

STORY OF BALLINGER-PINCHOT CONTROVERSY

Fight of Long Standing Not Ended by Forester's Dismissal and by Proposed Investigation—First Crisis Reached When Glavis Was Dismissed.

From the New York Sun.

What probably will continue to be known under its present designation of "The Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy" has been constantly astray in official circles since August 11, last, when the Chief Forester hastened to the White House to urge the President's direct intervention against his Secretary of the Interior.

It simmered through the President's period of rest at Beverly, broke out afresh in what are known as "The Glavis Charges" and finally reached its first crisis on September 15 at Albany.

On that day President Taft's special train was westward bound from Beverly and the President stopped the routine events of his welcome in the New York State capital long enough to make public a letter exonerating Mr. Ballinger and giving him a complete endorsement; also ordering the dismissal from the service of L. H. Glavis, chief of division of the General Land Office.

No Pipe of Peace.

But the Secretary of the Interior and the Forester did not join in the smoking of the peace pipe at Salt Lake. At a luncheon given to Mr. Taft at the Country club, following a long conference with Mr. Pinchot, it was announced that Mr. Pinchot would be numbered among the guests.

Mr. Ballinger sent word to the local committee who called to escort him from his rooms at the Knutsford Hotel that he was suffering from a sore throat and could not attend. And Mr. Pinchot had avoided Mr. Ballinger in shaking hands with the Taft party in the President's private car when he first met it in Provo, Utah.

On November 11, when the President

reached Washington, he found a real Pinchot-Ballinger fight upon his hands, ripe again for a settlement.

In the meantime the magazines had been busy. There hadn't been an especially large assortment of muck-raking themes on hand for some time, and those given to that sort of thing for a daily diet grabbed the new subject with avidity. There was an indication in the statements issued by Mr. Ballinger from time to time that he suspected that Mr. Pinchot knew something about this magazine onslaught.

High Regard for Pinchot.

But President Taft's regard for Pinchot had not been lacking in enthusiasm. This was what he said of the Forester's work at a time when many folk suspected matters were ready for an enforced resignation.

"I wish you to know of my utmost confidence in your desire to serve the government and the public. I should consider it one of the greatest losses that my administration could sustain if you should leave it."

This expression of confidence was the President's attempt to heal the breach created in the dismissal of Pinchot's ally and subordinate, Glavis. Pinchot's moves after the arrival of the President in Washington were not made directly to that point but were widening between him and Mr. Ballinger.

Instead, Glavis, out of the service, took the center of the stage with magazine help, and launched charges impugning the good faith of both Mr. Ballinger and the President. Mr. Pinchot on November 17 was the subject of Washington gossip to the effect that he had issued an ultimatum to the President to choose between him and Ballinger.

"The story that I have issued an ultimatum is a silly fabrication. Of course I have done nothing of the kind; nor

anything that could be twisted into that meaning. The President has been good enough to express his satisfaction with my work and I am going ahead with it."

Ask Congressional Inquiry.

With the meeting of Congress a resolution was introduced calling for a Congressional inquiry into the whole situation. And then came a step that had not been anticipated and was out of the government routine, and apparently was aimed at making the conflict as dramatic as possible.

Mr. Pinchot succeeded in having read upon the floor of the Senate a letter reflecting upon the President and enforcing his own dismissal as the only possible consent act. A day's session of the President's Cabinet preceded the decision to dismiss.

And that leaves the possible "Ballinger-Pinchot" investigation now merely a question of investigating a single officer of the government on charges which on the Attorney-General has ridiculed and on which the President has passed judgment.

Mr. Pinchot, conceded universally to have taken a deep and inclusive interest in the country's resources, is free to fight as a magazineist or publicist or lecturer for the object of his constant zeal—the prevention of the growth of what he styles "the water-power trust."

And in this matter he is assured the support of the President and of his former principal antagonist, Mr. Ballinger. They have no aims, both have frequently declared, that are at variance with the Roosevelt conservation policy except in one particular, and that was expressed by the President in his Albany letter when he said:

"In my judgment he is the best friend of the conservation of national resources who insists that every step taken in that direction should be within the law and buttressed by legal authority. Injustice on this matter is not inconsistent with whole-hearted and bona fide interest and enthusiasm in favor of the conservation policy."

Sought to Control Watershed.

Charges that there is in existence a water-power trust seeking to gain control of the Rocky Mountain watershed are the basis for the former Forester's recent antagonism to Mr. Ballinger. The quarrel broke over a matter concerned with the withdrawal of about 1,000,000 acres of land in Wyoming and Montana by President Roosevelt just before he retired from office.

The withdrawal was declared to be "anticipatory" and with a view of preventing the absorption of power sites on this land by the alleged water-power trust.

Secretary Ballinger's commencement of service was marked by an order restoring this land to entry. It was this act by the Secretary that sent Pinchot scurrying to the President. On that visit the President assured him that Mr. Ballinger planned to again withdraw the land as speedily as possible. A question of the legality of President Roosevelt's withdrawal

drawal had been involved, it seemed, and Secretary Ballinger made it plain that he did not care to use the Forest Service as a weapon to effect conservation of water-power sites, regardless of the need for such land withdrawn for forestry purposes.

He argued that the Forest Service was no more the proper weapon to attain such an end than would have been the naval service.

All within a month the transaction had been completed—the land restored to entry, certain tracts filed upon, as alleged, and the land withdrawn again. In this Forester Pinchot saw a victory for his much detested power trust, whose actions his heart was set upon anticipating. It precipitated his open quarrel with Mr. Ballinger.

The alleged filing that raised the Forester's ire was declared to have been made at Bozeman, Mont., on June 11, 1909, and it was said to include 15,958 acres, taken by Jeremiah Collins. Pinchot was quoted as authority for a statement that Collins was land agent for the water-power trust, which, it was intimated in a shadowy way, consisted of the Harriman and Hill railroad interests, the General Electric Company, and the Guggenheim mining and smelting interests. The alleged filing by Collins had been made on the land that Roosevelt had withdrawn and then had withdrawn. The withdrawal was completed on June 25.

Hoped for Taft's Aid.

When Forester Pinchot carried a cry against Secretary Ballinger direct to the President, Mr. Ballinger openly declared that he knew it was his official head Mr. Pinchot was looking for and that "with the help of the President he expected to win."

Before this break with Secretary Ballinger Mr. Pinchot had become widely known as the man of all men in the public service who was the former President's closest official friend. Some months before Mr. Roosevelt retired, in fact, it was stated the post of Secretary of the Agricultural Department had been offered to Mr. Pinchot. He was not at that time formally announced, and after a time the matter of discussing it was dropped.

Mr. Roosevelt's enthusiasm for Mr. Pinchot dropped when he called the first conference of governors to discuss the conservation problem. As the result of the power then vested in him he named his forester as chairman of a general committee of some fifty members on conservation in general, and also to be chairman of the executive committee of nine selected from this general committee.

It was expected that that conservation committee would work out a policy for conservation in water, land, minerals, and forests. Some junks in the summer of 1908 to Europe followed its formation, and it made a report at the opening of the December session of Congress in that year. Some of its members

also junketed through the Appalachian forest, which it was proposed the government should buy.

Has Large Fortune.

The former forester is the son of James W. Pinchot, a merchant, who died about a year ago, leaving his son an independent fortune. The younger Pinchot's interest in forestry grew from the fact that his father had been a wall paper manufacturer, and that while he was a boy his attention had been frequently called by his father to the speed with which the available supply of timber was being exhausted. Mr. Pinchot was born in Seabury, Conn., on August 11, 1865, of Puritan and Huguenot stock. He took up the study of forestry when he entered Yale University in 1885 and continued it in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Austria after his graduation from Yale in 1889. Not having to earn his own livelihood, he turned to forestry as a field wherein to let his zeal have full play, and for four years after returning from his European studies he kept an office as "consulting forester" in New York. But nobody bothered him with consultations, and finally he found himself in a government commission from which he emerged in 1888 as head of the Forest Service. There were eleven men in the bureau force at that time, six of them clerks. Last year the bureau brought in \$2,000,000 from the forests and spent \$3,983,352. When Pinchot took charge the bureau was spending \$23,250 a year and bringing in nothing. He was always forecasting a day when it would bring in much more than the cost of keeping it up, and he insisted a place where at an expense of \$500 some 100 forest fires had been doused before they got a good start. The forester did not draw his salary as a government officer.

Forestry as a Science.

Forestry as a science in the United States may be said to be Mr. Pinchot's creation. In Switzerland, where the topography of the country made its citizens peculiarly subject to damage by avalanches, floods, and erosion of the naked mountains, they learned to see the value of the forest covering some 1,000 years ago. In the fifteenth century forestry became a science in Switzerland and has remained so ever since. In France they are spending about \$4 an acre to reforest their watersheds, and in Italy \$9 an acre. Mr. Pinchot, after collecting data on America's forests, figured out that at the Italian rate it would cost \$3,000,000,000 to reforest the prevailing stands of timber on the public lands of the United States if continued deforestation should make this move necessary.

A few forest reserves had been created by Grover Cleveland, and with him the word "reserve" had come into use. Pinchot found the cattlemen of the West sticking on that word, and he succeeded in having the name altered to "national forest." It took the sting out of much

of the opposition to the spread of the conservation vogue, especially when it was also explained that any settler might take all the timber he wanted for his own use; that any "ripe" tree could be cut with the simple formality of securing a "permit," and that only waste, monopoly, and exploitation were being aimed at, so far as the stopping of the regular work of tree cutting was concerned. The forest products were for sale, and were for the settlers gratis—all each settler could cut for his own use, but not to sell. Mr. Pinchot made, along with his statement of the cost of reforestation of the present stands, the additional claim that, properly "forested," the existing timber could be kept in perpetuity, and still through the sale of ripe trees could be made to produce an annual revenue of \$48,890,845. That would be on the basis of the revenue produced by the forests of Europe.

Some Have No Trees.

There are now 165,000,000 acres of land in the national forests, and they are scattered pretty well over the whole country. Many of them are forests where there are no trees; and that was a point of which some of Pinchot's opponents in the Senate made much. Pinchot was quick with an answer that this was land that once had been forest—that had been denuded and that was capable of bearing another forest as soon as his department had developed to the point of replanting the hills of desolation.

Through the Senatorial discussion, running parallel with the conservation programme's development, the people learned much of their forests. In April, 1908, there was a pitched battle in Congress over the appropriation bill for the Forest Service. The sum asked for was \$2,795,296, and a charge was made by Representative E. N. Pollard, of Nebraska, that the service was in collusion with the newspapers to broaden the Senators and Congressmen opposed to its plan of action. Pinchot entered a general and specific denial, and the money was finally voted.

The Forester is expanding his national forest possession of about one-third of the mountainous section of the State of Washington and a sixth of Idaho. In Utah about twenty-eight forests were established, many of them growing only sagebrush. The Calaveras Big Tree tract in California came in, thus saving the most important of the sequoia groves from extinction.

Pinchot's work with each forest varied with the local demands. In all his rangers stacked and burned the fallen timber to prevent the spread of fires. Coyotes were poisoned to help the sheepmen, who had grazing privileges in return for a consideration. And in Big Cottonwood Canyon, Utah, an experiment station was established for the growing of pine seedlings. This was the beginning of what was meant to grow into a system of extensive reforestation.

Experimentation by the bureau developed a way of getting turpentine from the Southern trees without killing them, as did the old "boxing" process in vogue for many years. A treatment was discovered for the Western hemlock that made it less quick to warp when used as timber, and the "lodge-pole pines" that were supposed to have no market value were made to do duty as railroad ties. Growing trees for ties having become a matter of the greatest importance, interested the railroads, and eleven railroads now have forests of their own.

The Forest Service established a lecture bureau, through which it explained the purposes and ways of conservation. As a result of one of its lecture tours some 200,000 trees were planted by the people of one Texas community.

Senators Heyburn, Clark, Fulton, and Carter have been the chief opponents of the conservation idea. They have pictured the areas reserved as "vast solitudes," "wastes of idleness," and "game preserves." The forester's latest report shows that 7,600,000 cattle range on the reserves and that about 80,000,000 feet of lumber was cut from "ripe" and selected trees last year.

Pledged to Conservation.

Friends of Mr. Pinchot insist that he is not a politician and is personally a modest man. That he had no "departmental" training which would fit him for service as a "helpful and loyal subordinate" in a general sense, his action in going out of "regular channels" with his complaints clearly indicated. What will happen next it is difficult to forecast.

The President's word and Mr. Ballinger's word have both been pledged that conservation will still be carried on, as far as the law will allow, to the same ends as the Roosevelt policy. Mr. Pinchot will probably be inclined to help by giving the public on all possible occasions the benefit of his forestation knowledge and of his zeal for tree-covered watersheds.

A sinister political veil held in some quarters is that the Pinchot letter represents the throwing down of a gauntlet in a new "return-from-Elihu" political movement aimed at having a certain African hunter's personal baggage delivered in 1912 at the same address from which it was taken away in 1906. One suggestion is that Gifford was altogether too good a tennis player to be thoroughly at home on the golf links. Everywhere it is conceded that the issue is increasing and not declining in magnitude and that the exciting scenes of last week in Washington will be re-enacted during the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation by Congress, at which Pinchot will now appear probably as a sort of special prosecutor. Ballinger, well informed on departmental procedure, will retain the support of his fellow-officers in the administration, and all will be agreed that President Taft did the only possible thing in letting Pinchot work without instead of within his official family.

Items, General and Personal, Of Interest to G. P. O. Workers

The installation of officers of Government Printing Office Council, National Union, was the chief feature of the meeting of January 8, conducted by the officers of the District Council, President Frank E. Ferguson in the chair, the officers of the council installed being: Dr. James R. Armstrong, president; William C. Glenn, vice president; Elmer Demest, speaker; Joseph Dierken, secretary; Thomas A. Dymun, financial secretary; C. P. Boss, treasurer; Joseph E. Colton, chaplain; W. S. Gaeng, usher; Henry J. Frank, sergeant-at-arms; H. L. Lavison, doorkeeper; F. H. Berger, H. F. J. Drake, and C. M. Robinson, trustees.

After adjournment the council repaired to the Queen Cafe, where a banquet was indulged in by the members and guests to the number of about one hundred, the programme consisting of addresses and vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc., concluding about midnight. It was one of the most enjoyable evenings this popular fraternal body has ever participated in. Frank E. Ferguson, president of the cabinet, and Charles T. Hendler, one of the best impromptu speakers in this locality, carried off the honors in the oratorical line, and John R. Purvis and Ernest Lang rendered vocal numbers that pleased every one to the extent that these obliging and popular singers were obliged to respond to recalls that took up most of the time allotted for this feature of the entertainment. Johnny Greene played the accompaniments for the vocalists in his best manner, and "Auld Lang Syne" closed a night out for G. P. O. Council that made all who attended wish for a repetition in the near future.

Regular monthly meeting of Columbia Typographical Union at 2:30 o'clock today at Typographical Temple.

Four members of Columbia Typographical Union died during the current month.

Work throughout all departments of the office is reported brisk, the job room especially so. Quite a number of temporary compositors have been added to the force the past two weeks, and indications look favorable for a busy time for some months to come.

Martin L. Statter has announced his candidacy for delegate as a representative of the downtown printers. "Jake" is a popular man and will make a good race, and his friends think him a sure thing.

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, is in Washington, and will attend Columbia Union's meeting to-day.

Advices from Sibley Hospital are to the effect that Gus Ruehl, of the Star chapel, who was operated on for appendicitis last week, is in a serious condition.

Chief Machinist James W. Hughes has been troubled seriously with rheumatism of late, but his many friends are glad to see him on duty again and hope he has finally got the better of his ailment.

Frank O. Jones, who has been doing duty as a copy-holder in the proofroom for several months, is seriously ill, and a call for financial aid in his behalf was liberally responded to during the week.

"Old 70 Bourbon," Bottled in Bond, \$1.00 full quart. John J. Allen, 507 North Capitol street. U.S. cigars, books, etc., retailing-room.



CASTLEMAN P. BOSS, Treasurer G. P. O. Council, National Union.

Castleman P. Boss is a native of Washington, D. C. He was born June 18, 1861, educated in the public schools, and learned the printing trade on the Evening Star and in the Government Printing Office, where he is now employed as a monotype keyboard operator. In addition to holding the office of treasurer of G. P. O. Council, National Union, Mr. Boss is also treasurer of the Monotype Relief Association, master of Pentalfa Lodge, No. 23, F. A. A. M., member of Columbia Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., Adirondack Council, Royal Select Masters, Kallipolis Grotto, No. 15, and an active and consistent member of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101.

Rush work necessitated quite a force of readers working overtime in the proofroom last evening, and a goodly number were ordered to report to-day.

I. T. U. blanks for compiling the records of members were distributed throughout the office by the chairman during the week, and Secretary Seibold advises as follows:

Do not fill out hastily at the sacrifice of accuracy in order to get the matter off your hands, as your claims must be verified, so far as local membership is concerned, by the records of this union. Take time to do it right, as it does not change your record if the blank is not returned immediately.

Continuous membership in the International Typographical Union is only held by persons who have paid all International dues and assessments from the date of initiation. A member who has been suspended or expelled, and reinstated on the payment of a nominal sum, or readmitted for the initiation fee of the local union, has continuous membership from the date of reinstatement or readmission only.

John R. Brown, of the document section, has been detailed to the job room.

Representative Kahn, of San Francisco, introduced a bill in the House on January 12 increasing the compensation of all employees of the Government Printing Office 20 per cent.

Joseph E. Colton was promoted from copyholder to proofreader on Thursday last.

Tom Elliott, the popular messenger of the keyboard room, having been transferred to night duty, good stories and thrilling experiences, and occasionally a

bit of gossip are lacking in several divisions that enjoyed his daily visits. Tom complains that there is too much "rush" at night.

Mike Kane, former paymaster's guard, has been taken to Georgetown University Hospital for treatment.

Arthur Armstrong has been transferred from the job room to assistant to Mr. Miller, in the plate vault, with increased compensation. "Shorty" makes good wherever assigned, and everybody will be pleased to learn of his promotion.

Charles J. (Spike) Leonard is doing a detail as copyholder in the proofroom.

There are 2,005 applications for patents awaiting final action in the Patent Office at this date.

President Frank A. Kidd, of Columbia Typographical Union, has been favored with the following from the American Federation of Labor:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1910. Frank A. Kidd, Esq., Government Printing Office. Dear Sir and Brother: A conference will be held at the Belasco Theater on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 17, 18, and 19, for the purpose of discussing the subject of uniform legislation among the states upon matters affecting the interests of the people of the country. The subject and the conference were considered by the executive council for a considerable period during the past year, and reported to the Denver and Toronto conventions of the American Federation of Labor. At Toronto it was unanimously endorsed and the executive council authorized to be present and to invite representatives of labor to attend and participate in the conference.

At the meeting of the executive council now being held in this city, the undersigned was directed to invite, and I do now invite you to attend that conference. I urgently trust that you will accept aid in the deliberations thereof. If you deem it advisable, you may associate with you one or two of the officers or members of your organization for the above purpose.

It is not here necessary to discuss the importance of uniform legislation among the states. It has been presented to the Representatives of the officers and published in the official proceedings. With best wishes for success and hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you there, I am, fraternally yours, SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor.

Charles M. Evans has been transferred from the linotype section to the document section, in which he was formerly employed.

Latta O. Early, of the document section, day, has been detailed to the linotype section as an operator.

"I had no idea the G. P. O. column was read by other than office people until several of our friends who are in no way connected with the G. P. O. informed us when they called that they first learned of Mrs. Drake's illness 'through that means,'" said Col. H. F. J. Drake recently.

St. Mark's Parish News, one of the best of the local church publications, is managed by W. Ed. Grimes, of the proofroom, and is issued from a union printing office.

Charles W. Otis is again dangerously ill at his home in I street northwest.

The many Washington friends of Joseph A. Jackson, many times president of St. Louis Typographical Union and delegate of style for bills and resolutions, with

conventions, will learn with regret that he is an inmate of Century Hospital, St. Louis, with a dangerous ulcer on his neck.

James Toole, president of New York Union, No. 6, and J. W. Sullivan, of the same organization, were in the city several days during the week.

Charles Grasty, former owner of the Baltimore News, is reported to be the new owner of the Baltimore World. Mr. Grasty is a fine newspaper man and a good friend of organized labor, and the printing trades are to be congratulated if he is again to enter the field in the Monumental City.

The International Typographical Union paid out about \$9,000 to its pensioners last month, \$512 of which was received by members of Columbia Union. The pension fund is nearing the \$300,000 mark.

Mrs. "Lizabeth" W. Lenhart, of the document section, day, received an attractive post card from Bluefields, the scene of the recent Nicaragua conflict.

Compositors Henry and McCormick, of the correcting alley, document section, are on the sick list. Also Frank H. Jones and Capt. Martin Barringer.

George Furbershaw and Percy Lowd, a popular team of musicians, made quite a hit at Advent Church on Friday evening last with their banjo and guitar selections.

Readers George Stull, Henry Noyes, and George Graham were among the absentees from the proofroom last week by reason of illness.

By a will executed December 7, 1909, M. A. W. Louis bequeathed \$2,500 to Georgetown University, \$1,000 to Miss Lee Lenthall Towers, and the balance of his estate, valued at about \$9,000, to his friend, William L. Crouse.

Robert Bray, a well-known printer, has received a temporary appointment, and assigned to the document section, night.

Compositor R. F. Chisolm, of the document section, day, is on the sick list.

John E. Hogan, imposer on specifications, is active in the interests of the Aloysius Athletic Club, and says that organization is doing a great deal for the young men of East Washington. Thirty new members were added to the club at the last meeting through John's efforts.

Ernest Lang, of the foundry, is one of the best amateur singers in the District, and one of the kind always willing to oblige, and his selections are of the kind that stir the good red blood and make one feel that life is worth living.

Reviser Martin Schramm has been absent from duty most of the week on account of illness.

W. H. Livermore, of the proofroom, says Sam Phillips, of the New York Press, is a dead ringer for President Taft. Sam must have grown some since he left the G. P. O.

W. S. Baker, the veteran copy editor, has been suffering from an aggravated attack of the grip the past ten days. His friends hope for his speedy return to the office.

John J. O'Brien, electrotype finisher in the foundry, is suffering from a severe injury to his right hand, the result of an accident while operating a machine.

Elmer E. Shott has been presiding as head of the make-up force on specifications during the week in the absence of George Gerberich.

Samuel Gompers, Jr., of the Census Office, former G. P. O. print, is reported seriously ill with typhoid fever.

A telegram from the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs to Ephraim D. King, of the linotype section, conveyed the sad news that his son, Ephraim D., Jr., had died there. The deceased was well known in Washington.

Mrs. Theodore Hodas, having been appointed a compositor-operator, reported for duty on Thursday last, and was assigned to the keyboard room.

Dr. Rush W. Conkila, of the case-making division, is no longer a resident of Hyattsville. He is now located at Rhode Island avenue and Twentieth street northeast. Congratulations from the craft.

James E. Cogan, forwarder, is home, suffering from rheumatism.

John Schaller, of the tablet division, is now a bona fide ruralite, being a resident of Woodridge, where he puts in his spare time fixing up the surroundings of his pretty new cottage recently built.

William E. Rink, pressman on the night force, who is a member of the Signal Corps, N. G. D. C., has been promoted to quartermaster sergeant. Having been a member of the Pennsylvania Guard and holding a similar position, he is well qualified for the job.

Stephen Kelley, forwarder in the binder, was called by his home in Boston on account of serious illness of his brother.

Lewis Stark, blank forwarder, who has been spending the holidays with his family and relatives in Detroit, Mich., has returned to work. Low said he looked forward to a house gathering around the dinner table on Christmas Day, but the best he got was eating a Christmas dinner on No. Man's land, as the train he was on, which is put on a ferryboat to cross the Detroit River, was in such a frozen condition that it was held up for about twenty-four hours between Canada and Detroit.

Harry L. Swiggett and Howard T. Rieg have received temporary appointments, and are assigned to the document section, night.

Carroll Trumble has received a temporary appointment as a messenger boy to the document section, night.

Mrs. Way, whose death occurred on Thursday last, was the wife of Will Way, a well-known member of Columbia Union, now holding a departmental clerkship.

Pressman John A. Cunningham is an inmate of Providence Hospital, suffering with kidney trouble.

The G. P. O. chess teams are not making the showing they made last year. Come, you chess fiends, get a gal on you and keep up the reputation of the office.



LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM E. HARVEY, Second Infantry, N. G. D. C.

B played the same number of games, and also scored one-half point. Mr. Schroeder finished brilliantly.

Frank M. Lloyd, maker-up on the Y, was the first person selected from the document room section for the "lobster shift"—10 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Ralph W. Bowen, son of Foreman A. W. Bowen, of the document section, with his wife and two children, left Washington on Friday last, via the Southern Railway, for Tucson, Ariz., where he has accepted a position in the Southern Pacific Railway shops. Mr. Bowen has been employed in the Washington Navy Yard the past sixteen years, and is considered one of the best in his line of work, and during the Spanish-American war was made a special rate machinist. Mr. Bowen is a past master of M. M. Parker Lodge, No. 27, F. A. A. M., is highly regarded, and is considered one of the best red Masons in the District, being, as told us by a Mason familiar with the work, almost letter perfect. He has also been exceedingly popular in Washington musical circles, and will be greatly missed in the different organizations with which he has so long been identified. A large number of friends witnessed his departure, and all united in wishing him abundant success in his new field of labor.

Ed. Hickman, stereotyper on the Record, had his left hand badly burned during the week with hot metal.

COMMISSIONERS SEEK POWER.

Ask for Legislation for Regulation of Public Utilities.

A bill to confer upon the Commissioners powers of a public service commission was sent to Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Senate Committee on the District, yesterday, accompanied by strong recommendations that it be enacted into law.

A similar bill to the one sent to the Senate committee yesterday by the Commissioners was introduced by Senator Gallinger at the first session of the Sixtieth Congress.

The purpose is to give the Commissioners power to regulate all public utilities, such as steam railroads, street railways, gas companies, electric light companies, and similar corporations.

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

WATCHING RIFLE PRACTICE

Lieut. Col. Harvey Prominent Figure in District Militia.

Has Been Connected with Law Firm of King & King for Twenty Years.

Law and the military divide the attention of William E. Harvey, lieutenant colonel of the Second Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of the District, and a member of the law firm of King & King, 725 Seventeenth street northwest.

Lieut. Col. Harvey has been affiliated with the District militia since 1890, and was, on the first of this