuss the benefits to be derived from the passage of the item in the sundry civil bill, providing for the printing of additional currency, the members of the Plate Printers' Union, No. 2, will meet Sunday afternoon in the Eagles' Hall.

John J. Deviny, who called the meeting, will preside.

Concert Tonight

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 7:15 p. m.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

Spanish march, "Los Banderilleros," Volpatti
Overture "The Calif of Bagdad," Boieldieu
Romance, "Extase d'Amour"....Roze (The Ecstasy of Love.)
Selection, "The Debutante"..Herbert (Request.)
Fox trot, "Old Folks Rag," Sweatman
Valse hesitation, "Illusion".....Neve
Characteristic "A Game of Tag," Trinkaus
Finale, "Hop-A-Long".....Hermann
"The Star-Spangled Banner."