NEW JAPANESE PLAN

President Would Require Passports of Coolies.

PUT ITEM IN IMMIGRANT BILL

Suggestion Is Brought to Attention of Conferees on That Measure—Representative Slayden Scouts Idea of War with Japan—Discusses World Peace by Arbitration.

The President has made a suggestion which he thinks may bring about a compromise in the Japanese-California situation. He proposes to the conferees on the immigration bill that they put into the bill a provision that Japanese coolies, in order to be admitted into this country, must have passports from their government. Since the Japanese government has not been giving passports to laborers for some time, this would have the effect of excluding the Japanese coolies—that is, if the Japanese government will enter into the compromise and agree to continue its policy.

The conferees did not meet yesterday, but the proposal of the President was discussed at the State Department between Secretary Root and several of the Senators. It is said that the idea is received by the conferees with favor, and that it is not at all unlikely that they will make an effort to put it in the bill. It is believed that an agreement upon other points in question in the immigration bill has been reached, so that the conferees are ready to take up the suggestion of the President and put in this provision with considerable unanimity, in order to dispose of the troublous Japanese complication, if this will do it.

It is considered doubtful that the Californians will accept the proposed compromise, even if the Japanese will. For the past two or three years the Japanese laborers who have been coming to this country have traveled via Honolulu. They have had permission from their government to go only to Hawaii, but it has been noticed that once they get to Hawaii there has been no way of preventing them from landing on the Pacific coast by some subsequent steamer. Should the Japanese government give coolies passports to enter Hawaii, it still would be the same as giving them passports to the Pacific coast.

Representative Slayden, of Texas, delivered a speech in the House yesterday deprecating the talk of war with Japan. Concluding, he discussed the progress of the world toward arbitration as a means of settling international disputes.

TESTIMONY OF SANDERS.

Throws No New Light on Riot—Green Admits Previous Trouble.

The examination of former Sergt. Mingo Sanders was continued yesterday morning before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which is investigating the Brownsville incident.

Senator Warner, in cross-examining the witness, directed his inquiries especially toward Sanders' statement of Monday that he had heard bullets whizzing over his head coming from the direction of the town. Sanders insisted that this statement was correct, and said he made no investigation to ascertain whether or not any of the bullets struck within the garrison.

Asked why he had told of this incident to Maj. Penrose and failed to mention it to Gen. Garlington, Sanders said that Gen. Garlington's inquiries were not directed to that matter, but rather to what the witness had been able to learn from the men as to their knowledge of the affair.

Sanders testified that the clothing commonly worn by the people of Brownsville was much the same as that of the soldiers. The only policeman he ever saw in the town wore a khaki uniform. To emphasize the feeling which existed among the townpeople against the soldiers, he said that Mexicans opened saloons about pay-day time just outside the barracks, but that the soldiers passed by them and went to the saloon conducted by Allison, the discharged negro soldier.

The witness told the committee that by reason of his service in Cuba and the Philippines, for which double time was allowed in computing service, he had, at the time of his discharge without honor, only one year five months and twenty-three days to serve before being eligible to retirement.

Thomas J. Green, former quartermaster sergeant of D Company, testified at the afternoon session. He declared that he was awake in his quarters in the barracks when the firing began. He looked out of a window and saw the flashes of the guns. It seemed that the firing was toward the fort. It continued during the call to arms, but had ceased when the line was formed and the roll called. He accounted for all the ammunition issued to members of his company, but admitted that the ammunition issued to three men had been lost, some previous to the raid and some afterward.

He also said that while some of the regiment was stationed at Fort McIntosh, and also at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., there had been trouble with the citizens, and shooting, but he asserted it was proven that no member of D Company had been implicated.

MORE MONEY FOR CANAL.

Limit of $84,000,000 Expected to Be Too Small to Complete Work.

Developments in a hearing before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals yesterday indicated the probability of further canal legislation being necessary in the expected event that the engineers' estimates of the cost of completing the Panama Canal exceed the limit of $84,000,000 which is yet available under the Spooner act.

Senator Kittredge asked Secretary Taft some pointed questions on the subject, to which the Secretary replied much as he did to Mr. Mann, in the House committee Monday.

Secretary Taft, Chairman Shonts, and Counsel Rogers, of the Canal Commission, while before the Canals Committee, strongly approved the proposed canal contract on the ground that it would relieve the government of many troublesome questions in connection with the labor supply, and would be economical both in time and cost.

The President will have to renominate the Canal Commissioners if he wishes them to serve during the coming summer. During the meeting of the Senate committee the question arose as to what action should be taken on the nominations of Chairman Shonts and his five colleagues, including Historian Joseph Bucklin Bishop, which were sent in by the President early last session. It was then discovered that these nominations are no longer properly before the committee, having lapsed with the failure of the Senate to ratify them last session. The President will be notified and he will have an opportunity to send in new names or repeat the old ones. No action has yet been taken by the committee on the bill authorizing the President to reduce the number of the commission to a single member.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

The House discussed the naval bill. Consideration of the measure was not concluded when the House adjourned to meet to-day.

The Senate spent the day on the criminal appeals bill, practically exhausting debate, and a vote will be reached to-day. The new Santo Domingo treaty was received from the President. The Senate adjourned to meet to-day.

PARK BILLS WILL GO THROUGH

House District Committee Approves Senate Selections.

Georgetown, as well as other parts of Washington, is going to have some show of a park at last. The House District Committee yesterday reported the three Senate bills, which will add four important park areas to Washington in the District.

The ground for Georgetown's park is the Montrose tract, just north of U street, and east of Lover's Lane on the Heights. The Senate appropriated for the purchase of this ground $150,000, which the House committee cuts to $140,000. The committee also cuts down the amount authorized by the Senate to be paid for the proposed park on Pennsylvania avenue heights southeast, from $210,000 to $150,000. The total appropriated by the Senate for the tracts belonging to Charles J. Bell, A. H. Plumb, and John Cassels, and the Normanstone tract, including numerous small lots to be added to Rock Creek Park, is cut from $423,000 to $375,000.

The sum allowed to buy the ground between Euclid street, Columbia avenue, Florida avenue, and Sixteenth street, known as Hall and Elvan's subdivision of Meridian Hill, is reduced from $550,000 to $475,000.

These bills have passed the Senate. The House committee was unanimously in favor of the parks proposed, and there is little doubt as to the bills passing the House.

The total amount appropriated for the four parks named as fixed by the House committee is $1,140,000.

PROHIBITION HOST AT CAPITOL

Grand March Around the House Corridors To-morrow.

Delegates from Many Societies to Assemble—Speakers Assigned to Address the District Committee.

There will be a novel sight at the Capitol to-morrow, when the prohibition hosts of the District assemble there to appear at the hearing before the District Committee in support of the Webber bill. The delegates from a score or more of prohibition societies will meet just before 10 o'clock in the rotunda, and there form in line. With Capt. J. P. Megrew, of the Capitol police, and a detail of his bluecoats at their head as escort, the line of march will be conducted through the west door of the rotunda to the door of the committee room of the District solons.

There the selected delegates who are to address the committee will file out of the line and enter the room. The rest will reform and continue their march on through Statuary Hall down the right-hand, or west, corridor of the House through the Speaker's lobby, around the Hall of the House of Representatives, and back along the east corridor, returning to Statuary Hall and the rotunda.

The leaders of the movement assure the public, as they have the Speaker and the chairman of the District Committee, that they will not initiate the chosen of old and blow ram's horns, as was done when the encircling hosts marched around Jericho, but will be quite content to offer up a silent prayer for the success of their cause.

The cohorts of prohibition who will thus exercise the right of petition in the cause of a dry town will be represented by the following delegates. The speakers have been allotted five minutes each. The speakers are:

Hon. A. R. Webber, author of the bill; Rev. Carl G. Doney, D. D., Anti-Saloon League; Rev. Donald MacLeod, D. D., Presbyterian Church; Rev. Weston Bruner, D. D., Baptist Church; Rev. George W. King, Ph. D., Methodist Church; Rev. Fred D. Power, Christian Church; Rev. D. L. Blakemore, M. E. Church; Rev. Zed H. Copp, Good Citizenship Committee; Mrs. Clinton Smith, Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mr. W. C. Van Matre, Rechabites; Mrs. Dr. E. R. Gilbert, Good Templars; Rev. C. F. Winbigler, Prohibition Crusaders; Mr. A. E. Shoemaker, Anti-Saloon League attorney; Mr. Edward Tarring, District Christian Endeavor Union. Mr. W. H. Hickey will present resolutions adopted at the Belasco Theater meeting.

Those who will attend the meeting of the committee, representing different denominations and societies, are:

M. E. Church delegation—Rev. I. E. Amos, A. E. Spellman, George W. King, Joseph E. Smith, A. Bielaski, George W. Maydwell, Joseph Dawson, C. O. Isaac, W. L. Lynn, S. Reese Murray, E. D. Huntley, Henry Baker, W. L. Davison, W. C. Brian, Dr. H. R. Naylor, presiding elder.

Baptist delegation—Revs. J. J. Muir, E. Hez Swem, J. C. Ball, S. W. Johnson, Hugh I. Stevenson, S. M. Greene, A. E. Graves, Weston Bruner, C. F. Winbigler.

Rechabites—Wayne W. Cordell, Philip Le Dera, James H. Loveless, Mrs. Lola V. Marks, Mrs. Nellie A. Rowe, John J. Coulter, T. W. Newman, W. S. Barnes, George W. Rue, Mrs. M. R. Mahoney, Mrs. Alice Lithgow, Mrs. Sadie E. Hissey, Mrs. Sue U. Burlew, N. E. Vowels.

Independent Order Good Templars—Mrs. E. R. Gilbert, I. L. Corby, A. E. Shoemaker, S. Th. Westfall, W. H. Hickey.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Mrs. Clinton Smith, Mrs. M. E. Cohen, Mrs. W. E. De Riemer, Mrs. Emma Shelton, Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, Mrs. Charles P. Grandfield, Miss Florence M. Brown.

Anti-Saloon League—Rev. Carl G. Doney, Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, Mrs. Don C. Blaine, Mrs. Olney, Arthur Stabler, R. L. Dutton, Rev. D. L. Blakemore, Mrs. Beny, James S. Frasier.

Christian Endeavor—Edward Tarring, Harry F. Leach, A. W. Starratt, J. M. Pickens, H. C. Tabler, C. W. Wise, Rex E. Kinsell, Joseph H. Lee.

Prohibition Crusaders—John R. Mahoney, L. F. Randolph, Charles Williams, Rev. Richard Riedel, O. B. Hallam, Rev. A. K. Wright, W. C. Van Matre, A. M. Brown, John W. Barse, Mrs. Sarah Smith, Miss Mamie Bishop, Ira B. Conckling.

Catholic T. A. U.—William F. Downey.

SHIPP'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Sheriff and Deputies Charged with Contempt at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 12.—Hearing in the contempt case of Sheriff J. F. Shipp, several of his deputies and alleged members of the mob that lynched Johnson last March, was commenced to-day before Special Commissioner J. D. Maser. Three newspaper men, a former secretary of United States Judge Clark, and a telegraph manager were examined.

A sensation resulted when it was found that two of the most important witnesses for the government have disappeared. These were A. J. Ware, formerly a justice of the peace, and Joe Franklin, formerly a colored constable. A search failed to reveal their whereabouts.

Would Register Lobbyists.

Representative Lamar, of Florida, introduced a bill yesterday to prevent lobbying at the Capitol. It provides that any person acting as counsel or agent in the interest of any measure pending before Congress shall be required to register such fact, and that it shall be unlawful to attempt to influence the vote of any member of Congress except by regular hearing before a committee to which a measure may be referred. Violation is made a misdemeanor and punishable by fine or imprisonment.

URGE APPEALS RIGHT

Vote Will Be Taken To-day and Bill Passed.

KNOX FIGHTS HARD FOR IT

Senator Rayner Makes Principal Argument Against the Measure, Pronounces It a Bad Bill, and Declares His Own Amendment Would Not Make It Acceptable to Him.

For four hours yesterday the visitor to the Senate might have imagined himself listening to a discussion in a law school.

The day was given up mainly to debate on the criminal appeals bill, and text-books and decisions on pleadings and practice were plied by the lawyers of the body until the air was heavy with citations and excerpts. The main topic was jeopardy, the claim being made that the bill would put defendant twice in jeopardy.

Senator Knox, who, as Attorney General in 1902, first asked Congress to grant the government the right of appeal in criminal prosecutions, fought stoutly for the passage of the bill.

The drift of discussion was in favor of the bill, and it will probably be passed to-day. It is a House bill modified from a general broad right of appeal to specific grounds of appeal, the essential value of the measure not being materially changed.

At the opening of the Senate, the chaplain, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, made an eloquent reference to the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, concluding in these words: "Not in vain that he lived for us, not in vain that he died for us, if we can follow in his footsteps, if we can carry out his purpose, if we are willing to live and die for our country—with charity toward all, with malice to none."

Mr. Rayner's Opposition.

When consideration of the appeals bill was resumed, Senator Rayner proposed an amendment that in any case upon appeal or writ of error, where error was found to have occurred in the trial, a verdict in favor of the plaintiff shall not be set aside. Mr. Rayner addressed the Senate, saying the bill was the most important that had come up this session. He said it was a bad bill. "I will not support it even if my amendment is adopted," he declared. The purpose of his amendment was to make it impossible for a man to be twice tried for the same offense. There was a wide difference of opinion, he said, as to what constituted jeopardy. If there were a definite and agreed line of decisions as to what constituted jeopardy, then the possibilities of danger would not be so great.

As showing the differences of opinion, Mr. Rayner quoted from a dissenting opinion of Associate Justice Holmes in Kepler vs. United States, 195th United States Reports, in which the justice held that jeopardy was a continuing condition during the entire trial of a cause, and that a defendant could be tried any number of times in the same cause.

Senator Knox suggested that Justice Holmes' opinion was a dissent.

"That is true," replied Mr. Rayner, "but two other justices joined in the dissent, and if another justice had joined them and still another justice been absent, you would have had a divided court on the subject of jeopardy."

Senator Nelson read a case from Maryland (Mr. Rayner's State) in support of the administration view. Mr. Knox made a strong legal argument on his measure, basing his contention on the fact that in England the Crown always has had the right of appeal, and it exists in State practice in twenty-eight States of the Union.

Senator Patterson surprised some of his colleagues by espousing the bill.

Vote to Be Taken To-day.

Senator Spooner, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, defended the bill, calling attention to the action of many State legislatures in granting appeals on behalf of the State in criminal cases. Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, was preparing to address the Senate when at the suggestion of Mr. Nelson the bill was allowed to go over until to-day, when a vote will be reached.

Senator Depew introduced an amendment to the river and harbor bill authorizing an expenditure of $1,125,000 for improving the Hudson River by extending the twelve-foot project from below the Troy dam, through this dam and to the barge canal entrance at Waterford, in accordance with the report and recommendations of the local engineer officer, and approved by the War Department engineers.

ANSWER WAS LOADED.

Interstate Commerce Commission Turns a Joke on the Senate.

The Interstate Commerce Commission asumed a humorous role yesterday in responding to the resolution recently adopted by the Senate, asking for information as to what work was done for the commission by Mr. Hanks, the Harvard man who knocked out the President many years ago in a boxing bout, and his collaborator, Mr. Harriman.

The reply from the commission came in a wagon, pulled by four big Percherons. It consisted of twenty-two heavy boxes and packages. There was one other exhibit—Messrs. Hanks and Harriman themselves—No. 23, but it was not in the mass which came to the Senate.

In transmitting the exhibits, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission addressed a letter to the Vice President, which said: "In order that the Senate may be promptly furnished with the information called for by the resolution, the original papers, documents, and figures turned over to the commission by Messrs. Hanks and Harriman are herewith transmitted, as it would be impossible with our present clerical force to prepare copies during the present session of Congress."

Thus was the Senate reminded that even the Interstate Commerce Commissioners know a joke when they see it. The balance sheets, lists, classifications, card index systems, letter files, and maps, all stowed away in boxes, were carried into the Senate corridors and interfered with the movements of Senators and clerks in the discharge of their duties. There were many inquiries during the day as to what the portentous packages were.

Now that the Senate has the exhibits there is much curiosity to know what use they can be put to. Nobody can explain them or is disposed to break the seals and reveal their mysteries. Mr. Hanks frankly admits that he doesn't understand the layout, but he believes Mr. Harriman does.

The cargo has been turned over to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, where it will probably remain undisturbed as long as Senator Elkins, the committee's chairman, will permit.

New Assignment for Beveridge.

Among the committee assignments in the Senate yesterday, which grew out of the recent death of Senator Alger and the election of Senator Curtis, was that of Senator Beveridge, who was appointed to fill a vacancy on the committee to examine and dispose of useless documents.

HOURS OF SERVICE BILL.

Adopt Amendment Applying to Telegraph Operators and Dispatchers.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had under consideration yesterday the bill prohibiting any employe on a railroad engaged in interstate commerce from working more than sixteen hours in any one calendar day.

An amendment was adopted embodying the provisions of the bill introduced by Mr. Murphy, of Missouri, limiting to eight hours in any one day the work of train dispatchers and operators of block-system signals.

In the absence of Chairman Hepburn, final action on the bill was postponed. Friends of the bill express great impatience at the continual delay in reaching final action on the measure. The determination to pass the bill is so strong that, if necessary, an attempt will be made to discharge the committee from further consideration of the measure.

DIVORCE AND CHILD LABOR.

Money Asked to Investigate These Subjects by Census Bureau.

Director of the Census North, who has just returned from Berlin, where he went as a member of the tariff commission, was before the House Committee on Appropriations yesterday pleading for an appropriation of $125,000 to continue the collection of statistics concerning divorce. He said that 116 clerks of the bureau had been detailed on the work, who otherwise would have to be furloughed, and if their services were not to be dispensed with, he must have the money, and have it quick.

He also asked $250,000 to be used in the collection of statistics as to woman and child labor (the investigation of conditions thereof being the province of the Bureau of Corporations).

The sentiment of the members of the committee, so far as it was expressed, was opposed to pursuing the work in either case.

HOUSE DEBATES NAVAL BILL

Amendment as to Purchase of Coal for Philippines Is Killed.

Its Author Asserts It Would Save $400,000—Three Conferences Are Requested.

General debate on the naval appropriation bill having been concluded, the Houe, in Committee of the Whole, yesterday began consideration of that measure under the five-minute rule for amendment.

The provisions in the bill intended to equalize the rank of retired naval officers who served in the civil war, and giving the retired officers engaged in active service, by order of the Secretary, full pay, and, upon being relieved, privilege to go upon the retired list with the rank and highest retired pay of the rank they then held, went out on points of order made by Messrs. Prince, of Illinois, and Hull, of Iowa.

An amendment offered by Mr. W. W. Kitchin, of North Carolina, was agreed to, setting apart $155,000 of the appropriation for reserve torpedoes and appliances for the construction and equipment of a torpedo factory at Newport.

Mr. Kitchin also offered an amendment "providing that no part of the appropriation for the purchase of coal shall be expended for coal in the Philippine Islands except that purchased from the lowest bidder, or for the transportation of coal to the Philippine Islands, except to the lowest bidder, whether the carrying vessel be American or foreign."

He said that if this amendment were adopted, it would result in saving about $400,000 in the transportation of coal to the Philippines in the fiscal year covered by the bill.

The amendment was advocated by Chairman Foss, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who said that the law of 1904, restricting the transportation to American bottoms, if the Secretary of the Navy did not deem the rates extortionate, had cost the government $197,184 in payment of excess freight over the amount that foreign ships would have charged.

Mr. Loudenslager, of New Jersey; Mr. Butler, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hull, of Iowa, opposed the amendment. Mr. Hull was interrupted by Mr. Cooper, chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, with the question whether he would extend the navigation laws to the insular possessions and then set up a tariff barrier against their products.

"No," replied Mr. Hull, with a broad wave of his hand. "I am for free trade with our own people wherever our flag goes." This was received with a hearty round of applause.

Further opposition was expressed by Messrs. Waldo, of New York; Humphrey, of Washington, and Grosvenor, of Ohio. Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, favored the amendment, which was finally rejected, 51 to 34.

A number of minor bills were passed, and the House voted to disagree to the Senate amendments to the fortification appropriation bill. The following conferees were appointed: Representatives Smith, Iowa; Keifer, Ohio, and Fitzgerald, New York. Representatives Mann, Illinois; Stephens, Minnesota, and Adamson, Georgia, were named as conferees on the omnibus lighthouse bill. The Senate amendments to the army bill were also disagreed to and a conference asked.

The House adjourned to meet to-day.

Changes in Senate Committees.

Several important changes in the Senate Committee assignments were made yesterday. Mr. Fulton, of Oregon, fills the vacancy on the Committee on Military Affairs, caused by the death of Gen. Alger. Mr. Smith, of Michigan, gets the chairmanship of the Committee on Examination and Distribution of Public Documents. Mr. Long, of Kansas, retires from the Committee on Indian Affairs in favor of his new colleague, Mr. Curtis.

Millions for Good Roads.

Minority Leader Williams introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday a bill appropriating $25,000,000 annually from the ascertained surplus of the Treasury, to be divided among the several States according to population, to be used for the improvement and construction of roads.

Burton to Oppose Navy Increase.

Representative Burton, of Ohio, is expected to make his annual speech against the increase of the navy to-day. An arrangement has been reached among the leaders to allow two hours' debate on the proposition, and Mr. Burton is to occupy a portion of that time.

Always the Same.
Tharp's Pure
Berkeley Rye
812 F St. N. W. 'Phone Main 1141.
Special Private Delivery.

DISTRICT BILL GAINS

Senate Adds to House Allowance for Next Year.

KILL OBLIGATORY CADET DRILL

Provision Made for Adjusting Loans and Advances by General Government—Lock Creek Valley Project Recognized and Survey Authorized. Provide for Sundry Local Matters.

Senator Gallinger reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations yesterday the District of Columbia appropriation bill, with a total of $10,724,532, which is $687,298 increase over the total in the bill as it passed the House, and $1,183,986 less than the total estimates by the District Commissioners.

Senator Gallinger will endeavor to call up the bill to-day for immediate consideration.

In the way of new and general legislation, amendments are made in various parts of the bill. Provision is made for condemnation of land for reservations, with express mandatory direction that assessment of betterments be made in such taking of land. Plans and estimates are authorized for "treatment of Rock Creek Valley, from Masachusetts avenue to the mouth of the creek, both by the open-valley method and conduit," and $5,000 is provided for the expense, including cost of borings, surveys, and test pits.

An amendment authorizes the Commissioners to use moneys appropriated for sewer construction to pay cost of condemning rights of way for sewers. For purchase and improvement of playgrounds $85,000 is appropriated.

The House provision allowing unexpended amounts in appropriations for salaries of teachers, such amounts arising from deaths, resignations, removals, promotions, or reductions of teachers, to be applied for the purpose of changing the amounts specifically appropriated for other grades is stricken out. For industrial night schools for the colored $4,000 is added. A like amount is given similar schools for white pupils.

The clause requiring all male pupils of the high schools to be enrolled in the cadets is stricken out. Free evening lectures are provided for to the amount of $1,500. School gardens are authorized. For enlarging McKinley School $57,040 is provided. A public crematory, to cost $3,000 a year, is authorized. For emergency treatment of indigent patients under the Board of Charities $5,000 is given.

Financial Adjustment.

The following is added at the last section of the bill:

"That until and including June 30, 1908, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to advance, on the requisition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, made in the manner now prescribed by law, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary from time to time to meet the general expenses of said District, as authorized by Congress, and to reimburse the Treasury for the portion of said advances payable by the District of Columbia out of the taxes and revenues collected for the support of the government thereof: Provided, That all advances made under this act and under the acts of February 11, 1901, June 1, 1902, March 3, 1903, April 27, 1904, March 3, 1905, and June 27, 1906, not reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States on or before June 30, 1908, shall be reimbursed to said Treasury out of the revenues of the District of Columbia from time to time, within five years, beginning July 1, 1908, together with interest thereon at the rate of 2 per centum per annum until so reimbursed: Provided further, That the Auditor for the State and Other Departments and the auditor of the District of Columbia shall each annually report the amount of such advances, stating the account for each fiscal year separately, and also the reimbursements made under this section, together with the balance remaining, if any, due to the United States: And provided further, That nothing contained herein shall be so construed as to require the United States to bear any part of the cost of acquisition of land for street extensions, and all advances heretofore or hereafter made for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be repaid in full from the revenues of the District of Columbia."

Principal Increases.

Following are the important increases made by the Senate committee:

Addition to Eastern Market House, at Seventh street and North Carolina avenue southeast, $30,000; testing materials for fireproof buildings, $1,000; metal tags for motor vehicles (reimbursable), $300; card indexes, &c., office of registrar of wills, $3,000; work on streets and avenues, $7,600; construction of county roads, $53,500; repairs of county roads and suburban streets, $20,000; Aqueduct Bridge, reconstruction of pier, $80,000; Broad Branch sewer, $28,800; dikes in connection with sewage disposal project, $75,000; parking commission, $2,500; bathing beach, $3,000; reconstructing wharf and sea wall adjacent to morgue, $500; electrical department, expenses, $6,000; moving fire alarm apparatus to new municipal building, $17,260; electric arc lighting, $5,500; Washington aqueduct, $13,000.

Public schools: Officers, $1,150; night schools, $4,000; janitor service, $120; rent, $1,500; repairs and improvements, $5,000; repairs and changes in plumbing, $5,000; furniture for new school buildings, $800; free evening lectures, $1,500; custodian of textbooks, &c., $200; utensils, &c., for school gardens, $1,000; school buildings (net), $47,040.

Metropolitan police: Salaries, $33,980; reconstruction of cell cages, $20,000.

Fire department: Salaries, $1,440; miscellaneous expenses, $4,000; increase of the department, $30,500.

Juvenile Court, $300; Police Court, $4,400; justices of the peace, $3,000; metal cases for clerk's office, Supreme Court, D. C., $25,000; preserving records of old Circuit Court of District of Columbia, $2,000; Board of Charities, $1,040; Washington Asylum, $3,725; purchase of land for municipal almshouse, &c., $3,000; Home for the Aged and Infirm, $5,168; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, $9,000; Washington Home for Incurables, $1,000; emergency care and treatment of indigent patients, $5,000; tuberculosis hospital, $5,860; Board of Children's Guardians, $2,720; Industrial Home School for Colored Children, $2,760; Industrial Home School, $120; Washington Hospital for Foundlings, $890; Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, G. A. R., $200; militia of the District of Columbia, $1,870; water department, contingent expenses, $1,000. Total increase, $687,298.

The militia of the District receives an additional $500 for rent, fuel, &c., and an additional $250 for lockers, &c., over the House provision. For cleaning and repairing uniforms, &c., $2,000, instead of $1,000, is allowed. The salary of the clerk in the office of the adjutant general is increased from $720 to $840.

In the water department, for contingent expenses, $3,500, instead of $2,500, is pro-

MANY CHILDREN IN CONGESTED DISTRICTS VICTIMS OF CONSUMPTION.

S. Goodfrend, a specialist from New York, declares that ten per cent of the children in the congested districts of Cleveland are victims of tuberculosis.

The same deplorable conditions have been found to exist in other cities, and the eradication of the white plague among children has been started in earnest. Sanitary conditions are being improved, roof treatment, affording fresh air, is given, and nourishing food is being supplied.

Children with weak lungs are susceptible to colds, which cause the lungs to become sore. The tubercular germ settles in the sore places and sets up what is called a "mixed" infection, the starving point of consumption.

Parents are warned against giving children cough or cold remedies containing opiates, as narcotics only stultify the lungs and render them more susceptible to the deadly tubercular germ. The following simple formula, the ingredients of which can be obtained from any good prescription druggists at small cost, will break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any cough that is curable: Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), one-half ounce; Glycerine, two ounces; good Whisky, a half pint. Use in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

An eminent authority on lung trouble says if this simple and effective formula was known and generally used, throat, lung, and bronchial affections would seldom reach an acute stage. Care should be used in selecting pure ingredients, and, to avoid substitution, it is best that they be purchased separately and mixed in your own home.

The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials, put up expressly for druggists to dispense. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, serial number 451, prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio—plainly printed thereon. There are many rank imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), which are put up under similar names and style of package. Never accept these as a substitute for the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine, as they will invariably produce nausea and never effect the desired result.

REPORT CURRENCY MEASURE

Senate Finance Committee Advances Elastic Money Plan.

Ten Dollar Gold Certificates Authorized and Customs Receipts to Be Put in National Banks.

A favorable report was made yesterday by the Senate Finance Committee on the amendments it had proposed to the House bill to permit the issuance of gold certificates in denominations of $10.

The smallest of these certificates now issued is $20, and the object in reducing it to $10 is to displace the silver certificates of the latter denomination, so that they may be reissued in the form of $1 and $2 notes. There is a constant demand for small bills, particularly at crop moving time, and the increased volume permitted under the bill will go far, it is thought, to meeting it.

The amendments reported with the bill repeal the law requiring the receipts from customs to be deposited in the Treasury, so that they may be available for deposit in the national banks, if necessary, and also increase from $3,000,000 to $9,000,000 the maximum amount of circulating notes that can be withdrawn in any one month by national banks. The object of the last amendment is to encourage the expansion of notes, as the banks would, in all probability, take out more circulation if assured that they could reduce the volume when the money could be more profitably employed otherwise.

As amended, the bill has the approval of all members of the Finance Committee, and it is thought it will meet with but little opposition on the floor.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee, in reporting the bill, gave notice that he would call it up to-day and press it for early consideration.

A canvass has been made of the situation in the House and the Republican leaders anticipate little or no opposition unless a point of order should be raised against it on the national bank circulation feature.

ASKS ABOUT LOUISIANA.

Fitzgerald Wants Facts About Battle Ship and Trust Organizations.

Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, introduced a resolution yesterday providing that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the House of the nature and extent of the work now being done upon the United States battle ship Louisiana at the navy yard, New York.

Mr. Fitzgerald also introduced a resolution asking that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor transmit to the House, before the expiration of the present session, the names of all industrial trusts or corporations engaged in interstate commerce, together with the total capitalization, and the bonded or other secured indebtedness of such organizations, the number and names of the original and the present constituent or subsidiary companies, the State or States under whose laws said trusts are organized, and the names, or an accurate description, of all combinations other than incorporated bodies, formed for the purpose of affecting, controlling, or regulating the prices or the production of any article of commerce which enters into interstate commerce.

Williams Offers Good Roads Bill.

Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, yesterday introduced a bill to appropriate $25,000,000 from the surplus in the United States Treasury to be expended by the States in the construction of good roads.

WANTS GERMAN TARIFF FACTS

Resolution Requests Information as to Recent Negotiations.

President Asked to Submit to House Statement Showing Everything That Has Been Done So Far.

Representative Randell, of Texas, thinks that the country at large, and particularly the House, should know just what has been done in the direction of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Germany. In line with this opinion he offered a resolution yesterday which, if adopted, will have the effect of making public everything that has been done so far.

The resolution recites that "it is currently reported that negotiations have been entered into by the executive department of the United States, and, under its directions, with the German empire, affecting the commerce between the United States and Germany, and the tariffs and regulations on and concerning the same, thereby changing the conditions of trade between these countries, and affecting the revenues of this government received from import duties, without the action of Congress."

The President is then asked to report, for the information of the House, "if not incompatible with the public interest:"

"First—What agreement or agreements, if any, have been entered into between the authorities of the United States and the German government, or their agents or representatives, affecting the commerce of the two countries in reference to imports, or the tariffs on, or regulations thereof, which, directly or indirectly, affect the revenues or import duties of this government.

"Second—What propositions, if any, have been made by either of its agents looking to any change in the tariff charges, or trade regulations, between Germany and the United States, affecting, either directly or indirectly, the revenues of this government or its trade relations with Germany."

It is further requested that all papers and documents, correspondence or negotiations on the matters inquired about, in the possession of the Department of State, be furnished for the information of the House.

"My resolution is no bluff," said Mr. Randell, when asked by a Herald reporter to make a statement. "It means exactly what it says. The House is the body clothed with the power to initiate all legislation affecting the revenues, and my desire is to ascertain just what has been done by the executive department in the premises."

WILL NOT SHOOT AT SEA GIRT.

National Rifle Association Event This Year Takes Place in Ohio.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Cleveland, Feb. 12.—The National Rifle Association, which for many years has held its annual shoots at Sea Girt, will hold its 1907 tourney at the Ohio National Guard rifle range at Port Clinton. Because of this, and also because of other big events which are scheduled for the range, a double track trolley railway five miles long will be built to connect the range with the Toledo, Port Clinton and Lakeside Railway.

Col. Webb C. Hayes, of Fremont, and Chief Engineer T. S. Wickenden came to Cleveland to-day to obtain $200,000, with the road's bonds as security, to defray the expenses of building the extension.

The teams to participate in the shoot this summer will represent almost every State in the Union. The new range is said to be the finest in the country.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

TOUR TO THE GRAND CANYON AND CALIFORNIA.

Among the great natural wonders in America none takes precedence over the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Its grandeur is so peculiar and gigantic, and its coloring so rich and varied, that it inthralls the tourist at once.

A Tour which includes two days at this Masterpiece of Nature, and sixteen days in California during its most beautiful and attractive season, leaves on February 26 by Special Pullman Train under personal escort. From one to four days will be spent at Coronado Beach, Riverside, and Redlands, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, and San Francisco, where many delightful drives will be taken. Stops will be made also at Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, and Denver to view the points of interest.

This is one of the most attractive transcontinental tours ever projected.

Descriptive Itineraries giving full information and rates will be furnished by Ticket Agents, or B. M. Newbold, P. A. S. E. D., N. E. corner Fifteenth and G Streets, Washington.