

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Including Sundays) By The Washington Times Company, THE MUNSEY BUILDING, PENNA. AVE.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, President. R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary. C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sunday), \$2.50. Six Months, \$1.75. Three Months, \$1.00.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

FURLOUGHING THE JANITORS

The incident of the Treasury Department ordering that all members of the public buildings' custodianship force shall be furloughed for eight days before July 1 in order that an adequate appropriation by Congress may be stretched over the fiscal year, is more important as an illustration than otherwise.

It is not the fault of the administrative officers, but it is the fault of Congress. Spending days and weeks in debate to justify pork barrel grabs, Congress has no time for the dry business details of administration.

THE NEW OCCOQUAN

Even the name of the new institution at Occoquan, Va., apparently, is not to be suggestive of a penitentiary. It is announced that work has been started for the new "reformatory for long term prisoners."

Yet the reformatory is to accommodate those prisoners usually sent to a penitentiary. And in staging this experiment Washington is leading the way in an enterprise which will be watched with keenest interest by students of penal methods from all parts of the country.

Many already have come here to witness the remarkable project that already has made good at Occoquan—the District workhouse. There the superintendent, despite criticism, had faith enough in his idea to work out the plan of self-government to a marked degree, and to give prisoners about as much liberty as workmen might be allowed.

The success of the workhouse has become a matter of national knowledge. It remains to be seen just how far the same procedure can be adopted in the case of "long termers" among whom the incentive to escape is greater.

But even if liberty need be curtailed the other principles of the workhouse can be followed, and every effort made to guide and advise with intelligence these delinquents and to furnish them with that sovereign panacea for turpitude, work for which they are fitted and which they enjoy. Beside that, the elimination of the cells and iron bars is a minor matter.

A PEACE PREREQUISITE

With even so pacific an assembly as the Women's Peace Parliament nearly broken up by bitterness over the war, it is a relief to find some one who traces the roots of war not in the malice of European nations toward one another, but in the unfairness of all toward subject peoples.

Such an observer is Mr. Dubois, an authority on negro problems, who explains his point of view in a current magazine.

The wealth of China, of India, and especially of Africa has tempted the white nations to conquest; it still offers fabulous returns for a successful war—returns far greater than could be obtained from even a considerable gain of European territory.

This incentive to war will apparently defeat the efforts of peace advocates as long as the land inhabited by colored races is recognized as the legitimate spoil of the white race. The white nations will always be on the verge of fighting to determine who shall appropriate that spoil.

Treaties and balance of power have proved insufficient to prevent war. The only thing which can prevent it is the removal of the temptation—the recognition that the colored races have the right to self-government and to the control of their own natural resources.

China and Japan have so far kept the Occident at bay; weak countries in America have been protected by the Monroe doctrine; Africa, on the other hand, still needs the help of all civilized peoples in obtaining economic freedom, education, and self-government.

Mr. Dubois believes the native races capable of using these three

weapons to advantage in self-defense. With their aid Africa would cease to tempt white nations to conquest, and there would be some hope of lasting peace in the rest of the world.

THE WORLD'S OTHER HALF

Half the world has been at war for several months past; the other half is having increasing difficulty keeping out. The maelstrom has a fascinating attraction.

The Japanese government is at war with the German government; but since the single operation of significance that fell to China's lot, the conflict has been merely nominal. The Japanese people have not been at war in any real sense with the German people.

But Japan is forcing the issue with China, and there is every indication that it will be war or else China's unqualified surrender of her real independence. No grave doubt need be entertained as to the real inwardness of the Japanese attitude.

The European war provided Tokyo with the opportunity for which she had been waiting. She is seizing it. That is about all that need be said.

If not now, then at some time in the future; if not by reason of the embroilment of all Europe, then for some other reason, Japan has counted on getting her chance. She has everything in her favor, is determined to bide her time and take the opportunity whenever it may present; for she is on the ground, in more intimate neighborhood and touch with China than any other country is; she is kin in race and language.

She feels that these conditions give her rights in China superior to the rights of others; assuredly they give her opportunities, and of these she is availing herself. It is scarcely to be assumed that the people of the United States would wish their Government to assume a guardianship of China that would involve this country in a war or the grave danger of war.

On the other hand, however, it is to be said in all earnestness that the American people decidedly do believe that their Government ought to be able to employ its good offices in preventing any serious infliction upon China. That is a diplomatic task most appropriate for the United States to assume. It is one in which the foreign offices of most of the world could be expected to manifest an interest; and to extend a proper co-operation.

Japan, even though the rest of the world might be for the time preoccupied, would hardly wish to isolate herself from the good opinion of the world. It will be a most regrettable failure to employ the most effective methods which this country possesses, if Japan shall not be brought to realize that she is taking a step that ultimately must injure her in the good opinion of the world.

So far as the commercial outcome is concerned, it is not at all certain that the United States has anything to lose by Japanese domination of China. On the contrary it is probable that American trade in the east would be increased faster in a Japan-dominated China than in China as it is now.

Japan has perhaps one-eighth the population of China, yet Japan is three times as good a customer of the United States as is China. China's awakening, its desire to know and its demand to be supplied with the products of the Occident, would proceed vastly faster under Japanese leadership than under none, and there is practically none in the Chinese administration today.

But there is more involved in this matter than mere marketing opportunities for our products. China is the oldest nation in the world so far as we know; in territorial resources is not improbably the richest. She has lately shown a disposition to take on modern habits of thought and conduct. It has not been a slow progress, but rather an impressively rapid one, that she has made in two generations just past.

It looks slow to us, mainly because inevitably we contrast it with the marvel of Japanese advance. But that is not altogether fair. China's people, as the students of the east now realize, are essentially democratic. Their local institutions are of that character, just as are those of the Slavs. China has set her face toward institutional development and progress, and it is not desirable that, with four hundreds of millions of people in her dominion, she should be made the vassal of any other power; yet less desirable that she should at last be molded into a part of that other power, which, thus, led by a Prussianistic military cast, would become indeed the Prussia of the Orient, determined to use its great power thus acquired in dominating Asia, perhaps the Pacific.

The time is yet a long way off when a China assimilated to and directed by Japanese ideals will be a menace to the world; yet it need not be assumed that such a menace is impossible; it is no alarmist doctrine to suggest the possibility of such a thing.

The things that are happening at Peking and Tokyo today are opening

a door through which we may glimpse some amazing possibilities of another century, perhaps even another generation. We will be fools if we shut our eyes to them. Is it more preposterous to imagine a conflict of races on this planet some day, than it would have been, two years ago, to forecast almost the whole world at war today, in the bitterest, most savage war of modern times, and vastly the greatest of all history?

Whatever the United States can do to save China ought to be done; done with the arguments and the procedure of peace, it is true; but done nevertheless with earnestness, insistence, and a firm purpose of establishing a relationship to this trans-Pacific situation that will make the United States a real defender and upholder of the broadest doctrine of equal rights among the nations and fair treatment of the weak by the strong.

A HOME MUSICAL EVENT

Those who complain of the lack of musical opportunity in Washington have a chance to foster the best in home musical talent in supporting the undertaking of the Washington Symphony Orchestra and the Festival Chorus. These, with a group of distinguished soloists, are to present a "national ode," entitled "Columbia Triumphant in Peace," recently composed by a Washington man, Heinrich Hammer.

This presentation, set for the Belasco Theater on May 25, is to be in every sense a Washington affair, and if it serves to illustrate what Washington talent can do in original work of this sort, it will serve a worthy purpose. For weeks the chorus has been in training in the auditorium of the Public Library. Even the soloists, with the exception of David Bispham, are to be from this city.

The complaints that Washington will not support a musical enterprise fostered only by musicians of this city are not justified, and probably this production will disprove the charge. The prediction seems safe in view of the wide interest already shown. The usual trouble has been that out-of-town capital has tried to exploit Washington talent, which is not true in this case.

HOW TO WALK CORRECTLY

The New York police, sundry surgical authorities, and even the officers of the United States army, are looking into the causes of flat-foot, and inclining strongly toward the theory that people ought not to "toe out." They say that aboriginal peoples, like the Indians, walk with their feet parallel; that they preserve more spring in their step, distribute the weight strain more correctly, and do not break down the arches of their feet.

More than this, one of the investigators comes along with a tardy defense of the high heels women wear, which he says compel the ladies to use the muscles of their feet, and thus prevent their becoming semitropicalized, as they do in the cases of folk who walk with their feet at an angle of 45 degrees. None of the authorities presented a good anatomical reason for toeing out, and the array of testimony seems conclusive in support of the theory that the practice is intimately related to the deformities of the foot which injure so many people and make walking the more difficult for them.

Apromps of the women's high heels, it is to be said that these are not indorsed as a proper walking accoutrement; they serve to compel women to use certain muscles more than men, with low heels, use them. But none the less it is insisted that the right way to walk is with low heels and the feet parallel. It is noted that people walking barefooted, or in moccasins, tend at once to abandon toeing-out, even though they may be accustomed to that method of walking when wearing ordinary shoes.

When China and Japan take the field, commissariats will be able to judge the superior sustaining and fighting qualities of rice over rice.

A Chinese boat is known as a junk. It takes at least two years for one of our \$10,000,000 battleships to earn that name.

With the hostile forces in juxtaposition on the Nile, it looks as if the Sphinx were due to be riddled at last.

That rattling sound is caused by the slant eyed ones buckling on the double edged chopsticks.

Italy is the boot of Europe, but is in a sad quandary to decide to which side she will give it.

The seismograph at Georgetown has registered a shock, which makes it unanimous.

The circus will help to fill the aching void left by the adjournment of Congress.

The ships that pass in the night are the only ones that do.

In Mexico it seems to be the survival of the unfittest.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE FOR MINIMUM WAGE

System of Conducting Business in Which Women Are Employed Is Called Vicious.

The present system of conducting business in which women are employed in large numbers is neither more nor less than anarchy, creating its own bad results. In a vicious circle, according to Constant D. Leupp, president of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia, she treats the subject extensively in the third annual report of her organization, which has just been made public.

Laborers who are inefficient when overworked often find astonishingly in efficiency when the conditions under which they are employed are readjusted, the report continues.

Supporting Minimum Wage.

A campaign is being planned by the league looking to minimum wage legislation. In answer to the arguments as to the increased price of products, the report gives the figures of the candy manufacturers secured by the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, which shows that to raise the wages of 210 women employed at an average of \$1.75 a week to \$4 a week would increase the price of 100 pounds of candy just 14 cents.

"The law does not," the report continues, "contemplate bringing into existence a flat rate of wages for all workers. The law is destined to create a commission made up of employers, employees and representatives of employees of employing and employed classes and the general public.

"Each of these boards studies the cost of living and the conditions of pay in this one industry and decides on what the lowest legal wage shall be not for the lowest paid worker, but for the most experienced girl and woman. For twenty years minimum wage legislation has been tried in every case with good results in England for five years and for a shorter term in several of our Western States and Massachusetts. The results have been in every case satisfactory to the employer and increased efficiency of business methods and work."

BOON JOHNSON FOR PRESIDENCY IN 1916

Federal Industrial Relations Committee Man Says Governor Is Strong in West.

"If Governor Johnson, of California, is nominated for President on the Progressive ticket in 1916," said Harry Weinstock, director of the Federal Industrial Relations committee, today, "he will get the entire Progressive and most of the independent vote of the West." "How do I know it? If you will analyze the last California election result, you will see. Although the Republican and Democratic parties in California were in the primaries, Governor Johnson got more votes than all the other candidates combined, and despite the fact that a Democratic Senator and a Republican secretary of state won.

"That tells the story; and he is almost certain of the business methods of the vestries was made in the report read by the Rev. George H. McFerrer, of Silver Spring, Md. The report stated that many of the clergy had left Washington for other fields, where they were assured that their stipend would be forthcoming regularly. "That an humble and devoted man is found, as one has actually been found in the diocese of Washington, who will decline an advantageous call and stay with people who are so oblivious to his interests as to keep him in the community in the light of one whose grocer's bills are never paid."

HE SAID HE NEEDED FOOD AND PROVED IT

Twenty-three Rolls Only One Item of the Breakfast That This One Ate.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Twenty-three rolls, eight scrambled eggs, two bowls of oatmeal, and three cups of coffee. This is not the breakfast order of a football squad. It is Detective Daly's statement of what one hungry man ate in a Cortland street restaurant. The man, who said he was Charles Ucer, a fifty-five years old, was arrested by Daly for begging from stores along Broadway. He said he had no ordinary beggar; that he had had a good job on the Panama canal, which gave him \$100 a week, but that he had just money enough to bring him to New York, and that he could hardly remember when he had had his last meal.

New Jerusalem Church Convention Tomorrow

The general convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem will be opened tomorrow at noon when the president, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, of New York city, will discuss "A Plea for the New Church Doctrine of Life." A preliminary meeting was held in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Sixteenth and Corcoran streets, last night, when the Sunday School Association held its session, executed Great Falls, and a reception at the White House will take place.

Fifteen Men Accept Jobs as Housemaids

NEW YORK, May 7.—"Fifteen men have been placed out to housework during the last month," declares Walter F. Sears, head of the municipal employment bureau. "We had applications for women, but could not get them. These men are all Americans. It is the first time in my experience that such a thing has happened."

"There are thousands of young women out of work, but in common with the men who apply, they all want light, profitable positions. They are better fitted for that work and will eventually regain these positions."

Many Events Arranged For Washington Today

Meetings and Entertainments To Be Held in Every Section of the City by Various Societies.

Today. Concert, Young Women's Christian Association, small ballroom, New Willard, 8 p. m. Annual meeting Mary Lattimore Bible Class of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Sunday school room of church, 8 p. m. Popular talk on chess, L. B. Zapolan, chessroom, Home Club, 14 Jackson place, northwest, 8 p. m. Final meeting of year of Current Events Circle of Home Club, 14 Jackson place, northwest, 8 p. m. Meeting American Peace Society, oakroom, 1414 19 a. m. Peace play, "The Trojan Women of Euripides," by Little Theater Company, under auspices of the Washington Branch, Women's Peace Party, Belasco, 4:30 p. m. Semi-annual meeting of the Columbia Association of Baptist Churches, Potomac Baptist Church, Seventh and Randolph streets northwest, 2:30 p. m. Reception to students of George Washington University by Women's University Club, 2023 G street northwest, 8 p. m. Meeting Park View Citizens' Association, Episcopal Church, Seventh and R streets northwest, 7:30 p. m. Lecture, "The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861," Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, under auspices of Afro-American Historical and Memorial Association, Lincoln Memorial Temple, Eleventh and R streets northwest, 8 p. m. Play, "The Prejudices," students of Eastern High School, Wilson Normal School, 8 p. m. Annual play, "The Children of the Public House," on grounds of the National Museum, 10 a. m. Annual meeting of the International Missionary Women, in American University, 11 a. m. Masonic Lebanon, No. 7, Stansbury, No. 24; School of Instruction, Royal Arch Masons.

EPISCOPALIANS HERE TO PENSION CLERGY

Closing Hours of Diocesan Convention Taken Up With Discussion of Plan.

Adoption of the pension plan indorsed by the majority of dioceses of the church marked the closing session of the annual diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church at Mt. St. Albans late yesterday.

The pension problem took up most of the closing hours of the convention. The plan adopted is an out and out insurance, whereby the various dioceses pay a premium to the pension fund, which is to be set at \$5,000,000, and when a clergyman reaches the retirement age of sixty-eight years he is to receive a pension worked out on a proportional basis.

The balloting for members of the standing committee resulted in the election of the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, the Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Buck, and the Rev. George F. Dudley as the clerical members of the committee and the lay members are Dr. William C. Rives, W. M. Lewis, and J. Holdsworth Gordon. The officers of the business methods of the vestries was made in the report read by the Rev. George H. McFerrer, of Silver Spring, Md. The report stated that many of the clergy had left Washington for other fields, where they were assured that their stipend would be forthcoming regularly. "That an humble and devoted man is found, as one has actually been found in the diocese of Washington, who will decline an advantageous call and stay with people who are so oblivious to his interests as to keep him in the community in the light of one whose grocer's bills are never paid."

HE SAID HE NEEDED FOOD AND PROVED IT

Twenty-three Rolls Only One Item of the Breakfast That This One Ate.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Twenty-three rolls, eight scrambled eggs, two bowls of oatmeal, and three cups of coffee. This is not the breakfast order of a football squad. It is Detective Daly's statement of what one hungry man ate in a Cortland street restaurant. The man, who said he was Charles Ucer, a fifty-five years old, was arrested by Daly for begging from stores along Broadway. He said he had no ordinary beggar; that he had had a good job on the Panama canal, which gave him \$100 a week, but that he had just money enough to bring him to New York, and that he could hardly remember when he had had his last meal.

New Jerusalem Church Convention Tomorrow

The general convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem will be opened tomorrow at noon when the president, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, of New York city, will discuss "A Plea for the New Church Doctrine of Life." A preliminary meeting was held in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Sixteenth and Corcoran streets, last night, when the Sunday School Association held its session, executed Great Falls, and a reception at the White House will take place.

Fifteen Men Accept Jobs as Housemaids

NEW YORK, May 7.—"Fifteen men have been placed out to housework during the last month," declares Walter F. Sears, head of the municipal employment bureau. "We had applications for women, but could not get them. These men are all Americans. It is the first time in my experience that such a thing has happened."

"There are thousands of young women out of work, but in common with the men who apply, they all want light, profitable positions. They are better fitted for that work and will eventually regain these positions."

On Flour Standards.

A public hearing to discuss definitions and standards for various kinds of flour in the United States will be held by the joint committee on definitions and standards representing the Association of American Bakers, Flour, and Grain Merchants, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the Department of Agriculture, at St. Paul, Minn., on May 12.

NEW DELIGHTS FOR "PRETTIEST GIRL"

Fresh Features Added to Trip As Judges Try to Decide Times Beauty Contest.

While Washington admires of the entrants in the Times beauty contest await the announcement of the award by the judges, additional details of the journey mapped out for the winners from this and other cities are available today.

As the itinerary is rearranged the trip to the Pacific coast becomes more attractive and fortunate indeed will be every girl declared a winner in her respective section.

The Times publishes in its home edition today another page of beauties. This page furnishes renewed evidence of the difficulties the judges are up against in seeking to find the most beautiful girl in Washington.

Hundreds of Photos. The judges will be lucky if they are able to announce the award within a week, for there are hundreds of photographs to examine and painstaking consideration is to be given.

The various newspapers interested in sending forty-odd beautiful girls from as many cities to California next month are authoritatively saying that there has been such general interest in the nationwide beauty contest that it has been decided to give the winners a surprise and bring them back over a different route than that followed to San Francisco.

The return journey will include a view of the Royal Gorge, the Garden of Gods, the Feather River Canyon Country, the Great Salt Beds, Salt Lake City, Skull Valley, and the copper districts of Utah. Other points of interest on the return way eastward will be equally as attractive. Regarding the salt beds, one interested in the promotion of the contest writes:

To Cross Salt Beds. "The party will travel on to Wendover, Utah, which is at the end of the great salt beds. Here the train enters boldly upon the crossing of the big salt beds, long a tale for adventurers, but only recently placed at the door of less hardy travelers. This deposit, 98 per cent pure, is sixty miles in length and eight in breadth, and its thickness varies from one to fifteen feet. The Western Pacific tracks skirt the edge in the middle, and the refractive rays of light cause remarkable mirages, depicting limpid, blue lakes and changing, gully, craggy cliffs of the shore line into monsters and floating islands. Salduro is a station in the middle of the bed, and it is at this point that the salt beds are 25.20 seconds, which established a world record. It is believed that this wonderful salt formation will make the fastest and safest racing course in the world."

MAINTAIN SOLONS IN RIGGS BANK CASE

Comptroller Williams Explains His Side to House Banking and Currency Committee.

Indications multiply that the controversy between the Riggs National Bank and the Treasury officials is to be aired in Congress, as well as in the courts. While attorneys for the Treasury officials are busy, conferring and getting ready for the proceedings in court, digging up into the affairs of the bank, Comptroller John Shelton Williams has sent various documents bearing on the case to members of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

These documents are understood to set forth the Comptroller's side of the controversy and are intended to form a basis for demand for legislation to extend the power of the controller over national banks. Among the matters sent to members of the House committee are the statement of Mr. Williams issued to the press April 12, following the filing of the suit by the bank, in which he summarized his reasons for conducting the case in the manner which has also been published, going into the transactions with the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

Maine Baker Gave Away Real Booze With Bread

WESTBROOK, Me., May 7.—Joseph Berovitz has been arrested on a charge of unlawful possession. Berovitz is a baker and sells bread to Polish families and in some way men in the sheriff's office in Portland discovered that his wagon contained contraband wine goods.

Poet Noyes Shows Map Flouting Monroe Doctrine

NEW YORK, May 7.—Addressing the Pilgrims of the United States at a luncheon to himself and Alfred Noyes, the English poet, in the Whitehall Club yesterday, Sir Walter Raleigh, professor of literature in Oxford University, asserted that Europe's quest for gold reached its highest point of carnage and bloodshed.

Public School Officials Inspect Desk Samples

More than 1,600 desks are to be purchased for use in the public schools next year, and an appropriation of \$50,000 is available for the equipment of the new Western High School building. Officials of the schools made their first inspection of samples of furniture yesterday at the public school storehouse, 1600 Eckington place northwest.

Archbishop Quigley Much Improved Today

Marked improvement is reported today in the condition of the Rt. Rev. James Edward Quigley, archbishop of Chicago, who was taken ill while at the New Willard Wednesday and hurried to Georgetown University Hospital.

He passed a quiet night, physicians in charge say, and if his improvement continues he will be able to leave his room in a few days. The archbishop is 67 years of age. Flowers and messages of sympathy have been received from friends and fellow-clergyman in several cities.

Fresh Features Added to Trip As Judges Try to Decide Times Beauty Contest.

While Washington admires of the entrants in the Times beauty contest await the announcement of the award by the judges, additional details of the journey mapped out for the winners from this and other cities are available today.

As the itinerary is rearranged the trip to the Pacific coast becomes more attractive and fortunate indeed will be every girl declared a winner in her respective section.

The Times publishes in its home edition today another page of beauties. This page furnishes renewed evidence of the difficulties the judges are up against in seeking to find the most beautiful girl in Washington.

Hundreds of Photos. The judges will be lucky if they are able to announce the award within a week, for there are hundreds of photographs to examine and painstaking consideration is to be given.

The various newspapers interested in sending forty-odd beautiful girls from as many cities to California next month are authoritatively saying that there has been such general interest in the nationwide beauty contest that it has been decided to give the winners a surprise and bring them back over a different route than that followed to San Francisco.

The return journey will include a view of the Royal Gorge, the Garden of Gods, the Feather River Canyon Country, the Great Salt Beds, Salt Lake City, Skull Valley, and the copper districts of Utah. Other points of interest on the return way eastward will be equally as attractive. Regarding the salt beds, one interested in the promotion of the contest writes:

To Cross Salt Beds. "The party will travel on to Wendover, Utah, which is at the end of the great salt beds. Here the train enters boldly upon the crossing of the big salt beds, long a tale for adventurers, but only recently placed at the door of less hardy travelers. This deposit, 98 per cent pure, is sixty miles in length and eight in breadth, and its thickness varies from one to fifteen feet. The Western Pacific tracks skirt the edge in the middle, and the refractive rays of light cause remarkable mirages, depicting limpid, blue lakes and changing, gully, craggy cliffs of the shore line into monsters and floating islands. Salduro is a station in the middle of the bed, and it is at this point that the salt beds are 25.20 seconds, which established a world record. It is believed that this wonderful salt formation will make the fastest and safest racing course in the world."

UNIVERSITY PLANS CONVOCATION DAY

Chancellor Day To Be Orator At First Anniversary To Be Held on May 26.

With Dr. James Roscoe Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, as the orator, the first convocation day of the American University, which President Wilson opened last year, will be held on May 26.

Exercise will take place at the grounds of the university, Massachusetts and Nebraska avenues. They will be conducted in their amphitheater now being constructed. Preceding convocation day, the board of trustees will meet at the university council. The entire day will be given up to the university anniversary. At 10:30 o'clock the trustees will meet. At 1 o'clock the trustees' luncheon will be served, with Mrs. Carl C. Stanton as hostess. Following the luncheon, the procession will be formed for the march of the convocation assembly. Academic costumes will be worn.

Headed by the United States Marine Band, the procession will move from the college of history across the campus to the sylvan theater. Chancellor Hamilton will preside. Announcement of the work and plans of the graduate school will be made by the director of research, Dr. Frank W. Collier. Mrs. Thomas H. Anderson, president of the women's guild of the university, will describe a nation-wide campaign her organization is undertaking. Dr. Day will be introduced by Bishop Conroy. At the close of the convocation exercises, formal announcement will be made of the first assignment of the university following a law reception will be held. A general invitation to the public has been issued, and reserved seats may be had upon application.

Central High to Give Theatrical Evening

Announcement was made today of the program for the all-mni theatrical entertainment at Central High School next Friday evening.

Fred Fishback, former president of the association, will be the principal feature in a farce, "The Grass Hopper." A scene will be given by the "Old Curiosity Shop," and a new sketch will be presented by Miss Dorothy McClary. The Central Dramatic Society will be seen in a scene from "Romeo and Juliet" and a playlet, "The Mouse Trap." A sketch, "How the Vote Was Won," will be enacted by the students. Members of the cast will be teachers and members of the alumni association.

Friends Surprised By Blaine-Barke Wedding

Friends of William B. Barker, member of the firm of Aikist & Barker, wholesale coal dealer, and of Miss Mary V. Blaine were surprised today by the announcement of the couple's marriage in Philadelphia yesterday.

Mrs. Barker is a trained nurse, who forty years ago started to nurse her husband back to health. Mr. Barker is seventy-one years of age. Neither has been married before.