

WOMEN WILL BUILD A CITY OF TENTS

Stenographers Believe Fight for Vacation Is Won.

TO CAMP NEAR DISTRICT LINE

Rev. Mrs. Ferguson, Who Is Helping the Movement, Is Also Back of Project to Build Women's Clubhouse Under Auspices of Civic Federation—Camp Plans Progressing.

So confident are members of the Stenographers' Union of this city that they will be granted two weeks vacation during the summer as a result of the campaign...

Plans have advanced so far that within a few days Rev. Georgia Ferguson, assistant pastor of the People's Church...

ADVERTISING WASHINGTON.

Committee Passes Upon Suggestions for Slogan in Prize Contest.

Washington, the People's City. Commissioner Judson, Capt. James F. Oyster, D. J. Callahan, and B. F. Saul...

Rev. Mrs. Ferguson Helps. Since she became interested in the organization Rev. Mrs. Ferguson has suggested many improvements...

Clubhouse Proposed. At one of her meetings in the spring it was suggested that a club house be erected for women employed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing...

Members of the Civic Federation are of the opinion that ground can be purchased for a substantial clubhouse built for \$100,000.

Success in Other Cities. While Rev. Mrs. Ferguson is not a member of the federation, she will work for the erection of the clubhouse...

VALUATIONS DISCUSSED.

Commission Hears Arguments For and Against Fixed Prices.

Arguments were heard yesterday at the open session of the condemnation commission to fix the value of the property...

A. A. Birney, attorney for the government, made the principal argument, reviewing the evidence presented by the expert assessors...

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BODY IS SENT WEST.

House Sergeant-at-Arms Meets Cushman Funeral Train at Harrisburg.

The body of Representative Francis W. Cushman, of Tacoma, Wash., who died of pneumonia at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, last Tuesday, was not brought to Washington.

The body was scheduled to arrive at Harrisburg, Pa., last night at 9:30 o'clock, where it was met by Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Webber, of the House of Representatives, who will accompany it to Tacoma, where it is expected to arrive Sunday morning.

No definite funeral arrangements will be made until the body reaches Tacoma. It will be met by a delegation of citizens who will then take charge and make plans for interment.

It had been the intention of Senator Bliss and Representative Humphrey to accompany the body, but owing to press of business, and the near approach of the final vote on the tariff bill, they were unable to leave the city.

There will be no Congressional committee accompanying the body to Tacoma, as is usual when a member of Congress dies and the body is taken away from the city for burial.

It was decided at a meeting of the delegation yesterday that they would do the memory of their deceased colleague the greater honor by remaining in attendance upon the deliberations of Congress in tariff legislation.

This action of the delegation met with the approval of Mrs. Cushman and other members of the family.

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NEW RELIGION PREACHED.

Editor and Pastor Given Welcome by Washington Followers.

C. T. Russell, editor of "The Watch Tower," official organ of the Millennium Dawn, a nondenominational religious organization, with a strong following in this city, addressed the members of that body last night at a reception and special meeting tendered him in the main auditorium of Pythian Temple.

E. H. Thomson, of the Washington branch, presided, and extended the writer as welcome on behalf of the organization.

The reception was largely attended by a representative body of men and women, including white, negro, and other races. The stage was decorated with flowers, and congregational singing was unusually good.

Pastor Russell, as he is called, author of "Studies from the Scriptures" and other religious works, spoke on the line and message of the organization.

"The Watch Tower" to spread the word of God into the homes of the masses, as well as to the classes. A reception followed.

Several officers were returning from Annapolis to the Academy in an automobile. A quarrel developed in the automobile, which later led to a fist fight.

The evidence adduced by the first court of inquiry showed that Sutton went to his quarters and obtained his service revolver with the intention of shooting his antagonist. He fired at one of his former companions, a Lieut. Adams, but did not strike him.

Lieut. Roelker, another member of the party, went to Adams' assistance, and was dazed by a bullet from Sutton's pistol which he hurled at the Academy hospital, but died within a short time.

REINVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Board Appointed to Inquire into Lieut. Sutton's Death.

A board of officers, composed of Commander John Wood, U. S. N.; Maj. W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. H. N. Jensen, U. S. N.; and Maj. Harry Leonard, U. S. M. C., judge advocate general, has been appointed to meet at Annapolis, Md., on July 19 next to reinvestigate the death of Second Lieut. James N. Sutton, U. S. M. C., who was mysteriously shot at Annapolis on October 13, 1907.

A court of inquiry held shortly after his death decided that he had committed suicide.

Mrs. James N. Sutton, the young officer's mother, was dissatisfied with the verdict of the court, and at her request the department has ordered a second investigation of the affair.

Lieut. Sutton was killed by a pistol shot after an alleged quarrel with a brother officer. Sutton, accompanied by several officers, was returning from Annapolis to the Academy in an automobile. A quarrel developed in the automobile, which later led to a fist fight.

ASKS BI-PARTISAN TARIFF COMMISSION

Senator Newlands Deplores Method of Investigation.

HURRY THROUGH SCHEDULES

Bill Referred to the Senate Finance Committee and Reported Out Within Two Days—Speaker Opposed to Abolition of Duty on Philippine Sugar and Other Products.

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, made a set speech on the tariff bill in the Senate yesterday. His remarks were intended as a criticism on the way in which the tariff bill had been constructed.

"The method pursued by Congress in this revision of the tariff was most unscientific. The Dingley act contained 18 schedules, 471 paragraphs, and 4,000 items. It was necessary to ascertain the differential as to each item. No court would have attempted this task of ascertaining facts without calling in the aid of a master in chancery, who would hear the contentions and testimony of the importers on one side and the domestic manufacturers on the other and render findings of fact. A tariff commission would have been invaluable for this purpose, but Congress, jealous of its powers, concluded to conduct the investigation without outside aids.

"The only semblance of investigation was made by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, whose hearings covered 16 volumes and 8,000 pages.

After the testimony was taken by this bi-partisan committee, in which both parties were represented, the Democrats were excluded from the deliberations and the Republican members alone acted as a tariff commission, and reported to the House their findings as to the differential, which are contained in the Payne bill. It is not pretended that these findings were even approximately accurate. They represented, not impartial determination of fact, but compromise and bargains.

"The bill was adopted in the House after eighteen days, and during that time nearly 400 judges were sitting upon the question of fact as to what the differential was. Then, under the rule, separate votes were taken on only five or six of the 4,000 items, and the bill was disposed of, the only alteration being acceptance or rejection of the bill. Under the circumstances, no other course was possible. It would be impossible to picture the confusion which would result from continuous debate and amendment of each paragraph, and item, and the efforts of nearly 400 members to reach correct conclusions.

"When the bill came to the Senate it was referred to members committees and reported two days afterward without hearings. The Republicans of the Finance Committee organized themselves into an unauthorized commission, holding hearings in the Senate chamber, and reporting amendments. The chairman of the Finance Committee assumed a bold and truculent attitude, contemptuous of opposition and denunciatory of all suggestion of reduction by the progressive members of his own party, as involving an abandonment of party loyalty and treason to the protective principle.

"But what could the President recommend? He had been in office but forty days. The information necessary to enable him to make a recommendation was not available, and no machinery had been provided by which he could ascertain the facts necessary to form a judgment as to desirable changes in tariff rates. The bill, as it stands, is a compromise, and the evils of excessive tariff duties have been increased, rather than diminished.

"It is true that some of these excesses may be corrected in conference, and it is confidently expected that the influence of the President will be exercised there, but unless the conference will voluntarily reduce the tariff, the President, if he can exercise his power in any constitutional way, and unless he has made a study of the schedules and is prepared to make specific recommendations, it is difficult to see what good he can accomplish by his intervention. If he is prepared to recommend specific reductions, the time to present them is by a message after the bill is reported by the Senate in Committee of the Whole to the Senate itself.

"I feel assured that if the Republican rule were fairly applied it would result in a considerable reduction of duties and that much relief would come to the country from it; and I feel also assured that if the American people were satisfied that a fair rule was being made to comply with this rule through some competent tribunal organized by Congress, tariff agitation would practically end. The feeling now is that the rule is not being fairly applied; that the facts have not been ascertained; that the Academy hospital, but died within a short time.

"This will effectually build up subsidized interests in those islands that will use their fatal influence against independence and autonomy. The President's recommendation, however, made with the best of motives and ends, calculated to the welfare of the Philippine people, has carried, and all that can be done is to ameliorate its effects as much as possible.

"The Nevada Senator, discussing the policy of this government toward the future of the Philippines, expressed his desire to see a solemn legislative action incorporated in the tariff law that it is not the purpose of the United States to incorporate those islands as a part of the United States. He said:

"G. O. P. Is Unwilling. "There is an unwillingness on the part of the dominant party to fix a time within which autonomy is to be recognized, and I would not now press action in that direction; but I would suggest that by a solemn legislative utterance we put into the recent declaration of the Senator from Nevada on the floor, that we do not contemplate incorporating those islands as a part of the United States or holding the perpetual dominion over them; that we hold them in trust for their own people, and purpose at the appropriate time in the future, to be determined by us, to give them autonomy, as in the case of Cuba, and that our purpose is to so shape the government of those islands as to prepare the Filipinos for self government and ultimately to yield the islands to the government of their own people.

"If in connection with this, which reverts the entire duty upon Philippine products so far as the United States is concerned, we would provide that one-fourth or one-half of it, should go to the Philippine government for expenditure in agricultural development. In manual training, and in the acquisition of a common language, we would do much to fit those people for ultimate freedom.

"The difficulty about the proposed reform is that we practically remit these duties to the Filipino planters, who will make a struggle to absorb the whole and will yield but little to Filipino labor.

"It is much better now to segregate a portion of this, say one-half, amounting to \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000, or one-fourth, amounting to \$3,500,000, annually, and turn it over to the Filipino government for the purposes which I have indicated. This is what we did with reference to Porto Rico; we took all the duties collected on land imports and set aside a portion into the Porto Rico treasury for internal development. If we can apply this policy to a portion of the duties upon Philippine products, we will extend a real benefit to the Filipino people, and not an exclusive benefaction to the Filipino planters."

CAMP IS A SUCCESS.

Y. M. C. A. Boys Enjoying Outing at South River, Md.

According to reports received at the Y. M. C. A. here, the boys now at the association camp at South River, Md., are having a splendid time. Thus far there has been no illness.

A camp league has been organized, and each afternoon is spent in playing baseball. Swimming and other sports are features of camp life. General Secretary Cooper visited the camp last Sunday and addressed the boys. Camp will be broken on Monday.

GOMPERS IN DEMAND.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who left this city several weeks ago for an extended trip through Europe, has accepted an invitation from the Manchester Amalgamated Unions to speak at a meeting arranged by them next Sunday night.

Mr. Gompers will leave England next week for Paris, where, after a short stay, he will return to New York. He has also accepted invitations to address workmen. Mr. Gompers will be met at Paris by Mrs. Gompers and their daughter, Miss Sadie J. Gompers, who will accompany him during the rest of the trip.

WOULD END HANGINGS.

Bill Proposed Making Death by Electrocution for Murderers.

The Commissioners have under consideration a bill referred to them by the District House committee, which provides for the electrocution of prisoners condemned to death instead of by hanging.

The Commissioners will, it is believed, favorably consider the proposed change and recommend the passage of the bill. If it meets with their approval, Congress will probably pass the legislation, which will end hanging in the District.

WROTE WILL ABOARD CRUISER.

A. E. Culver Makes Sister Sole Beneficiary and Executor.

Written aboard the cruiser Baltimore, at the New York Navy Yard, June 25, 1909, the will of Abraham E. Culver was filed for probate in the District of Columbia.

A sister, Mary Louise Culver, is made sole beneficiary and executrix without bond, with directions to make a number of bequests, noted in a memorandum, "if she deems it advisable to do so."

BAKING CONCERN INVOLVED.

Court Appoints Receivers for Mount Pleasant Firm.

On the ground that the increased price of raw material has made it impossible to conduct the business at a profit, and that the company is insolvent, having liabilities of more than \$4,000, and assets of less than \$1,000, John Bender and George Haut, directors of the Mount Pleasant Baking Corporation, yesterday applied to the District Supreme Court for the appointment of receivers with full powers to take possession of the property and to sell it.

The answer of the corporation admitting its insolvency, Justice Barnard appointed Albert Schmitt and William E. Ambrose receivers. They filed a petition for authority to employ counsel and continue the business.

BLAZE CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

Occupants of Essex Apartments Get Out in a Hurry.

More than \$300 damages and such excitement followed a fire in the Essex apartments, 142 N. Street northwest, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The blaze was confined to the rear of the building, where it originated among rubbish and a bed, and spread through the rear of the building. Members of engine companies Nos. 1, 7, and 9, and truck company No. 2 had little difficulty in putting out the blaze.

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Declaring his client could not have a fair trial at the hands of the police trial board, crossing policeman A. R. Brady, charged with violation of regulations, through Attorney O'Brien, yesterday asked that the case be dismissed.

He contended that two of the members of the board, Inspector Cross and Capt. Williams, were not impartial. He pointed out that two members had refused motion for continuance of the case to enable the defendant to obtain important evidence, and that the other member, Inspector Cross, had been quoted as saying the defendant had no defense. The motion to dismiss the case was overruled, and the trial was concluded. Brady was charged by Lieut. Plemmons and Sergt. Headley of entering a barroom and drinking intoxicating liquors.

MAY PASS TARIFF

Continued from Page One.

clies of log-rolling that did not meet with his approval. He referred to the fact that the court was authorized to sit in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and in other Eastern cities, at Chicago, and in Galveston, but that no sitting of the court had been provided for the great stretch of country lying between Chicago and the Pacific Coast.

The inference was gathered from his remarks that the court should meet certain Senators had been brought over to support the amendment. This was resented by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts.

Others to Escape. On motion of Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, agricultural and horticultural associations were added to the list of corporations exempted from the payment of the tax.

An amendment by Senator Bulkeley, of Connecticut, exempting mutual insurance companies from the payment of the tax was rejected.

An amendment offered by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, exempting from the payment of the tax mercantile corporations having gross sales of less than \$50,000 a year was also defeated, as was an amendment presented by Senator Newlands, of Nevada, limiting the application of the tax to corporations engaged in the refining of sugar and oil and the production of other articles affected by the tariff.

Chairman Aldrich began the day in the hope of getting a vote on the tax on corporations before adjournment, but he failed. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, had something to say. About half an hour before adjournment he started a little filibuster, which was successful.

The Senate leaders had planned to take a recess about 5 o'clock and hold a night session. The debate on the tax on corporation ran on until after 6 o'clock, with signs favorable to a vote shortly before 7. Senator Daniel was opposed to holding a night session, and at 6:30 he made up his mind to prevent it.

Under an order of the Senate, adopted several days ago, the Senate adjourns automatically at 7 o'clock. Chairman Daniel got the floor he declined to yield to any one.

A motion to adjourn would have been in order during the course of his remarks, but this would have served no useful purpose. So the Senator from Virginia stuck to his discourse until 7 o'clock, when the Vice President announced that the hour to adjourn having arrived, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The debate in the Senate yesterday was marked at times by bitterness of expression. A determined fight was made on the amendment creating a customs court.

The debate on the income tax amendment of Senators Bailey and Cummins was brief. It was supported by all the Democrats and by these Republicans: Borah of Idaho; Brewster of Kansas; Clapp of Minnesota; Cummins of Iowa; La Follette, of Wisconsin. Senator Root, of New York, who was absent, was paired against the amendment.

All Delay Shut Off. When the Senate took up the tariff bill yesterday morning it looked as if indefinite delay confronted the Senate because of the large number of amendments reserved for separate consideration in the Senate. More than a hundred were reserved by Senators.

But when their consideration was taken in their order Senator Aldrich showed a disposition to strictly adhere to the committee amendments, and by moving to lay upon the table one after another he shut off all delay.

His first conflict was with Senator Dick over gypsum. Mr. Dick was eager to raise the duty given on this article, but Senator Aldrich warned Senators that he would not consider amendments over the rates proposed by the committee. He also urged that no speeches be made.

Senator Dick showed some resentment at the proposed haste. "I am as anxious to expedite the bill as the Senator from Rhode Island, but I am unwilling to expedite it at the expense of any industry," said Mr. Dick.

But Mr. Dick was swept off his feet. Mr. Aldrich succeeded in getting an agreement on the paragraph by a dexterous parliamentary move, and then made the point that Mr. Dick's amendment was not in order. The Chair sustained the point, and Mr. Dick moved a reconsideration. He was voted down.

Senator Burton, colleague of Mr. Dick, had a controversy a little later with Mr. Aldrich. He sought to have crude asphalt put on the free list, but was unable to command a roll call. Amendment after amendment was agreed to without material change. The first roll call came on an amendment by Senator Brewster to strike Dingley rates on certain classes of writing paper in common use, which had been increased in the Payne bill.

The amendment of Mr. Brewster was just, says 24, noes 23. Senator Lodge made an amendment to the paragraph on watch movements, so that the description of the name of the manufacturer should appear on dial, "whether attached to movements or not."

Senator Bulkeley got a change in the duty on watch movements, Mr. Aldrich accepting it "to avoid a roll call." The second roll call came on the amendment offered by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, putting all kinds of agricultural implements on the free list. The amendment was lost, yeas 28, noes 57.

The duty in the paragraph relating to sole, belting, band, and other rough leather was increased from 18 per cent to 15 per cent by a committee amendment.

Lorimer Gains Point. Senator Lorimer secured the adoption of an amendment changing the duty on moving picture films from 25 per cent ad valorem to an equivalent specific duty.

Senator Cummins made an attack on the feature of the bill which conferred additional power on the president of the board of general appraisers. He said the new provision was unusual and arbitrary, and moved to strike it out. Senator Aldrich insisted that he merely reenacted existing law, but later admitted that he had overlooked material changes. Mr. Cummins moved to strike out the language which was objectionable to him, but his motion was lost.

Customs Court Fight. During the customs court attack, Senator Cummins reminded Chairman Aldrich that he had declared in favor of economy, but was proposing to create a new tribunal and a lot of special attorneys and clerks that would add \$400,000 a year to the expenditures. Senator Borah declared that the customs court was unnecessary.

Senator Dooliver made an attack on the proposed court, declaring that it was a piece of unnecessary extravagance, needless judicial machinery, and a "dangerous precedent in legislation."

After the hurry obtained by Mr. Clapp's charge of "log-rolling" had died down, he stated his opposition to the establishment of the court on broader grounds. The present Federal courts, he declared, were the care of business arising from the customs. He said he had done so in the past, and could do so in the future.

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TO-DAY.

Summer undergarments gathered into lots and shown upon tables at 80 cents for choice. At 66c.

Big sizes in Night Gowns and Drawers. Reduced from \$1.00.

THE PALAIS ROYAL.

UNION SUITS AT 25c.

Swiss Ribbed Suits, combining vests and pants, reduced