HEYBURN ALONE IN SENATE

OPPOSES BILL TO LOAN TENTS TO CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

All the Other Senators Present Vote for It—Heyburn Also Opposes Having the Statue of Gen. R. E. Lee in Statuary Hall—"Take It Away!" He Shouted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Heyburn of Idaho, who has given intimation several times recently that he was opposed to the bill providing for the loan of tents, saddles and bridles by the War Department to the Confederate Veterans on the occasion of the annual reunion in Mobile in April, as well as to the presence of the statue of Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall, cut loose in the Senate this afternoon and for more than half an hour he hurled defiance at "the rebels" of the South, whom he censured for bringing to the attention of Congress "these memories of the civil war."

It was a lonesome day in the Senate for the senior Senator from Idaho, who after a roll call vote, learned that he was the only Senator opposed to the bill. Sixty-one votes were cast for it, and this included the votes of all Senators present with the exception of that of Senator Heyburn, who voted in the negative.

Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas shared in a way the solitude of the Senator from Idaho. Senators on both sides of the chamber agreed that the speech of Senator Heyburn should be answered with silence. Democrats passed the word around as soon as the Idaho Senator took the floor and they had a difficult time restraining the fiery Jeff Davis, who finally disregarded the advice and appeals of his colleagues and interrogated the speaker twice. The incident afforded some entertainment to the galleries, but the displeasure of the Democrats of the Senate was plainly written on their faces. The only other reference to Senator Heyburn's speech was made by Senator Bankhead, who at the conclusion of its deliverance said:

"I am sure the Senator from Idaho feels much better now and I ask for a vote."

"The calendar was under consideration when the bill that gave Senator Heyburn so much offence was reached. He immediately objected to its consideration. Senator Bankhead asked for a roll call vote and the Senate voted unanimously to proceed with the consideration of the bill, Senator Heyburn declining to vote. Then the Senator from Idaho began his speech, at the conclusion of which the bill was passed. Senator Heyburn's speech stirred up a lot of excitement. He waved the bloody shirt vigorously and was evidently very much wrought up over the subject.

"It is no doubt the pleasure of the United States Senate," said Senator Heyburn, "to proceed to the consideration of the bill. I did not vote to do so and I will not worry the Senate very long with my reasons for voting against it. The bill before us refers in particular terms to the Confederate Veterans reunion and proposes that the Government of the United States in recognition of that celebration, shall make a loan of Government property. These men who are to engage in this Confederate Veteran celebration will wear the rebel uniform and carry over this property of the Federal Government the rebel flag. This information was given to me to-day by a Senator interested in the bill. I would be the last man in this body to wantonly reopen the wounds of the civil war. They were ghastly enough, God knows. I carry no rancor, and in my heart I have only pity for men who make mistakes. But when men do make mistakes so great and far reaching as those made by the rebels in the civil war they should be the last to bring them out and make them the subject of investigation."

Senator Heyburn referred to "scurrilous" attacks from many pens and witnesses recently made upon him, but he said they did not affect his opinion in the least. He declared that the issue of the civil war had been determined on the battlefield and he deprecated any move to bring to the front the issues of that period.

"Do you suppose," he asked, "those men who were with the Union in the crisis of the nation will sit idly by and see brought out in this responsible field of action a resolution of this kind and remain silent? Are men less patriotic to-day than they were in 1863 and 1864? Is patriotism a subject of jest in this age? If it is the sooner we know it the better. I will say that in the interest of good feeling a measure like this ought not be proposed. I have a right to speak my mind, and in voicing my opinion I will back it up with my manhood. I would not think of bringing up for discussion here the scenes of the civil war."

At this point Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas took the floor despite the efforts of his Democratic colleagues to restrain him and inquired whether or not the Senator from Idaho saw actual service in the civil war.

"That is the stock question of the cheap reporter," was the reply of Senator Heyburn that came quick as a flash.

It was here that Senator Heyburn voiced his objection to the presence of the statue of Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall. Looking over at the Democratic Senators he enjoined them not to overlook their Marshalls, the early Lees, the Masons, the Henrys and some of the public men who have since come to the front. "I hope," he continued, "the conservative people of the South will not press these matters under the mistaken impression that they will not be met candidly."

Senator Heyburn assailed the action of Gen. Lee in taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy at the time he was an officer in the Regular army. He said that but for this and similar acts of army officers who joined the Confederacy the civil war would not have lasted more than a month. He made the point that Virginia had no part in passing the law creating Statuary Hall and declared that at that very time that State was trying to disrupt the Union.

"I say to the people who sent this image here," shouted Senator Heyburn in referring to the Lee statue, "take it away. It is not dear to the American people. I ask you to take it away and worship it if you will, and I make the request in no reproach to the State of Virginia. Place it among the most sacred of the gods in your temple, but for God's sake don't start again the spirit which resulted in so much carnage and suffering in this nation. I do not mean that there will be war. Sectional warfare can never result in this country again, but let us avoid such conditions as will provoke controversy and stir up feeling. Parade the glory of your own household within it. We are willing to close our eyes to the pages of that period unless you by your acts bring it out and force the issue. I appeal to you as American citizens to send these memories back to the fireside where they are appreciated. This great building belongs to the nation and no discord should be brought within its walls either by action or by speech."

For Investigation of Cost of Carrying Second Class Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A resolution offered by Senator Clay of Georgia to-day provides for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the comparative cost of transporting publications designated as second class mail matter, both in this country and abroad, and the comparative rates paid by the Government and by the express companies to the principal railroad companies in the United States for similar service.

Too many of us wait for necessity to force us into the proper appreciation of things.

LA MARQUISE CIGARETTES

of a "vintage"

NINE CONSERVATION BILLS.

Pinchot Says Two Are Good, Two Both Good and Bad and Three Are Bad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The National Conservation Association, of which Gifford Pinchot is president, intends to take an active interest in politics in order to obtain the proper legislation for the conservation of the natural resources of the country. Mr. Pinchot has issued a circular letter to the members of the association outlining the attitude to be assumed by the members of that organization toward nine bills now pending in Congress in which the association is interested. He advises the members of the association to write to their members of Congress on the subject. Two of the bills, he said, are good, but need slight amendment. Two are both good and bad in equal proportion. Three other bills are bad.

The bill on withdrawal of public lands (S. 5485) as reported by Senator Nelson, he said, should have the unqualified support of the members of the association, and "I call on you to communicate with your Representatives and Senators in a strong effort to get it enacted into law."

The fundamental principles underlying the coal and oil bills are sound, Mr. Pinchot said, and should be supported by the members of the association. The bill for the survey of railroad land grants should be enacted after it has been amended so as to take cognizance of the understanding between certain lands and the forest service for the return of railroad lands within the national forests to the United States in exchange for the right to cut in one body an amount of timber equal to that on the lands returned.

Discussing the water power bill Mr. Pinchot said: "It has conclusive defects, whether seen from the point of view of conservation or from that of the water power companies. It imposes on the latter restrictions which are far more burdensome to them than they are valuable to the Government. Such is the possible unforeseen increase of charge at every ten year period, which would seriously hamper the financing of such enterprises. The immediate effect of the passage of this bill would doubtless be to stop the development of water power on Government land. The restrictions on rates charged to the public would be easy to evade. The provisions against monopoly are less effective than those now in force under the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Water power sites should be protected from private appropriation under the land laws and it should be made possible to issue to the companies permits good for and definitely terminating at the end of fifty years. The Government should be left as free as the lessee to bargain for a renewal of the permit or to refuse it. It will then be, in the words of Mr. Justice Holmes, 'in possession of what all admit to be a great public good, and what it has it may keep and give no one a reason for its will.'"

Mr. Pinchot said the reclamation bill should not be enacted because it repeals the clause of the present law which provides that no sale of water in any Government irrigation project shall be made to any landowner unless he be an actual bona fide resident of such land or occupant thereof residing in the neighborhood of said land. The bill to repeal the timber and stone act is also opposed by the association.

MINIMUM FOR GERMANY.

President Taft Issues Tariff Proclamation—Colonies Not Yet Included.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Taft signed to-day a proclamation granting the minimum rates of the tariff law to German importations after March 31 next, when the maximum and minimum features of the American tariff act will become operative.

The proclamation did not include the German colonies because of the fact that the Tariff Board has not completed its investigation into the trade relations between the German colonies and the mother country. It is expected, however, that this investigation will be completed before March 31.

The reciprocity agreement between the United States and Germany, which has been in existence since 1907, expired yesterday. There was no rush of ships to get in with their cargoes, but the importers of sparkling wines who have a consignment of between 500 and 600 cases on the Zeeland, which should have got in yesterday from Antwerp, but didn't, will have to pay a duty of $3.60 a case.

Imports between now and March 1, when the new trade agreement between this country and Germany is expected to go into effect, will be taxed under the Payne-Aldrich law.

The trade agreement between the United States and England also expired yesterday.

The Weather.

Feb. 8.—Brisk to high northwest winds blowing into a depression central southeast of Newfoundland brought the coldest weather of the winter into the New England and Middle Atlantic States yesterday. Zero weather covered northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania and most of New York and New England, and the temperature ranged from 10 to 20 degrees below zero in northern parts. Temperatures were lower also in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States except Florida.

The pressure was high over most of the country, with centres over Virginia and Wyoming.

In the upper lake regions, the middle and upper Mississippi Valley and southwest into Texas it was warmer.

The weather was generally fair in all parts of the country.

In this city the day was fair and much colder; wind, brisk to high northwest; average humidity, 52 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.30; 3 P. M., 30.33.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1910.	1909.		1910.	1909.
9 A. M.	4°	36°	6 P. M.	19°	38°
12 M.	9°	38°	9 P. M.	19°	37°
3 P. M.	16°	39°	12 Mid.	19°	37°

Lowest temperature, 2° at 7:15 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and New England, fair and warmer to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; moderate southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair and warmer to-day; unsettled to-morrow; light to moderate south and southwest winds.

For western New York, fair and warmer to-day; snow and colder to-morrow; brisk southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly to-day.

For western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy and warmer to-day, followed by rain or snow to-night or to-morrow; brisk southerly shifting to northerly winds to-night.

ROOSEVELT ATE RIPE BEEF

UNWHOLESOME MEAT SERVED AT WHITE HOUSE.

Inspector Dodge Says That the Steward Used to Buy a Quarter of Beef and Hang It Up and It Was Not Used Until It Was Almost Ready to Fall to Pieces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Unwholesome beef, ready to fall to pieces, was served at the White House when President Roosevelt lived there, according to testimony given to-day by Food Inspector Dodge of Health Officer Woodward's staff, before the Moore special committee, which is trying to find out why food costs so much in Washington.

But worse than this, some of the rich people of the national capital eat beef that is black, unwholesome and well on the road to decomposition. They do it by choice too, Mr. Dodge said. He told of a visit to a fashionable market on Connecticut avenue, where he found a chunk of beef that he considered unfit for human food. He was about to pour kerosene on it and condemn it, when one of the market men rescued the meat and proceeded to cut a roast off it for a customer. When the food inspector registered his views concerning the beef the market man told him, he testified to-day, that beef in such condition was the only sort some of his customers would eat. They demanded it and he had to accommodate them.

The members of the committee appeared very much disgusted. "Gratification of canine appetites," is the way Representative Johnson of Kentucky, a member of the committee, characterized the practice of eating beef in the condition described. He also demanded to know if the market in question kept this "putrid" meat in the same box with beef intended for "civilized people." Inspector Dodge answered in the affirmative.

But to get back to the White House. Mr. Dodge said that when Mr. Roosevelt was President the steward at the White House used to buy a quarter of beef and hang it up. Then every morning he would go around and stick his finger in here and there to see if it was getting nice and ripe. It was not used, Inspector Dodge said, until it was nearly ready to fall to pieces.

This reminded the committee of Dr. Wiley's testimony concerning the man who made such a hit with the quail he sent from this country to Europe. The people who got them over there thought they were just too delicate and delicious. The secret of the deliciousness, as explained by Dr. Wiley, appeared to be that the man who shipped the quail over did not put them in cold storage, but secured permission to suspend them from a mast of the steamer, where they swung in the sun and rain and wind and became tender and "high." Mr. Dodge thought there were some high class folks in this town who demanded putrid meat and insisted on having it.

The House Committee on Rules met this morning to consider a rule providing for consideration in the House of the Ways and Means Committee's resolution directing a general investigation of the high cost of living and prices of commodities. No action was taken, however, and the committee will meet another day when full membership can be present to take up the subject.

In point of fact the Republican leaders are moving with caution in respect to this resolution. The resolution was unanimously reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and it provides that the committee itself shall conduct the investigation, both Democrats and Republicans assuming the good faith of the committee in the work to be done.

It is the desire of the Republican leaders to make this inquiry in good faith and that it shall not be switched off into a political farce, and the Democratic leaders share that intention.

CAPPS CHANGED TESTIMONY.

Discrepancies Between the Stenographic and the Published Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Comparison of the original notes of the testimony of Chief Constructor Capps of the navy in regard to Secretary Meyer's naval reorganization plan with the same testimony as published reveals many discrepancies, alterations of text and sense. The most important, it is conceded by members of the naval committee who are fighting to secure the adoption of the principle that bureau chiefs of the Navy Department hereafter shall not be permitted to change their testimony in essential particulars, has to do with Constructor Capps's authorization to enter violent opposition to the Meyer plan of naval reorganization.

The Chief Constructor when before the naval committee said, referring to Secretary of the Navy Meyer, "and he desired me to state clearly what views I had on the matter." This is according to the stenographer's original notes. But in the printed report of Constructor Capps's testimony the same statement is made this way, "and he authorized me to state my views, if requested, using my own judgment."

Friends of Secretary Meyer point out that in his sub rosa testimony before the naval committee the Chief Constructor, whether intentionally or otherwise, conveyed the impression that Secretary Meyer had sent him to the committee to explain his ideas, whereas in the printed testimony the exact opposite impression is given.

These same friends are saying that so far as the Secretary is concerned it doesn't make much difference, for when the stenographer's notes of Chief Constructor Capps's testimony were sent to Capps Mr. Meyer "ordered" the constructor to send the notes to him so that he might see the testimony before it had been altered in any way.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. Daniel F. Card, Medical Corps, to duty as surgeon of the transport Crook, to sail from San Francisco February 19 for the Philippine Islands.

First Lieut. Edwin S. Hartshorn, Fourteenth Infantry, to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mon.

Capt. John W. Wright, Seventeenth Infantry, from Washington, D. C., to his regiment.

Capt. George C. Saffarans, Second Infantry; Ulysses G. Worrilow, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Ephraim G. Payton, Eighteenth Infantry, and James W. Furlow, Fourth Infantry, detailed as Majors to command battalions of Philippine scouts.

First Lieut. Beverly G. Daly, Thirteenth Infantry, to his home preparatory to retirement.

First Lieut. Jesse P. Truax, Medical Reserve Corps, from Fort Ward, Washington, to Philippines division.

These navy orders were issued:

Ensign R. Willson, to the Virginia as aide of staff of commander of fourth division, Atlantic fleet.

Midshipman F. H. Babcock, from Charleston, S. C., to the Flusher.

Midshipman G. A. Duncan, from Charleston, S. C., to the Lamson when commissioned.

Midshipman R. E. Rogers, from Charleston, S. C., to the Smith.

Midshipman N. R. Van Der Veer, from Charleston, S. C., to the Reid.

Midshipman C. A. Harris, from Charleston, S. C., to the Preston.

Medical Director D. M. Bertolotte, from command of naval hospital, Washington, D. C., and continue other duties.

Surgeon M. S. Elliott, to command naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Coal for the Poor.

From your comfortable home will you send a check to **R. S. MINTURN, Treas., Room 222, No. 105 East 22d st.,** to carry comfort and cheer into homes we know of, where women, children and invalids are in pitiful suffering?

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Senators Argue That the Government Has No Right to Do a Banking Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate passed over until to-morrow further consideration of the postal savings bank bill after the unfinished business was reached, when Senator Rayner of Maryland concluded his argument in opposition to the measure. Senator Rayner said:

"I have not been able to find any constitutional ground whatever for the measure. No one who has read the Constitution of the United States will contend for a moment that it comes under any of the express powers of the instrument, and the utmost that will be claimed for it, I suppose, is that under the eighteenth clause of section 8 of Article I. is the necessary and proper law to carry into execution the delegated powers. I have searched in vain for any decision sustaining this contention. It is not a law necessary and proper to carry into execution clause 2 of section 8 of Article I. which gives Congress the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, because this enactment does not purport to be for any such purpose. This Government could not borrow money simply to loan it out again. This would invest it with the power of acting as a loan association, or a pawnbroker, and I recall no delegated power that confers upon the Government either capacity."

Senator Sutherland of Utah wanted to know why the Post Office Department, since it is now engaged in issuing money orders, could not expand its operations and go into the savings bank business.

Senator Rayner said there was no more connection between the savings bank business and the functions of government delegated to the Post Office Department than there is between the War and Post Office departments.

Senator Bacon of Georgia said that there is as much reason for the Post Office Department entering in the business of life and fire insurance as there is for it undertaking a postal savings bank business.

Senator Carter of Montana called attention to Senator Rayner's argument that there is no constitutional authority for a postal savings bank law. He declared that many of the governmental functions have been discharged without constitutional authority. The Capitol building, he said, was built without constitutional authority, and cited the fact that there is no authority in the Constitution for placing fish in streams, the survey of soils and the forestry bureau. The Government, he pointed out, is authorized to do those things that are not prohibited.

CLASH WITH CONGRESS.

Order by District of Columbia Court Raises a New Point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A threatened clash between the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Congress of the United States was brought to the attention of the House his afternoon when Mr. Finley of South Carolina, rising to a question of personal privilege, asked for advice how to proceed in case of an order received from the court.

He said that the House members of the joint Committee on Printing, having charge of the opening of bids for furnishing supplies to the Government Printing Office, had received a notice from Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District to appear in court to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against them to accept the bid of the Valley Paper Company for paper.

Mr. Finley said that the House members of the joint committee felt it would be a breach of the privileges of the House if they should by accepting service admit the right of the court to question the committee's action. He presented a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report what action should be taken by the members of the joint committee in the premises.

"This is the first time in the history of the Government," said Mr. Finley, "that a committee of Congress has ever been sued, and I hope it will be the last."

Representative Clayton declared that it was due to the independence of the House and the Senate to settle this question. He thought it would have been a decided breach of privilege of the Congress if members of the joint committee had gone into court. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

MAGOON DECLINED.

The President Nominates N. W. Gilbert to Be Vice-Governor of Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Taft has tendered to Charles E. Magoon of Nebraska, formerly Provisional Governor of Cuba, the position of Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands and Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Police, made vacant by the advancement of Governor-General Forbes from that secretaryship to the Governor-Generalship. Gov. Magoon declined on his doctor's advice that he ought to remain in the United States for two years after his long tropical service.

The President therefore to-day nominated Newton W. Gilbert of Indiana as Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands, who will continue as Secretary of Public Instruction, and Charles B. Elliott of Minnesota, appointed June 3, 1909, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, as a member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of Commerce and Police.

TAFT TO HONOR ST. PATRICK.

Will Attend Banquet of Fellowship Club of Chicago on March 17.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President O'Taft is going to honor the birthday of St. Patrick by going to Chicago, where the Irish Fellowship Club is to give a big banquet that night. He told Representative Madden of Illinois that he would go to Chicago, but had to tell Senator Cullom, who wanted him to drop off at Quincy, that it couldn't be arranged. It was understood that the President is to have the "O" officially placed before his name at the banquet.

The President to-day accepted an invitation to make the opening address at the world's convention of Sunday schools, which begins here May 19. John Wanamaker is to make the speech following the President.

To Postpone Operation of Corporation Tax Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A joint resolution postponing the date for making returns and assessments under the operations of the corporation tax law was introduced to-day by Senator Overman of North Carolina. The resolution recites that there is now a case in the Supreme Court of the United States for the purpose of testing the validity of the law and provides that the date for making returns be postponed sixty days and that the tax is not to be assessable for three months after the time for making returns has expired.

Seth Bullock's Nomination Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day reported favorably the nomination of Capt. Seth Bullock, to be marshal of South Dakota.

Other nominations reported favorably were the following: Fletcher M. Doan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, and Frank W. Palmer, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

Agree on Salaries of Judges of Customs Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The conferees on the urgent deficiency bill to-day agreed on the item fixing the salaries of the Judges in the Customs Court of Appeals at $7,000 a year.

GAYNOR HAS POLICE SCHEME

ASKS CALLERS TO LET UP UNTIL HE PLOTS IT OUT.

Sees Inspector Flood but Won't Repeat What Was Said—Baker Says Flood's a Good Man—Threatens to Cut Off News Because Some Papers Are Unfair.

Mayor Gaynor sent for Inspector Flood yesterday and had nearly an hour's talk with him. The supposition in the City Hall was that he wished to question the inspector about the transfer of Mounted Patrolmen Cunningham and Keenan from The Bronx to sidewalk duty in the lower part of the city, miles away from their homes.

Inspector Flood told the reporters that any information would have come from the Mayor, and Mr. Gaynor would say only that he had talked with Flood on matters concerning the proposed reorganization of the Police Department. He said he had sent for Flood just as he had sent for Inspectors McCafferty, McClusky and Schmittberger to sound them as to their ideas on making the department more efficient.

Asked if the transferring of the two policemen had been brought up, the Mayor said that he did not care to go into details. He said he would give out no particulars of conversations with police officials until the time came to make known the reorganization plans.

The Mayor is anxious to have the department fixed up without delay, and if he is not bothered too much with visitors he expects to complete the plans within a couple of weeks. He requested the publication of this statement:

I should be glad if the newspaper men, who have treated me so well and done me so many favors since I have been here, would say that I now have to ask that those who want to see me personally will postpone their calls for a week or two, as there are some things which I must do now in the discharge of my public duties.

The impact on me has been very great and I have tried to see every one who called, but I must now have some intermission of that work or fail in some things which I should not postpone any longer.

Commissioner Baker was asked about Inspector Flood yesterday. He replied that when he, Baker, was appointed First Deputy Police Commissioner for the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens Commissioner Bingham told him that Inspector Flood, the borough inspector, was a very able man in whom he had confidence and who had been highly recommended by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer. Commissioner Baker said that in his two years with the Police Department he had found Inspector Flood to be one of the ablest policemen on the force. He said that he had entire confidence in his ability and judgment.

When questioned about Louis Schmidt, who was one of Inspector Flood's men in Brooklyn, the Commissioner said: "There are no charges pending against Schmidt. I do not see where he comes into this controversy at all."

It was said that Schmidt was removed from Inspector Flood's staff by Bingham, but that when Baker became Commissioner he got back.

"I know nothing about that," said the Commissioner. "If there was anything serious against Schmidt why did not Bingham take action? Commissioner Bingham never made any statement to me at any time that he had lost confidence in Inspector Flood, nor did he ever mention Schmidt's name to me."

"It is said that you have deputized the authority which lies in you as Commissioner to make transfers to a subordinate, your secretary, Mr. Carroll. Transfers are made and the men in some cases know of no reason for the transfers."

"I do not like this general inquisition," said the Commissioner. "It is a reflection on me and on my character that I will not stand for. Neither Mr. Carroll nor any one else has had authority to transfer a man since I have been Police Commissioner. I myself personally transferred every man who has been transferred. Many of the transfers have been made on the recommendation of Commissioner Bugher. That I have delegated this authority to Mr. Carroll is a lie. Mr. Carroll has never taken a transfer to the First Deputy's office that has not had my O. K. on it."

Mr. Baker added:

"The attitude assumed by a number of the newspapers within the last few days toward what is transpiring in the Police Department has become so outrageously unfair that if continued I shall from now on refuse to receive the representatives of the press in my office. As Police Commissioner I am responsible to the Mayor for my actions, and I do not propose to discuss every matter of discipline that may arise with members of the press who intentionally distort and try to bring odium on the act of the Commissioner and the department."

The Commissioner announced the dismissal of four policemen—Frederick C. Gerhardt, Jr., of the West Thirty-seventh street station, Frederick Mines and John Groth of the Fourth avenue station, Brooklyn, and Thomas Agnew of the Flushing station. Gerhardt was charged with blackjacking a bartender early on New Year's morning. Mines and Groth broke into the rooms of a man and his wife in Brooklyn and Agnew was found in the boiler room of a sanitarium in Queens when he should have been on post.

HITCHCOCK'S CHARGES.

Some Flatly Denied by Officers of the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Investigation of the Hitchcock charges of extravagance and waste in the Land Office was continued to-day by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

Amos Hadley, chief of the supplies division of the Interior Department, denied flatly the allegation by Representative Hitchcock that the furniture provided under the million dollar appropriation for the protection of the public domain instead of being extravagantly expensive was the same as furnished other branches of the public land service.

Mr. Ayes, Hadley's assistant, also denied the Hitchcock charges so far as the purchase of supplies was concerned.

At an executive session of the committee held later Representative Page of North Carolina, a minority member, agreed with the majority that so far nothing had been brought out which reflects discredit on Commissioner Dennett of the General Land Office.

Chief Field Agent Swartz of the Land Office will be heard by the committee next Monday. He figured conspicuously in the rumors which Mr. Hitchcock called to the attention of the committee.

PAROLE FEDERAL PRISONERS.

The Senate Passes the Bacon Bill Providing for It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate to-day passed the Bacon bill providing for the parole of United States prisoners. The bill applies to all Federal prisoners serving a term of over one yar and one day. The warden of each United States penitentiary, with the prison physician and a general agent of the Department of Justice at Washington, constitute a board of parole for each prison.

Paroled prisoners, under the terms of the bill, may go to their homes, but they will be required to make frequent reports of their movements and conduct. Before paroled a prisoner must execute a bond in the sum of $100, which is to be forfeited in the event of the violation of the articles of parole.

The bill provides that the board of parole may in its discretion grant a parole on application by a prisoner, where there is a reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the laws.

WADE H. ELLIS TO RESIGN.

Selected by President Taft to Lead the Republican Campaign in Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Taft took his first big step into the Ohio political game late this afternoon when he caused public announcement to be made that Wade H. Ellis, assistant to the Attorney-General, would resign shortly to become chairman of the Ohio Republican State executive committee. The announcement was made following a conference between the President and Senator Burton, and one later in the day between Mr. Ellis, Senator Dick and Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican State central committee. The resignation of Mr. Ellis is contingent, of course, on his election to the chairmanship at a meeting of the State central committee, which meets at Dayton on Saturday. No doubt was expressed by Ohioans here to-night as to the selection of Mr. Ellis to this position.

Mr. Ellis's election to lead the campaign in Ohio, it was said, means that the Administration will have a direct representative in the field, and further that President Taft has taken cognizance of a situation which many friends have told him is alarming. The resignation of Mr. Ellis was planned some days ago at a meeting between the President, Arthur I. Vorys, Republican national committeeman from Ohio, Henry A. Williams, former chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Ellis and Attorney-General Wickersham. Since that conference the President has been in consultation with Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Ellis about the resignation. It was the sense of the President's advisers that harmony could best be produced and more effective campaign waged by the selection of Mr. Ellis. Although the President told callers that he was reluctant to part with Mr. Ellis as an official of the Department of Justice, he consented finally to do so.

The President's statement concerning the resignation was followed closely by others from Senators Burton and Dick and one from Mr. Ellis himself. In the last document the retiring official says that he expects to retire about March 1. He avers specifically also that he will not be a candidate for any office whatever and that he will favor no particular candidate for any office. Mr. Ellis had been mentioned recently as a possible candidate for the Governorship to run against Judson Harmon, the Democrat who has caused much of the uneasiness among Ohio politicians. According to all the statements Mr. Ellis was agreeable to all factions. Senator Dick, who probably had as much at stake as any man in the game and was not regarded as being particularly strong with the Administration, was plainly pleased with the President's action. He said that he had "got what he wanted."

In token of his regard for Mr. Ellis and to show the harmony now existing in Ohio the President, it was said tonight, will give a dinner in Mr. Ellis's honor on the 15th. The Ohio delegation in Congress and other leaders will be present.

Mr. Ellis will not sever his connection with the Government entirely when he takes up his political duties. He will continue the conduct of several cases before the Supreme Court and will also be retained as special counsel in the prosecution of the beef trust instituted several weeks ago.

SULZER TALKS REBELLION.

He Says Alaska Should Secede if the Bill for Appointive Government Passes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Revolution, secession and independence were the features of a talk Representative Sulzer of New York put up to a group of Alaskans in the shadow of Thomas Jefferson's statue in the House lobby to-day.

"If," said he, "Congress enacts this iniquitous measure for the government of Alaska by an appointive commission I am in favor of Alaska's rebelling. They have every right to revolt that the citizens of the thirteen Colonies had to revolt from the rule of George III. Their quarrel with the dominant authority is quite as just. They should secede from the United States and establish a government of their own. If this be treason make the most of it," and the statue of Thomas Jefferson didn't bat an eye.

"I fear that this so-called Administration measure for the government of Alaska will pass," went on the New York Congressman. "Every effort should be made to stop it. They should hold meetings all over the Territory and appoint delegates to an Alaska congress, to be held in Seattle, that congress to appoint delegates to come to Washington to present the views of the Alaska people. Do you remember the meeting I got up in favor of the Boers when we had 25,000 people present or the meeting I organized to protest against the Kishineff massacres? Well, we can have an Alaska meeting in Washington."

New Bills in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—An additional District Judge for the Eastern Judicial District of New York is authorized in a bill introduced to-day by Representative Calder.

The sale of intoxicating liquors in Hawaii is prohibited in a bill introduced by Representative Scott of Kansas.

Representative Kennedy of Ohio introduced a bill requiring the Pullman Car Company to furnish sleeping accomodations to any person applying for it and having the necessary transportation. Refusal on the part of the company or any of its agents is made punishable by a fine of $1,000 for each offense.

100 TENANTS IN THE COLD.

Driven to Street by Fire Which Permitted No Snuggling.

A fire which burned out the three lower floors of the five story tenement house at 537 West Thirty-ninth street at about 10 o'clock last night drove the 100 occupants of 527 and the adjoining house, 535, into the cold for several hours. The eighteen families living in 535 were permitted to go back when it was certain that the house was not in danger, but those living in 537 had to be taken in by neighbors for the night.

The blaze appeared to start on the ground floor of 535. It was not seen until the entire ground floor was burning briskly. Antonio Bruzzio, the janitor, tried to take his family down the stairs, but was driven back by smoke. Finally he helped them and other tenants across the wide fire escape on the front to the adjoining house. Those on the upper floors got out by way of the roof.

Mrs. Alice McLane, who was nursing a three days old baby in 535, was carried out with her child by two policemen when the tenants were ordered to leave.

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Experts in every department without cost, without any obligation to you.

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Always at Your Service

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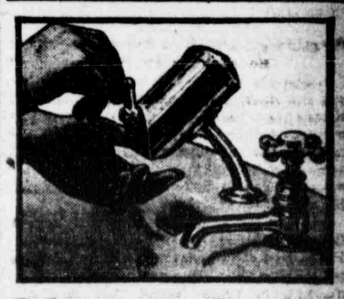
Movements of Naval Vessels

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The cruiser Des Moines has arrived at Bluefields, the gunboat Dubuque at Pensacola, the collier Cæsar at Boston, the battleship Louisiana at Hampton Roads, the collier Brutus at Lambert Point, the cruiser Birmingham and collier Mars at Norfolk, the Princeton at Corinto, the gunboat Paducah at New Orleans and the torpedo boat Perry at San Diego.

The cruiser Prairie has sailed from Cristobal for Bluefields, the tug Standish from Norfolk for Annapolis, the collier Hector from Guantanamo for Norfolk, the tug Nina from Norfolk for Boston and the tug Rocket from Norfolk for Indian Head.



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