

STOPS CHILD LABOR

House Passes Bill Governing District Workers.

NO VOTE CAST AGAINST IT

Measure Is Somewhat Different from the One Which Passed Senate and Goes Through House - Williams Forgets to Ask Yeas and Nays, Payne Roasts Minority Leader.

Not one dissenting vote was cast in the House yesterday against the District of Columbia child-labor bill. Although the measure which passed differed in some respects from the one which was passed by the Senate earlier in the week, the reception of the House District Committee's bill was gratifying, there being 198 members voting for it.

There would have been not even a roll call had not Representative O'Leary, of New York, who drafted the bill, insisted upon it. Minority Leader Williams, just to show that the great and unparalleled filibuster is not directed against what he terms good legislation, would have permitted the bill to pass on a viva-voce vote, had not Mr. O'Leary thought differently, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Changes from Senate.

The principal changes made by the House is that it substituted a House bill for the one passed by the Senate to raise the age limit from twelve years to fourteen. Some of the provisions of the bill are that no child shall work in a factory or store if under fourteen years of age, or anywhere else during public-school hours or before 8 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age employed in any factory or shop must procure school certificates showing a certain period of instruction. No child under sixteen shall work more than eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week. No boy under ten years of age or girl under sixteen shall sell newspapers or black boots or sell anything at all of any kind upon the streets, and all boys under sixteen are required to obtain a badge and permit to pursue these trades.

It is considered hardly probable that there will be any difficulty between the Senate and House conferees, who will no doubt be appointed, as the bill may not move to concur in the House amendments, but may evince a preference for a conference.

The bill was passed under suspension of the rules, and consequently forty minutes was allowed each side. While Representative O'Leary, for the majority, and Representative Murphy, for the minority, spoke for the bill, both expressing their belief that it is a model measure, John Sharp Williams and Seneca Payne had most of the sport.

Mr. Williams said that he was so much in favor of good legislation of this kind, and was so gratified with the good work of the District Committee, that he intended to bring the filibuster for the day and permit the bill to pass without a roll call. He said as a further remark of his esteem that he intends to allow six other District measures to pass if brought up.

Favors Many Bills.

"Not only am I glad to see this model child-labor bill go through," said Mr. Williams, "but I would also like to see passed for the District of Columbia a model corporation law, a model insurance law, a model law controlling all public utilities, model laws governing marriage and divorce, and a model eight-hour law. I would like to see this city on a high bill shedding its light upon the world. We will show you how quickly we can on this side of the house can put a bill of this kind through."

After Representative Cushman, of Washington, and respectfully inquired if Mississippi had a model child-labor law, and Mr. Williams had confessed that it had not, Floor Leader Payne arose to rebuke Mr. Williams. Mr. Payne said that early in the session he had sounded the District Committee relative to a child-labor law, and that he had found strong sentiment there for such a law.

He said sarcastically that he didn't know that the minority leader had been so solicitous then. He then reiterated what Mr. Cushman had said, that Mississippi should pass a child-labor law, and Mr. Williams might come to Congress and chide the House party.

Another Broadside.

Mr. Williams proceeded to get in another broadside against the campaign contribution publicity bill, which has already been reported out from the Committee on Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

PASS TWO DISTRICT BILLS.

Senate Approves Measure to Restore Old Name to V Street.

Two District bills were passed by the Senate just before adjournment yesterday.

Senator Gallinger secured the passage of the bill to change the name of V street northward, between Florida avenue and Nineteenth street, to California avenue, the name it formerly bore. The change is made at the request of the residents, who claim that the less dignified name has depreciated the value of their property.

Senator Carter's bill proposing to amend the act to widen the Bladensburg road, by allowing the Commissioners to except certain bridge abutments, stone walls, and a portion of a brick house from the condemnation proceedings, under the original act, was passed. It is stated by the Commissioners that this bill, if finally passed, will save the District \$5,000.

The projections into the road as it will be when widened will not be large, and their exception obviates the necessity for condemning them and then paying for moving back the walls and purchasing the ground.

WILL PRESS BROWNVILLE.

Foraker Will Move to Make It Ranking Senate Order.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, gave notice in the Senate yesterday that unless the unfinished business on the Senate calendar, which is Mr. Etkins' resolution suspending the penalties under the commodity clause of the rate law, is disposed of by Monday next, he would move to substitute his bill reinstating the discharged colored soldiers of the Brownville battalion as the unfinished business.

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YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Senator Burkett's "Mothers' Day" resolution closed a semi-amicable debate that occupied about an hour's time.

The remainder of the session was consumed by the discussion of the forestry policy of the administration.

Senator Gallinger secured the passage of the bill to change the name of V street northward to California avenue, and on Senator Carter's motion the bill to amend the Bladensburg road-widening act was passed.

At 5:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned, having adjourned at 11 a. m., instead of at noon, to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The House passed the District of Columbia child-labor bill.

A bill affecting the naturalization of immigrants, and another authorizing the creation of a \$200,000 immigrant station at Boston, both passed.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was sent to conference and a bill was passed to amend the act to widen the channel of the harbor at Michigan City, Ind.

At 5:30, without the customary roll call, the House adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day, when enloges for the late Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, will be delivered.

AGREE ON NAVY BILL.

Conferees Retain Increased Pay for Officers of Service.

The conferees of the Senate and the House on the naval appropriations bill reached an agreement yesterday.

The House conferees accepted the Senate amendment appropriating money for the construction of two battle ships, instead of merely authorizing their construction, without appropriating any money for the purpose.

The navy pay amendment, which was added by the Senate, will be retained, with some changes. Naval officers will hereafter receive the same pay as officers of the army, but in addition will get an increase of 10 per cent when on sea duty.

Thus, a lieutenant whose pay is \$1,800 will receive an increase of \$50 by the bill, and in addition will receive 10 per cent of the new pay when at sea, making his sea pay \$2,380.

Another advantageous feature from the naval officers' standpoint is that longevity pay will be allowed on the basis of sea pay. Longevity pay means a 10 per cent increase every five years of service.

MIGHT MEAN PROHIBITION

Real Effect of Pending Bill Pointed Out to Senators.

Hearing on Liquor Measure for District Brings Out Its Friend and Its Foes.

That the pending bill to regulate the sale of liquor in the District, introduced by Senator Gallinger at the instance of the Anti-Saloon League, is an effort to secure prohibition in the District by "indirection" was the claim made by Hugh F. Harvey, representing the Washington Mercantile Association, at the hearing on the bill conducted by the District Committee of the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Harvey pointed out that the bill prohibits the establishment of a saloon within 1,000 feet of any school, church, or public square. He challenged any Senator present to designate a section of Washington where any given location would not be within that distance of one of the places named.

Mr. Harvey also made another striking statement when he declared that the "growler trade" is a loadstone around the liquor dealers' neck. They do not want it, he said, and a word from the excise board would stop it all over the city. They would like to hear that word spoken. He intimated that liquor men have to bribe drinking men to sign their applications for licenses, and that they are "held up" by the public in other ways.

Mr. Sylvester, superintendent of police, told the committee that 33 per cent of the arrests made in the District were traceable to liquor, and he declared that he was not sure that curtailment of the liquor traffic would be a benefit. Crime in Washington, he said, is no more prevalent than it was ten years ago.

W. Calvin Chase, a negro lawyer, created amusement by stating that all men who do not drink are pale and weak. Senator Gallinger, who is a teetotaler, asked if Chase thought he looked "pale and weak."

"I think you touch a little," replied Chase to the delight of the listeners. Mr. Gallinger laughed as loudly as the others.

ROWAN COUNTY NOMINATES.

Democratic Contest Centers Chiefly in Race for Sheriff.

Special to the Washington Herald. Salisbury, N. C., May 9.—The Rowan County Democratic convention met here to-day with a large attendance. Interest centered chiefly in the race for sheriff between J. H. Krider and J. H. McKenney, the latter winning the nomination by only two votes.

Whitford Klutz, of Salisbury, was unanimously chosen for State senator to succeed himself. John M. Julian and Dr. J. W. Carlton, of this city, were nominated to the house of representatives.

The convention endorsed W. P. Wood, of Randolph, for lieutenant governor; Haden Clement, of Rowan, for attorney general, and Senator Lee S. Overman for re-election.

HUGHES NOT SELF-SEEKER.

Governor's Speeches Indicate His Purpose Not to Serve Second Term.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 9.—Gov. Hughes brought his campaign in the interest of the candidacy of Wallace and in behalf of his favorite measures for the suppression of race-track gambling in this State, to a close at Niagara Falls to-night. After his two days of arduous effort in the counties of Orleans and Niagara.

The governor, in his remarks here, seemed to take away the ground from those who had a second term in view when he said he did not care for his personal interests, that he had only a small part of a time to serve in office, and that he was devoted to his profession anyway.

Delegates Not Instructed.

Worcester, Mass., May 9.—In a convention lasting only eleven minutes, the Third Congressional district meeting today elected John O'Garra, of Spencer, and Edward H. O'Brien, of Worcester, delegates to the national convention. The delegates were not instructed.

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. to the Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

ARGUE MOTHERS' DAY

Burkett Resolution Considered in the Senate.

KEAN SHOWS BIBLE LORE

Recites Fifth Commandment and Wins Praises of His Colleagues. Gallinger and Teller Rebuke the Nebraska Senator for Bringing Sacred Sentiments into Debate.

For the third successive day the Senate yesterday adjourned without having done any legislating of an affirmative character, the agricultural appropriation bill, which has held the floor during the three days, going over until to-morrow.

The only incident of interest in the day's session, which consumed nearly six hours of the Senate's time, was a debate on Senator Burkett's resolution to make to-day officially "Mothers' Day," and to direct Senators and Senate employees to wear a white flower in their buttonholes in memory of their mothers. This consumed about an hour, and the remainder of the session was given to an attenuated and uninteresting discussion of the Forest Bureau and its methods, under the section of the agricultural bill making appropriations for that bureau.

Prefers Fifth Commandment.

Senator Burkett's resolution providing for the observance of "Mothers' Day" by Senators and Senate employees was laid before the Senate by the Vice President during the morning hour, having been laid on the table on Friday on motion of Senator Gallinger.

"I move," said Senator Kean, of New Jersey, jumping to his feet, "to strike out all after the word 'resolved' and to insert the Fifth Commandment, 'Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord Thy God giveth thee.'"

Immediately there was a demonstration in honor of the Senator from New Jersey. His colleague, Senator Teller, of Minnesota, amid the clamor and laughter, "to insert after the words 'nineten hundred and eight' the words 'and annually thereafter,' so that the day shall become an annual one.

Teller Tries to Stop It.

The resolution was again read, with Mr. Clapp, of Colorado, arose to suggest that the Senator from New Jersey had an amendment pending, and that it should be voted on first. The Vice President reminded him that Mr. Kean's amendment was in the nature of a substitute, proposing to put the Fifth Commandment in place of the text of the resolution.

"It may be a substitute," replied Mr. Teller, "but I had rather vote on it than on the resolution as it stands." The chair was then asked to refer the question on the motion to lay Mr. Burkett's motion on the table, and Mr. Burkett asked if Mr. Teller's motion were debatable, and was told that it wasn't.

The Vice President then put the question on the motion to lay Mr. Burkett's motion on the table, and it was carried. So Senators and Senate employees will not wear white flowers to-day.

CONGRESS LEADERS FEAR HIS RETURN

Continued from Page One.

involved, and will not go into the allegations respecting Col. Stewart's personality. In the course of his remarks he will refer to the President's contention that Congress has no right to interfere with his exercise of control over the army, and this may serve to bring into notice the more sensational communications of Mr. Roosevelt to Senators Stewart and Smith. To prevent the likelihood of any Republican Senator taking advantage of this opening to call on Mr. Stewart and Mr. Smith to produce letters written to the President by Col. Stewart, and by adjournment yesterday they were fairly hopeful of success.

Senator Foraker, however, has made it known that he will demand a vote before adjournment on his bill to restore discharged negro soldiers to the army, upon oath in each case that the soldier did not participate in the Brownsville riot and had no guilty knowledge of it, in his capacity as president of the military, and President made special reference to this bill, and said he would veto it if it were passed, and would refuse to obey its provisions if it were enacted over his veto.

Foraker Danger Point.

Should the written expressions of the President embodying that position get before the Senate there will be trouble which the leaders are extremely anxious to avoid. Foraker and other members of his friends in the Senate are working on Mr. Foraker to induce him to let the Brownsville case go by the board, but he has not shown any disposition to abandon his attitude. Some of the leaders take the position that no good can come of action by the Senate on the Foraker bill. If it is passed by that body, they say, the House will follow suit, and taking it all in all, further agitation of the subject will only tend to give negro voters further cause for anger against the Republican party.

"I Am Like the King."

A story was told at the Capitol yesterday of a conversation between President Roosevelt and a caller, in which the President expressed the view that, as Commander-in-chief of the army, his authority over the military establishment was supreme, and could not be curtailed in any way by Congress.

SMITH HAS HARD LUCK.

Ready to Call Up Gambling Bill When House Adjourns.

Chairman Smith, of the House District Committee, met with some hard luck yesterday during the late hours of the session. After the House had passed the child-labor bill for the District without an opposing vote, Mr. Smith was ready to call up the Benning road bill, with the Sins anti-gambling amendment as changed by the Senate.

The minutes dragged on, however, and as the bill which was to precede Mr. Smith's efforts was passed only at 5:06, Floor Leader Payne couldn't wait any longer for supper and moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Smith looked a little disconsolate, but expects to get the bill up in the near future.

NOT PLEDGED TO BRYAN.

Fourth Massachusetts District Name Delegates to Denver.

Fitchburg, Mass., May 9.—The Fourth district Democratic convention to-day elected John J. Prindle, of Framingham, and F. A. Rock, of Marlboro, as delegates to the national convention. A motion was introduced to instruct for Bryan, but it was lost by 29 to 19.

The Distinction.

"And do you mean to say you prefer Cholice? You told me that you always feel so perfectly at home with Algie." "So I do, but with Cholice I feel as if I were at a restaurant."

AGAIN PRBE G. P. O.

House Committee Reopens Investigation.

RAYNOR, OF AUDIT SYSTEM, UP

General Manager of Concern Which Cost Printer \$1,950 a Week on Stand-Committee Seeks Relations Between Stillings and D. Coopers. Strange Letter Put in Record.

With a view to ascertaining what, if any, relations existed between the Old Audit System, lately in the Government Printing Office, and former Public Printer Charles A. Stillings, the House Committee on Printing yesterday reopened the investigation which resulted in the resignation of Stillings several months ago.

Willett M. Raynor, general manager of the Audit System, and active head of its operations in the Government Printing Office, appeared before the committee and was subjected to a long cross-examination by Chairman Landis, Representative Perkins, and Representative Finley.

From the testimony of Raynor the committee believes that it has more clearly established the relations between the Audit System, the Suffolk Distributing Company, the Audit System Supplies Company, and perhaps other concerns which flocked about 32 Duane street, New York.

A letter signed by Raynor, which was found in his desk at the Government Printing Office, after the Audit System had been thrown out, was placed in the record by the committee. It shows that between Raynor and J. F. Handy, president of the Suffolk Distributing Company, there existed some sort of an understanding regarding bids for government work.

No Date Is Set.

The committee has not decided when it will take up the hearings again, but it is the intention to gather up all the loose ends disclosed at the first investigation and run them down, if possible.

Chairman Landis led Raynor back and forth over the period before and after he had entered into a contract with Stillings to put in the Audit System in the Government Printing Office. Particularly did Mr. Landis inquire into the number of clerks added to the Audit System's force after it secured an additional contract from Stillings to make a complete inventory of the printers.

When this contract for the inventory was signed, the Audit System was to get the additional sum of \$1,250 a week. It was already getting \$100, so that under the new agreement it received the slight sum of \$1,150 per week.

Raynor said that the system before the signing of this remunerative contract was employing somewhere around six men, maybe more, maybe less. He said that he didn't know how many more men were taken on after the new contract was entered into. He said he wouldn't care to say whether it was one man or two or four.

Made in April, 1907.

The contract including the slight price for the inventory work was entered upon April 15, 1907. Raynor said that he had, even before that time, done some inventory work for the Government Printing Office. He said that employees of the government in the printers gathered up the information and the Audit System did the rest, making the analytical deductions which were desired by the Public Printer for a complete understanding of his own office.

Chairman Landis wanted to know exactly how much additional expense had been attached to the Audit System when it got this modest stipend of \$1,150 a week more for taking an inventory part of which Raynor had admitted had been worked out by government employees.

Raynor didn't know. When a request was made that his concern's pay roll be produced, so that the committee could see exactly how much this additional expense to the system had been, Raynor's attorney, R. Golden Donaldson, objected vigorously. Later on, when the appropriation which has been applied to the maintenance of the "press bureau."

Where It Was Perfected.

He was asked where he had installed his system previous to his coming to Washington, and said that he had perfected it while doing some work for the Winthrop Press. Chairman Landis wanted to know if he had really taken his ideas of a system from the Winthrop Press. Raynor denied this, but said that he had perfected his system while there.

He said that he had also installed his system in the J. W. Pratt Company. Asked concerning the number of employees it took to run the "test motion" for the J. W. Pratt Company, Raynor said that he believed there had been 200. He received about \$5,000 for a whole year's work for that concern. This is in contrast with the \$700 to \$1,500 a week that he received from the Government Printing Office, and although the committee didn't say, this was obviously the intent of the question.

Raynor was asked if he knew Stillings before he secured the contract for the auditing of the Government Printing Office. He said that he had seen the ousted Public Printer at the printers' board of trade in New York. At the time he (Raynor) was doing some work for his board of trade, and Stillings, he believed, was its secretary. The name before Stillings was made Public Printer.

After Stillings became Public Printer he sent for Raynor. When the latter came to Washington they talked over the question of installing the "test motion" in the Government Printing Office. Later the contract was made, Stillings, Raynor, and Deputy Public Printer Brian being present.

As to Stillings.

At that time witness did not think Stillings had any connection with the Printers' Board of Trade. He also averred that J. F. Handy, president of the Suffolk Distributing Company—one of the strange bedfellows of the Audit System—was at that time at the head of the board of trade.

During the course of the testimony, Attorney Donaldson took occasion to inform the committee that the government still owes The Audit System some \$8,000 or \$10,000, which the latter cannot collect, apparently. The committee was also told that the government was also in debt to Raynor.

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Government's Hands Strengthened Against Dangerous Propaganda by Post-office Measure—No Intoxicating Liquor or Cocaine to Be Admitted—Committee Adds \$5,000,000.

Anarchists are restrained effectively from publication of their propaganda by a provision of law in the post-office appropriation bill, which will be discussed in the Senate this week.

Section 2303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is amended by adding the following: "And the term 'immoral' within the intentment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination, and the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to exclude any anarchistic publication which contains matter that suggests, advocates, or approves the abolition, overthrow, or destruction of any and all government, or the commission of arson, murder, or assassination."

Regulations adopted by the Post-office Department have been vigorously enforced of late against anarchistic publications, and the proposed new law, which will undoubtedly meet with the approval of Congress, is expected to lend strength to the activities of the Postmaster General, in that he will have the co-operation of all legal machinery of the government.

Stops Mailing of Liquors.

One single paragraph, which concludes the bill as amended by the Senate committee denies the use of the mails for carrying liquors and establishes the principle for which prohibitionists and prohibition advocates in Congress have been contending. It says: "That no part of the appropriations herein made shall be used to pay for carrying in the mails any malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors, or intoxicating liquors of any kind, or any cocaine or derivative thereof."

The House raised the salaries of sixth-class letter carriers from \$1,100 to \$1,200 a year. The Senate committee accepts this, and gives the same rate of increase to sixth-class clerks. About \$3,500,000 is added to the cost of rural free delivery by increasing the salaries of rural delivery carriers, 100,000 of which there are about \$3,000 each \$10 a year.

Allowance for Railway Clerks.

Railway mail clerks are granted an allowance not to exceed \$1 a day while they are away from their homes. This adds \$1,000,000 a year to the appropriation for Railway Mail Service in the House bill.

All employees of first and second class post-offices and the offices having city delivery are allowed thirty days' vacation each year, with pay, in the amended bill. This increases the figures of the House bill \$200,000.

CHILD MARRIAGES IN MEXICO.

Women Over Thirty Have Not Much Chance of Being Married.

Not the least of the romantic features of the marriages of Mexico are the ceremonies uniting children. The marriage of girls more than twelve years of age and boys more than fourteen is permitted, and most marriages in Mexico come in early life.

There are about 170 to 180 marriages a month in Mexico City, a ridiculous proportion in view of the fact that the population by the census of 1900 was 550,000 and is now probably nearer 600,000. This small proportion of legal marriages is due largely to the expense attending a religious ceremony, for the poor is educated to believe that the legal marriage is not sacred without the church service. Hence when he cannot have the church service he does not bother to have the official service, which is not expensive, performed.

The general age for women to marry in Mexico is about twenty. The statistics for the last two months show the following figures on the marrying of women: From twelve to twenty years, 31; from twenty-one to thirty years, 103; from thirty-one to forty-five years, 24; from forty-six to sixty years, 5.

Among the lower classes the number of girls who marry before twenty is considerable, and many of them marry at fifteen, fourteen, and even twelve years. The most recent cases of girls married at fifteen and sixteen are observed among the middle class and lower class people. One of these is Angela Carmona, who married at fifteen years; another is a Spanish girl Rosario Gonzalez, who married at sixteen, and another is that of Eduardo Gutierrez, who married at fourteen.

As to the men, the age at which they generally marry is from twenty-one to thirty years. The statistics for the last two months show that the number of men married at different ages was as follows: From fourteen to twenty years, 5; from twenty-one to thirty years, 80; from thirty-one to forty-five years, 37; over sixty years, 1.

A Gentle Hint.

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CLAIMS LAW IS VIOLATED

Teller Thinks Forest Bureau Breaks Franking Statutes.

Smoot Defends Forestry Policy in Long Speech—Senators Go After Press Service.

Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, devoted most of the day in the Senate to a defense of the forestry policy of the administration. The Mormon Senator was the object of a searching fire of questions that at times confused him.

Many Senators, who admitted that they were in favor of a general forest extension policy, objected to the manner in which the work is carried on. Senator Borah, of Idaho, who is rated as an administration Senator ordinarily, expressed his disapproval of the practice of the forestry officials in making regulations and treating them as if they were laws, the violation of which could be punished as a crime.

Senator Heyburn called attention to an alleged abuse of the franking privilege by the Forest Service and including a letter sent to him by a Western newspaper to show that the bureau was sending out through a press bureau at government expense ready-made dispatches to the Forest Service and including franking to the editors with the request that they frank back to the department copies of the newspapers containing the prepared matter. Mr. Teller expressed surprise, and declared that the practice was not an abuse of the privilege, but that there was a penalty provided for such violations.

A determined effort will be made by Senators, led by Senator Clark, of Wyoming, to cut out of the post-office appropriation which has been applied to the maintenance of the "press bureau."

BUILDS PYRE IN HIS CELL

Englishman Starts Bonfire to Incinerate Himself.

Climax to Exciting Day, Following Mix-up with Policeman He Objected to as an Irishman.

William Thomas Thompson, who claims to be a member of