

WORKS ON GAS BILL

Corporation Counsel Wants Minimum Pressure.

PROBABLY READY TO-MORROW

Putting the Measure in Shape for Presentation to the Board of District Commissioners for Their Approval—Programme of Gas Legislation is About Complete.

The additional gas bill requiring a minimum pressure of one inch in the distribution of gas through the District is now being prepared by Corporation Counsel Thomas. It will probably be in shape to-morrow for approval by the Commissioners and consequent submission to Congress.

The carbon monoxide bill, also prepared by the corporation counsel, was sent to Chairman Smith, of the House District Committee, on Friday, and these bills will together complete the programme of legislation instigated by the recent exposure made in the investigation of the Bremerman tragedy, and by the numerous complaints received regarding the pressure furnished by the Washington Gaslight Company.

Macfarland Receives Bill.

Commissioner Macfarland received from the House Committee on the District of Columbia the Jenkins bill, providing for the acquisition and operation by the District government of the gas and electric plants, and will prepare the draft of a report to be submitted to the Commissioners.

In view of the fact that the report had been asked by the House District Committee, he said, he preferred not to make any comment on the bill apart from the report that would be made to the committee.

Commissioner Macfarland was a member of the committee of twenty-one appointed by the National Civic Federation in 1906, to investigate the public and private operation of public utilities, of which Melville E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, was chairman, and whose sub-committee visited the United States and Europe, and obtained views of all experts at home and abroad respecting the subject, the facts and opinions being published in 1907, in three large volumes.

Committee's Report.

Mr. Macfarland was one of the nineteen members who signed the report of the committee, whose conclusions were: First—Public utilities, whether in public or private hands, are best conducted under a system of regulated and regulated monopoly.

Second—Public utilities in which the public largely enters should be operated by the public.

Third—The success of municipal operation of public utilities depends upon the existence in the city of a high capacity for municipal government.

Fourth—Franchise grants to private corporations should be terminable after a fixed period, and renewable subject to purchase at a fair value.

Fifth—Municipalities should have power to enter the field of municipal ownership upon popular vote under reasonable restrictions.

Sixth—Private companies operating public utilities should be subject to public regulation and examination under a system of uniform records and accounts and of full publicity.

Seventh—The committee takes no position on the question of the general expediency of either private or public ownership. The question must be solved by each municipality in the light of local conditions. What may be possible in one locality may not be in another. In some cities the companies may so serve the public as to create no dissatisfaction, and nothing might be gained by experimenting with municipal ownership. Again, the government of one city may be good and capable of taking charge of these public utilities, while in another it may be the reverse. In either case the people must remember that it requires a large class of able men as city officials to look after these matters. They must also remember that municipal ownership will create a large class of employees who may have more or less political influence.

WILL REPORT EMERGENCY BILL

Rivers and Harbors Committee Will Report \$10,000,000 Measure.

After a lively meeting of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors yesterday, which lasted more than three hours, a motion to report a general river and harbor bill at this session of Congress was defeated by a vote of 15 to 2.

A compromise was adopted in the form of a measure that will authorize no new projects, but which will carry an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to maintain and preserve existing projects, keep dredging plants in operation, provide for unforeseen emergencies, and be sufficient in addition to pay the cost of such new surveys as may be deemed advisable.

The proposition to pass a general bill providing upward of \$80,000,000 was lost only after a lively fight, in which some bitter language was used. Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, recently elected Senator from that State, made it plain from the outset that he was opposed to authorizing large expenditures for the improvement of rivers and harbors with a Treasury deficit staring Congress in the face.

This line of argument had no effect on the committee, who wanted a general bill. The records disclosed, they asserted, that deficits rarely influenced the consideration of river and harbor legislation. A motion to report a general bill thereupon prevailed by a vote of 9 to 8.

Chairman Burton was very much exercised over the action of the committee, and denounced it in parliamentary language, and gave notice that, despite the order of the committee, he would neither prepare nor report the bill. Chairman Burton's announcement created a mild sensation in the committee room, a discussion following that resulted in an agreement on a "little" bill, such as is invariably passed when, for any reason, the leaders decide to prevent a report in general providing appropriations for new projects.

EULOGIES IN SENATE.

Members Pay Tribute to William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland.

The Senate was in session for only forty-five minutes yesterday. It met at 1:30 p. m., under an order made Friday on motion of Senator Hale.

The brief session was devoted to eulogies on the life and character of the late William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland. Speeches were made by Senators Rayner and Smith, of Maryland; Teller, of Colorado, and Clapp, of Minnesota.

At their conclusion, a resolution was adopted and adjournment followed, out of respect to the memory of Senator Whyte.

TO EXTEND HARVARD STREET.

Bill Introduced in House by Representative Crumpacker.

A bill providing for the extension of Harvard street from its present terminus to connect with the detourway skirting the north end of the Washington City reservoir was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Crumpacker.

The bill further provides for the appropriation of money necessary for the condemnation proceedings.

When you have lost or found anything, telegraphic an advertisement to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

DISCUSS T. C. I. MERGER.

Senate Committee Considers the Culbertson Resolution.

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary appointed to consider the Culbertson resolution, directing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate whether the President acted in an unlawful manner in approving the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon.

The subcommittee is composed of Senators Clark, of Wyoming; Kittredge, of South Dakota; Dillingham, of Vermont; Republicans, and Culbertson, of Texas, and Overman, of North Carolina, Democrats.

MAY SELL MONUMENT GUIDES

Urgent Deficiency Bill Proposes a Change of Old Law.

Recommendation of \$2,000 for Cleaning Ice and Snow from Sidewalks.

The urgent deficiency bill as reported to the House yesterday allows the sale of a guide booklet at the Washington Monument. The sale of all souvenirs was prohibited by a law passed last May, and the action of the Appropriations Committee was in response to requests of persons who had visited the Monument and were unable to obtain full information concerning it.

It was pointed out that during the next year—in fact, during the inauguration—many thousands of persons will visit the Monument, and it was for this reason that the change in the law was recommended.

The bill also recommends the appropriation of \$2,000 for removing snow and ice from the sidewalks of the city of Washington.

It is also recommended that the sum of \$7,300 be appropriated for repairs to the buildings of the Department of the Interior and the Pension Bureau.

The appropriation of \$196,204.40 is recommended for the completion of the purchase of a site for the building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Other items in the bill are as follows: For public building at Itasca, N. Y., \$2,000; for continuing work on the memorial to Gen. Chas. S. Grant, \$3,000; for transportation of the members of the Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn., \$1,000; for building Osgood Indian School, Oshkosh, Wis., \$10,000; for United States Geological Survey, \$10,000; for Department of agriculture on account of suppressing an outbreak of contagious foot and mouth disease among cattle, \$60,000; for Department of Agriculture for equipping a new laboratory building, \$100,000; for executive office, purchase of automobiles, \$12,000; for furnishing committee rooms and offices, House of Representatives, \$28,750; for miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, House of Representatives, \$40,000; for public printing and binding, \$130,000.

Two Giant Battle Ships. Two battle ships, each with a displacement of 26,000 tons, are authorized, as well as five torpedo-boat destroyers, four submarine boats, four colliers, and one subsurface boat.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$2,802,486 for the pay of the navy. This is an increase of \$1,523,261 over the amount allowed for the purpose in the last bill.

The larger part of the increase is due to the difference between the amount necessary for the pay of officers for the fiscal year 1909 and that required for the pay of officers for the fiscal year 1910.

The cause of this apparently large increase, the report on the bill points out, is due to the addition of 121 line officers in 1910 over the number for 1909, higher pay by reason of greater rank and longevity in the staff corps, and also by an addition for increased longevity for warrant officers.

An appropriation of \$3,000,000 for ammunition is authorized. Five hundred thousand dollars is provided to keep the government's powder factory going, and \$150,000 for the purpose of reworking a lot of old powder. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000 for modernizing turrets. This will enable the Secretary of the Navy to modernize all the battle ships with large turrets, including the ones that are now under construction. Under the present system, it is observed in the report on the bill, it has not been possible to hold the guns in continuous aim, and in rough weather it is still less efficient, "even to such degree as to make it a matter of greatest importance to install more efficient control."

Accompanying the report on the bill is a statement outlining the naval building programmes of the principal foreign powers for the year 1908-9. It shows that during the year "the policy of building battle ships of large displacement and high speed, with main battery guns of the largest caliber, has been universally continued, and all navies are now engaged in, or have authorized, the construction of such vessels."

In addition to fighting ships intended for the line of battle, all navies are building scouts, or unarmored cruisers, of displacements ranging from 3,500 to 5,000 tons, lightly armed, but of very high speed, 23 to 25 knots, as well as torpedo craft, which term includes destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines.

MR. FORAKER ABSENT. Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was not at the Senate yesterday, and no expression could be obtained from him as to the President's reported refusal to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to supply information to the Senate regarding detailed expenditures from the \$3,000,000 emergency fund "to meet contingencies constantly arising under the War Department."

The information was demanded by Mr. Foraker's resolution.

It was suggested yesterday that Mr. Foraker might modify his resolution to include only those expenditures on account of the Brownsville affray.

Mr. Foraker did not introduce the resolution until after he had made repeated personal demands for the information and failed to receive it.

FRANK BUTTERWORTH, of New Haven, Talks Half Hour with President.

Frank Butterworth, of New Haven, Conn., made a mysterious visit to the White House yesterday. Although it was one of the President's busiest days, he granted his New England visitor half an hour for a private conference.

Butterworth declined to discuss the object of his visit, and said it was of such a character that he would have to await developments.

BITTEN BY A HORSE. Animal in White House Stables Nips an Attendant.

One of President Roosevelt's horses bit William H. Barry at the White House stables yesterday afternoon. Barry went to the Emergency Hospital for treatment.

Barry is a stableman, and the horse made a vicious lunge at him while he was passing. He attempted to avoid the animal, but the horse's teeth sank into the back of his neck, making an ugly wound. After his neck was dressed, Barry was able to go home.

REPORT NAVAL BILL

Expenditure of \$135,662,888 Is Recommended.

TWO NEW GIANT BATTLE SHIPS

Measure Provides for the Restoration of the Marines to the Vessels. Five Torpedo-boat Destroyers, Four Submarine Boats, Four Colliers, and One Subsurface Boat Are Asked.

The naval appropriations bill, ordered reported to the House yesterday, authorizes expenditures aggregating \$135,662,888. Of this amount the sum of \$38,000,000 is made available for new construction of battle ships, torpedo boats, submarines, and other vessels, and for the purchase of armor and armament.

The measure contains a provision restoring to American ships-of-war the United States marines that were withdrawn by order of President Roosevelt. The bill provides "that hereafter officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps shall serve as heretofore on board all battle ships and armored cruisers, and also upon such other vessels of the navy as the President may direct, in detachments of not less than 5 percentum of the strength of the enlisted men of the navy on said vessels."

In the report accompanying the bill no comment is made by the committee on the provision relating to the marines.

Under the head of "Increase of the Navy" appropriations are authorized as follows:

Construction and machinery, \$22,766,000; torpedo boats, \$3,000,000; armor and armament, \$12,452,772; equipment, \$600,000.

Two Giant Battle Ships. Two battle ships, each with a displacement of 26,000 tons, are authorized, as well as five torpedo-boat destroyers, four submarine boats, four colliers, and one subsurface boat.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$2,802,486 for the pay of the navy. This is an increase of \$1,523,261 over the amount allowed for the purpose in the last bill.

The larger part of the increase is due to the difference between the amount necessary for the pay of officers for the fiscal year 1909 and that required for the pay of officers for the fiscal year 1910.

The cause of this apparently large increase, the report on the bill points out, is due to the addition of 121 line officers in 1910 over the number for 1909, higher pay by reason of greater rank and longevity in the staff corps, and also by an addition for increased longevity for warrant officers.

An appropriation of \$3,000,000 for ammunition is authorized. Five hundred thousand dollars is provided to keep the government's powder factory going, and \$150,000 for the purpose of reworking a lot of old powder. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000 for modernizing turrets. This will enable the Secretary of the Navy to modernize all the battle ships with large turrets, including the ones that are now under construction. Under the present system, it is observed in the report on the bill, it has not been possible to hold the guns in continuous aim, and in rough weather it is still less efficient, "even to such degree as to make it a matter of greatest importance to install more efficient control."

Accompanying the report on the bill is a statement outlining the naval building programmes of the principal foreign powers for the year 1908-9. It shows that during the year "the policy of building battle ships of large displacement and high speed, with main battery guns of the largest caliber, has been universally continued, and all navies are now engaged in, or have authorized, the construction of such vessels."

In addition to fighting ships intended for the line of battle, all navies are building scouts, or unarmored cruisers, of displacements ranging from 3,500 to 5,000 tons, lightly armed, but of very high speed, 23 to 25 knots, as well as torpedo craft, which term includes destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines.

MR. FORAKER ABSENT. Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was not at the Senate yesterday, and no expression could be obtained from him as to the President's reported refusal to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to supply information to the Senate regarding detailed expenditures from the \$3,000,000 emergency fund "to meet contingencies constantly arising under the War Department."

The information was demanded by Mr. Foraker's resolution.

It was suggested yesterday that Mr. Foraker might modify his resolution to include only those expenditures on account of the Brownsville affray.

Mr. Foraker did not introduce the resolution until after he had made repeated personal demands for the information and failed to receive it.

FRANK BUTTERWORTH, of New Haven, Talks Half Hour with President.

Frank Butterworth, of New Haven, Conn., made a mysterious visit to the White House yesterday. Although it was one of the President's busiest days, he granted his New England visitor half an hour for a private conference.

Butterworth declined to discuss the object of his visit, and said it was of such a character that he would have to await developments.

BITTEN BY A HORSE. Animal in White House Stables Nips an Attendant.

One of President Roosevelt's horses bit William H. Barry at the White House stables yesterday afternoon. Barry went to the Emergency Hospital for treatment.

Barry is a stableman, and the horse made a vicious lunge at him while he was passing. He attempted to avoid the animal, but the horse's teeth sank into the back of his neck, making an ugly wound. After his neck was dressed, Barry was able to go home.

EXTRAORDINARY JANUARY BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

The store news is bargain news now. Honest reductions of the most liberal sort have been made on nearly the entire stock of Dependable Furniture. It'll pay you to buy what you need now, and you can arrange to settle the bill later—A LITTLE AT A TIME.

This \$29.50 Massive 2-inch Post Brass Bed \$11.75. Others May Imitate, but None Can Offer Equal Value. This is a genuine 11-ply lacquered Brass Bed at a standard underselling price. We bought the beds in quantity lots in order to give you this bargain. The bed is exactly like cut Heavy 2-inch posts; extra heavy fillings, ball-bearing casters; guaranteed 11-ply lacquer. Genuine \$29.50 value. Special bargain price. \$11.75

Gilt Reception and Parlor Chairs, 1/3 to 1/2 Off. A big variety of Genuine Gold Leaf Reception Chairs and Hand-some Mahogany Chairs—cane seats and upholstered seats at 1-2 off marked prices. The bargains start with a \$25 Chair for \$12.50.

A January Bargain That's Worth While! \$28 Three-piece Crotch Mahogany Suite, \$12.75. The illustration shows the suite exactly. Highly polished frames, full spring seats, upholstered in silk-finished velour. French shaped legs. \$28 value. Reduced to \$12.75

Morris Chairs Reduced. \$2.50 Weathered Oak Morris Chair, imitation Russian leather cushions. Sale price, \$2.98. \$3.50 Oak Morris Chair, upholstered in fine imitation leather; strap back. Sale price, \$3.98. Golden Oak Morris Chair, with reversible velour cushions. Sale price, \$4.95. \$11.00 Massive Mahogany Morris Chair, reversible velour cushions. Sale price, \$6.75. \$17.50 Quartered Oak Morris Chair; massive column posts; reversible hair cushions, covered in silk-finish velour. Sale price, \$10.50

A FEW MORE OF THESE HANDSOME \$12.50 BOSTON LEATHER ROCKERS TO BE AT \$4.95. These Rockers were the biggest sellers we had for the holiday trade. Only a few left of an extra lot we got after Xmas. Very massive frames; upholstered in best Boston leather. Genuine \$12.50 value. \$4.95 On sale Monday.

BOSTON LEATHER COUCH, Worth \$11.50 \$5.95. A magnificent Couch in Boston Leather (not exactly like the cut); full tufted, full width, full spring seat and head. A couch that'll prove a handsome addition to your household furnishings. See Display in Seventh Street Window.

Closing Out All Kitchen Cabinets. \$16.50 Kitchen Cabinet, \$9.50. \$18.00 Kitchen Cabinet, \$11.25. \$22.00 Kitchen Cabinet, \$13.75. \$31.00 Kitchen Cabinet, \$18.75.

\$20 EXTENSION TABLE, \$10.95. Handsome Solid Oak Extension Table; highly polished; very massive pedestal; full size round top. Regular \$20 value. Reduced to \$10.95

Remnant Lots of Our Latest Specials at Remnant Prices. Nickeloid Fruit Stands . . . 13c | 5 o'Clock Tea Outfit . . . 29c | \$2.00 Roman Seats . . . 79c | Back-saving Dust Pan . . . 13c | Velvet Rugs at . . . . . 29c | Weathered Oak Pedestal . . . 98c

Hub Furniture Co. Southeast Corner Seventh and D Streets Northwest.