

SUBSIDY BILL OUT

A FAVORABLE REPORT

To Meet Strong Opposition—

Clash in Committee.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Humphrey ship subsidy bill, embodying many of the administration's ideas on this legislation, received a favorable report from the Commerce committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to-day.

Before the committee went into executive session there were several passages of amendments between members and the chairman, Mr. Wilson, of Illinois, and Swayze, Democrats voted solidly against it.

That there will be a general defection in the Democratic ranks when the measure comes to a vote in the House is indicated by the position of Representative Frank Clark, of Florida, who voted against the bill, and had been counted on to assist in the passage of the measure.

Mr. Humphrey declared that the amendment was absurd, and that the bill as drawn was sufficiently restrictive. Mr. Dougherty declared that Mr. Humphrey was not in earnest in his desire to enact a ship subsidy legislation, saying: "We have been appearing against ship subsidy bills for many years because no bill has yet been drawn that closes the doors to foreign built ships."

It is probable that the bill will be more up early next week, but the exact date has not been set. There is strong opposition to it, and its leading advocates admit that the vote will be extremely close.

The minority members of the committee are striking out for the granting of subsidies to vessels of the third class and of not more than fourteen knots speed. As the bill now stands, subsidies will be granted only to vessels having a minimum speed of sixteen knots an hour.

The choice of Senator Knox as premier of the cabinet was dictated solely by Mr. Taft's confidence in the great ability of that statesman. He knew Mr. Wickham, but not intimately. Mr. Wickham's brother, the law partner of Mr. Taft's brother, the late Mr. Taft, and from him the President learned of his ability and high standing as a lawyer, while a conference with Mr. Wickham developed a harmony of legal views which augured well for unanimity of opinion between the President and his chief legal adviser.

Secretary Meyer is not disposed to take exception to the privilege of naval officers to give whatever testimony they may deem proper when summoned by the committee. It is understood, however, that the attitude they manifested at the hearing, rather than the testimony they gave, which taken it will be because of their incompatibility with the policy of the present administration, and on the ground of insubordination.

It is also pointed out that the Meyer reorganization is not under consideration of the committee. This has been in effect since last December, when it was approved by President Taft, with the exception of the abolition of the Bureau of Equipment, which is now before the committee. It is now to stand by his plan, Secretary Meyer takes the initiative in interfering with it, and that he does not foresee any insurmountable obstacle at the present time.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The improvement of the Hackensack River, so as to provide a depth of about seventeen feet at high water at Hackensack at an estimated cost of \$1,010,000 and annual maintenance of \$60,000, was recommended to Congress to-day by the War Department.

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THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Feb. 3.—While probably few people place any credence in the assertion of L. E. Glavin, the dismissed special agent of the General Land Office, that James Rudolph Garfield was not retained in the Taft cabinet because he was opposed to the Alaska coal claims, the allegation has started a wave of discussion in which such an amount of misinformation is being asserted as fact that a declaration of truth is timely.

The apparent hostility of Congress to the Meyer-Swift plan of naval reorganization is the occasion of anxiety to loyal students of naval affairs, many of whom are, perhaps, more disturbed over the situation than Secretary Meyer himself. They call attention to the fact that to ask Mr. Meyer to adopt the Newberry scheme would be wholly to overlook the fact that the actual responsibility for the welfare of the navy rests squarely on the shoulders of the Secretary, and they emphasize the further fact that if Congress persists in the views of bureau chiefs to outwit those of the Secretary it is inevitably to encourage a spirit of insubordination gravely inimical to the proper discipline of the department.

Apresop of naval affairs, Senator Hale introduced in the Senate and Representative Allen in the House to-day a bill which has the enthusiastic support of the Maine delegation. It provides for the immediate retirement of Commander Peary from the navy. Attention is called to the fact that Commander Peary made his last polar expedition at the command of President Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief of the navy, despite the fact that the expense was not borne by the government, but by the Peary family.

Americans generally little realize the important part which the National Red Cross port in the diplomatic affairs of this nation. That the services rendered by that organization at Bluefields contributed materially to allay the resentment aroused among the supporters of Zelaya by the action of the United States has become obvious. That the general sympathy for the Red Cross in the sufferers from the earthquake in the vicinity of Messina has served more strongly to cement the bonds of friendship between this country and Italy is a well recognized fact.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The unfortunate absence of Representative Joseph Francis O'Connell, of Boston and Cork, from the meeting of the Immigration Committee this morning unquestionably prevented an interesting battle royal. But the clans gathered anyway. Had it not been for the peace loving Methodism of the ministerial Representative Bennett, there might have been a serious war of nationalities. A bill was under consideration to deport aliens from this country when they are guilty of a crime involving moral turpitude.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Senate devoted the greater part of its session to-day to general debate on the postal savings bank bill. Representative Goldfogle, of New York, a Hebrew, suggested that this should be done on the recommendation of a judge without the consent of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Representative Hayes, of California, a Scotchman, mildly suggested that this "would give the proposed Goldfogle idea power," and he was rebuffed.

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ELKINS MAY ROAM

HE GOT TOO LITTLE.

Therefore He Hints at Becoming an Insurgent.

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INTERVENTION PLOT.

Managua Says American Warship Was To Be Attacked.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 3.—The government declares that it has discovered a plot hatched by the Conservatives to precipitate armed intervention by the United States, by firing upon an American warship in the harbor of Corinto.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Reports to the State Department to-day from its consular officer in Managua are to the effect that the Managua members of the Red Cross, who had been detained by the revolutionists at Corinto, were released due to representations made to the insurgents by Rear Admiral Kimball, commander of the United States naval force in the waters.

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IN ARMY AND NAVY

The Big Drydock Dewey a Success.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The naval authorities are much gratified over the report from the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, describing the docking of eight armored cruisers which are a part of the naval force in Asiatic waters.

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HEREAFTER

That is, beginning Monday, we shall address you from another point of view. We are going to discuss the low bidder. We shall show that his policy is often to promise what he cannot perform.

We shall show that the average low bid is a maximum risk. We shall dilate upon the perils of fictitious figures. We shall warn owners against bargain counter inducements. We shall urge the claims of responsible contractors.

And we shall go on the assumption that there is no recorded instance of ten dollar gold pieces selling below par. THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY Building Construction Fifty-One Wall Street

Such publicity will expose corporations to various attacks and will disclose many features regarding their accounts and concerns that will greatly injure their business. The government is amply protected by the provision that the statements made of any return must be sworn to with a privilege to inspect the books of any corporation if the government suspects that improper or false returns are being made.

In addition to the fight which the chamber will make on the publicity requirements of the corporation tax law, the organization authorized a movement yesterday to join with other commercial bodies in a campaign to curb railroad rate discriminations against New York. A special committee, composed of Charles A. Schieren, chairman; Herman A. Metz, James A. Smith, Albert Plaut and Calvin Tomkins, presented the complaint of the merchants as follows:

The Chamber of Commerce, meeting yesterday, decided to request Congress to repeal Paragraph 6 of the corporation tax law, which provides that the returns made under the law shall be placed on file in Washington, D. C., and that the Secretary of the Treasury, or his representative, may examine the same. A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the executive committee, introduced a resolution urging the repeal of the paragraph and stating the opposition of the organization as follows:

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