CHANGES ARE MANY

Numerous New Faces Will Appear in the Extra Session.

GAVEL FALLS TOMORROW

Disappearance of Familiar Figures From Legislative Halls.

ONE VACANCY IN SENATE

Deadlock in Colorado and Iowa, Though Latter State Is Fully Represented.

The interesting situation of a democratic House and a republican Senate meeting to consider a Taft administration measure directs unusual attention to the convening of the Sixty-Second Congress in extraordinary session at noon tomorrow. The political complexions of the two branches of Congress will be as follows:

House—Democrats, 228; republicans, 160; socialist, 1; vacancies, 2, the ninth Iowa and second Pennsylvania districts.

Senate—Republicans, 50; democrats, 41; vacancy, 1, from Colorado.

The roll calls in the two branches will show some remarkable changes from the last session. In the House the democrats will show a gain of 54 members and the republicans a loss of 55, the socialist member, Victor Berger of Milwaukee, accounting for the difference in the equation.

Many New Faces.

By reason of the change resulting from the election last November new faces will be seen not only in the membership of the House, but in the whole organization.

Republican employes in great number will go out, and their places will befilled by democrats. Choice rooms in the Capitol and in the House office building, long controlled by the republicans, will be surrendered to the representatives of the party which is to gather up the House reins.

Instead of the fifty-nine republicans who occupied seats in the Senate March 4, there will be only fifty tomorrow. The ranks of the minority will be increased from thirty-two to forty-one and forty-two when the vacancy in Colorado is filled. There was one vacancy in the last session, caused by the death of Senator Hughes of Colorado.

Veterans Disappear.

More notable even than the large number of new faces in the Senate and House will be the absence of so many veteran legislators. The Speaker's marble rostrum will not resound with the vigorous whacks of the Cannon gavel, for Mr. Cannon will appear in the ranks of the minority. Veterans of many legislative struggles will be missed from the House floor. Chief among those whose absence will loom large will be Tawney of Minnesota, Boutell of Illinois, Scott of Kansas, McKinlay of California, Bennet, Fish, Parsons and Cocks of New York, Hull and Smith of Iowa, Denby of Michigan and Keifer of Ohio. Four members, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Poindexter of Washington, Gronna of North Dakota and Townsend of Michigan, have been elevated to the Senate.

No longer will the Senate roll call open with the familiar name of Aldrich, the Rhode Island leader having voluntarily renounced another term to devote himself to leisure and the study of monetary reforms. He will be succeeded by Henry F. Lippitt. Many other striking figures will be missed from the Senate floor, notably Hale of Maine, succeeded by Charles F. Johnson; Beveridge of Indiana, who was vanquished by John W. Kern; Kean of New Jersey, in whose place will be James E. Martine; Warner of Missouri, replaced by James A. Reed; Dick of Ohio, replaced by Atlee Pomerene, and Carter of Montana, succeeded by Henry L. Meyers. All of these changes represent democratic gains, except in the case of Rhode Island.

Other Senate Changes.

The other Senate changes will be Frazier of Tennessee, succeeded by Luke Lea, the youngest of all the senators; Money of Mississippi, whose place will be filled by John Sharp Williams, formerly the democratic leader of the House; Flint of California, whose toga will grace the shoulders of John D. Works; Bulkeley of Connecticut, who gives way to George P. McLean, former governor of his state; Burrows of Michigan, whose mantle is to be worn by former Representative Townsend; Burkett of Nebraska, succeeded by former Representative Hitchcock; Scott and Elkins of West Virginia, the former to be succeeded by W. E. Chilton, while C. W. Watson already had taken the place of Senator Elkins, and Piles of Washington, succeeded by former Representative Poindexter, while the place of Senator Depew of New York was filled after a long struggle by the election of Justice James A. O'Gorman.

Deadlock in Iowa.

The Iowa legislature has been deadlocked for several weeks oves an effort to elect a senator to fill the unexpired portion of the term of the late Jonathan P. Dolliver. Lafayette Young of Des Moines is sitting as the junior member from that state. His service will continue until the legislature elects or adjourns without action.

GRAND JURY CELEBRATES DISCHARGE FROM DUTY

Presents Silver Cigarette Case to Foreman and Bouquet to Justice Wright.

The grand jury, which began its session January 1, and was discharged today at the completion of the term, celebrated the event with appropriate exercises. To Justice Wright the jurors presented a bouquet of American beauty roses, and to W. H. Moses, foreman, they presented a silver cigarette case. Sidney Mudd, jr., assistant United States attorney, who assisted the jury in its deliberations, was also presented with a silver cigarette case. Arthur Copeland and Charles Hood, secretaries to the jury, received presents, and even the bailiff and his assistant were not forgotten when the gifts were distributed.

The presentations took place at the courthouse. At 1 o'clock the twenty-three jurors, together with the bailiffs and several other guests, repaired to Harvey's, where they were the guests of W. H. Moses at a luncheon.

Those who served on the grand jury are: William H. Moses, Robert B. Leather, James T. Simpson, William F. Brooks, George A. Ridgeway, William Hessick, William W. Weaver, William W. Nelligan, James A. Taylor, Charles E. Hood, John E. Thompson, Herman Plugge, John W. Lynn, Cresson E. Finch, Arthur Copeland, George W. Hellig, William F. Brooks, John H. Magruder, Leonard Daniel, John S. Arthur, Louis F. Moxley, George A. Farr and Theodore Micheel.

Electing Judges in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—In today's elections all counties in Michigan are voting for circuit judges and for a state ticket, at the head of which are two justices of the supreme court. Eighteen counties are voting on the question of local option. Of these eleven are now "dry."

HITS JURY SYSTEM

Juror McKinley Causes Sensation in District Court.

SUBMITS WRITTEN CHARGES

Declares Method of Selecting Panel Unfair to Poor.

CHIEF JUSTICE INDIGNANT

Juror's Complaint Denounced as Unwarranted and Without Foundation as to Facts.

Declaring the present jury system a disgrace and pointing out that the requirement to do jury service is unequally distributed, J. William McKinley, who has completed two months' service as a juror, caused a mild sensation in Criminal Court No. 2 today. He presented to Chief Justice Clabaugh, who presides in that court, a written statement of his views on the jury system. Mr. McKinley said other members of the jury agreed with him, but later admitted the criticism embodied rather his individual opinion.

Chief Justice Clabaugh warmly resented the charge against the system, and incidently against the jury commission and the court. The chief justice verbally flayed the juror for his criticism, which he characterized as "unjust, unsought and without foundation,"

Rich and Poor Alike.

The chief justice said: "The rich man and the poor man stand on the same plane in this court, and frequently I know of rich men who serve faithfully as jurors. The jury system, in my opinion, is satisfactory, and there exists no basis for your unsought criticism."

Later the chief justice received from the other members of the panel, who served with Mr. McKinley, a letter disclaiming any participation in the views expressed by the complaining juror.

Juror McKinley's Complaint.

The criticism by Mr. McKinley reads:

"To the Honorable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia:

"On behalf of my fellow jurymen, with whom I have talked on the subject, as well as on my personal behalf, I desire to enter our respectful protect against the present method of selecting citizens for jurymen in these courts.

"It is universally agreed that the American jury system, if not a positive disgrace, is far inferior to what it should be. So far as this jurisdiction is concerned, it can be remedied by the selection of a better class of jurymen.

"There is no question that the best selections are made from those who come before you, but I claim, and can prove, that not all, by a large percentage, of the best to be had are ever called before the justices of your courts for jury duty.

"I know personally of scores of citizens of this District who are eligible to jury duty who have never served or, having served, serve no more. Some even boast of having had their names removed from the "box"—the list of eligibles.

"I think it the duty of every citizen to serve in his turn, and I am perfectly willing to do so, but it is certainly an imposition to ask me or any other man on this jury to serve again until every other citizen in the District of Columbia, not exempt by the code, has done a like service.

"It would be presumptuous on my part to suggest a simple remedy for this condition of affairs. An investigation will discover the whole trouble. In order to secure this investigation I feel that it is only necessary to call this matter to your honor's attention.

"I doubt not that your honor will agree that every citizen should do his duty, and that there should not be the slightest favoritism. The street vendor of bananas, the bootblack, the day laborer, the clerk, the modest merchant and the bank president are all citizens alike and should be treated with equal consideration.

"To the clerk who is practically indispensable to his employer, and to the merchant of small means and business which requires his personal attention, two or three months' jury service is a greater hardship than to the man of large business who simply directs and leaves the detail work to his assistants. They should all serve in turn, and then it would not be necessary to have those who will not resort to subterfuge or fraud to escape their duty serve so often or so long, which, by the way, is unreasonable and made so by the inefficiency or indolence of the persons or commission responsible for present conditions.

"The adoption of such means as would compel universal service would result in the elevation of the standard of our jury system and relieve it of the odium which attaches to it in this and other localities in our country."

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR DR. S. A. KNAPP

Body Will Be Sent to Iowa for Burial in the State College Cemetery.

Funeral services for Dr. S. A. Knapp, recently in charge of the farm demonstration work at the Department of Agriculture, were held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Foundry M. E. Church, and were conducted by Rev. C. E. Wise, pastor fo the Iowa Avenue M. E. Church, assisted by Rev. William R. Wedderspoon, pastor of Foundry Church.

The body will be sent to Ames, Iowa, for burial in the cemetery of the State College there. The family of Dr. Knapp will accompany the body.

The death of Dr. Knapp was decidedly unexpected. He was a man of exceptionally wide experience and culture, and at the same time was a practical farmer in the fullest sense. The particular work in which he was engaged was that of introducing scientific methods on a practical basis among farmers of the south. The poorer the farmer was the more interest Dr. Knapp took in the solution of his problem.

Interested in Tick Extermination.

He was thoroughly in touch with the tick extermination work the Department of Agriculture was doing in the south, but for the benefit of the small farmer who had no large herds and could not afford expensive dips for his cattle he had worked out a method of dosing the cattle with salt to discourage the ticks that carry the Texas fever.

Dr. Knapp had mapped out the demonstration work for a considerable period ahead, so that if anything happened to him there would be a reasonable basis along which his successor could work if he so desired.

Commander Latch Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Commander Edward Biddle Latch, U. S. N., retired, died at his home in Merion, a suburb, today. During the civil war he served on the Hartford, and he was retired in 1878. Commander Latch, who was seventy-eight years old, devoted much of his time to writing on religious subjects.

DR. WHITE PRAISED AS PEACE ADVOCATE

William Jennings Bryan and Andrew Carnegie Among Speakers at Luncheon.

Men most prominent in the social, professional and business life of Washington attended the luncheon given at the Arlington Hotel this afternoon by B. H. Warner in honor of Andrew D. White, former United States ambassador to Germany.

Informal speeches were made by William Jennings Bryan, Andrew Carnegie and Dr. White.

The Nebraskan paid a high tribute to the former diplomat, calling him one of the first advocates in this country for world peace. Mr. Bryan said:

Mr. Bryan's Tribute.

"I am glad to come here, even for a short time, to do honor to one of the first advocates of universal peace. He must have great satisfaction in seeing the idea for which he has striven so long spreading throughout the world.

"He early had faith in the wisdom of doing right. Statesmen realize that only those things built upon a moral basis are lasting. I have no doubt that Dr. White will admit that the idea for which he has striven has given him great strength.

"We are gathering ideas from other countries, and I am glad that ideas at least can come into this country without first going through the customs house. Dr. White did not originate the idea of a world peace. I judge this is true because a man called the 'Prince of Peace' lived many years before Dr. White was born."

Favors Treaties of Peace.

Mr. Bryan, in closing, said that he would go farther than any other man, if possible, in advocating peace. "I not only am in favor of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, but with all the nations of the world," said Mr. Bryan.

Dr. White then addressed the guests, and he was followed by Mr. Carnegie.

The Guests.

The guests at the luncheon were:

Wm. J. Boardman, C. K. Berryman, Geo. Bowerman, Chas. J. Bell, Gist Blair, Elmer E. Brown, John Barrett, Justice Barney, Rep. Burleson, Wm. Jennings Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, Wilbur J. Carr, Merrit O. Chance, David S. Carll, A. Howard Clark, Frank G. Carpenter, F. C. Cochran, Col. Spencer G. Cosby, Levi Cooke, E. Dana Duran, Dr. Day, Rep. John W. Dwight, Prof. David Fairchild, George P. Foster, Orin J. Field, Daniel Fraser, Dr. Henry D. Fry, Dr. John Green, Thomas Grant, Wm. F. Gude, Gen. A. W. Greely, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Edwin P. Grosvenor, Wm. Hitz, A. B. Hayes, Thos. S. Hopkins, A. T. Hensey, S. B. Hege, F. S. Hight, W. M. Hayes, Capt. W. F. Hart, Dr. G. M. Kober, Hon. W. P. Kellogg, A. M. Kepple, E. B. Moore, Prof. Willis J. Moore, Mr. Millett, John R. McLean, Theo. W. Noyes, Jas. F. Oyster, Chief Justice Stanton J. Peelle, E. Southard Parker, Myron M. Parker, M. D. S. Porter, Cuno H. Rudolph, A. T. Ramsay, Samuel Ross, Dr. Henry Rumer, W. G. Shallenberger, H. C. Shober, Col. John C. Scofield, Louis P. Shoemaker, W. R. Smith, S. W. Smith, Rev. H. T. Stevenson, Gustava Schulties, Dr. W. P. Thirkield, George Truesdell, J. W. Townsend, Dr. Wm. A. White, J. L. Wilmeth, Dr. Wiley, Simon Wolf, Gen. J. M. Wilson, Nathaniel Wilson, F. A. Walker, Harry Wardman, Levi Woodbury, Dr. Chas. Wood, S. W. Woodward, Col. M. V. Woodhull, B. H. Warner, jr., Dr. Walter Wyman.

MEMPHIS WANTS BRYAN TO MAKE CITY HIS HOME

Delegation of Prominent Citizens Comes to Capital to Extend Invitation.

Memphis, Tenn., wants William Jennings Bryan for its own.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Memphis is in Washington today to press the claims of the south, and particularly of Tennessee and Memphis, to the famous democrat. The members of the delegation will extend an invitation to Mr. Bryan to come to their city, bag and baggage, and make it his home in the future. Moreover, the citizens of Memphis are anxious to have Mr. Bryan publish the Commoner in their town, and they are prepared to make him all kinds of offers to get him to come to them.

The delegation will entertain Mr. Bryan at luncheon Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Metropolitan Hotel and there formally extend the invitation to him. The members of the delegation are Judge J. M. Greer, Walter Cain, associate editor of the News-Scimitar; R. B. Young, editor of the Memphis Press; John M. Tuther, secretary of the Business Men's Club; Dr. Edward D. Mitchell, Duke C. Bowers and Robert M. Gates, representing the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Guests at Luncheon.

Among the guests invited to meet Mr. Bryan Thursday will be the members of the Tennessee delegation in Congress, Senator-elect John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and former Senator Berry of Arkansas.

Mr. Bryan, who is in Washington to be present at the opening of the Sixty-second Congress, said this afternoon when asked what he intended to do in regard to the invitation from Memphis: "I have no intention whatever of leaving Lincoln, Neb."

The delegates from Memphis, however, are not downhearted, and expect to lay before Mr. Bryan inducements enough to make him change his mind. Duke C. Bowers declared that Memphis was ready to put up a million dollars, if necessary, to get Mr. Bryan.

"Mr. Bryan, as a great democrat, belongs to the south, the home of democracy, and Tennessee wants him," declared Mr. Bowers.

Confers With Leaders.

Mr. Bryan had numerous conferences today with various leaders of the party, including Champ Clark, who tomorrow will take the Speaker's gavel; Senator Owen and others. In a general way he talked over with these leaders democratic plans, and the course which ought to be pursued by them during the next few months. He expressed himself as highly gratified by the excellent harmonious start which had been made, declaring that it argued exceedingly well for the future.

NO FIGHT ON POWERS.

Kentucky Democrats Not to Contest His Seat in House.

The democrats of the Kentucky delegation held a meeting this morning and decided not to take any action in opposition to the seating of Caleb Powers, the Kentucky republican member who was elected to Congress after he had been pardoned for the murder of Gov. Goebel of Kentucky.

Representative Macon of Arkansas declared publicly several months ago that he would not sit in the same House with Mr. Powers. It remains to be seen what action Mr. Macon will take looking to the unseating of Powers.

GET MEXICAN FACTS

Democratic House Members Are in Taft's Confidence.

MADERO DEFENDS REVOLT

Will Formally Ask Powers to Recognize Belligerency.

PEACE TALK IS REVIVED

Interest Centers in Presence of Maderos on Border—Uncle of Rebel Leader in Prison.

President Taft today furnished to Representatives Sulzer, Flood and Garner, democrats of the House committee on foreign affairs, all the data he had on the Mexican situation at the time he ordered 20,000 troops to San Antonio.

The President had already consulted republican members of the Senate and House committees on foreign relations and affairs, and his statements to the members of these committees have been accepted by them as thoroughly justifying the action that was taken. The President believes that the democrats of the Senate and House committees will look upon the facts in the same way. He has withheld nothing from them and has fully taken them into his confidence.

The visitors said they did not care to discuss the matter until they go over the papers that were submitted to them.

Will Ask Recognition.

The justice of the revolutionary cause, the patriotism of its motives and the necessity of resort to arms, as seen by the revolutionists, are set forth by Francisco I. Madero, "citizen provisional president of the United Mexican States, leader of the insurrection," in a communication addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States and to the foreign ministers of other interested governments.

The declaration of purposes and justification of methods is preliminary to an appeal for recognition of belligerency, which Gen. Madero announces will be made later with due formality.

The provisional government undertakes to guarantee the nations from the very moment that the revolutionists are recognized as belligerents against loss from damages or injuries sustained as the result of the war by citizens of other nations.

Promise of Early Peace.

A speedy termination of hostilities, with the revolutionists victorious and the restoration of order in the commonwealth, is promised. The declaration is made that every part of the republic is in sympathy with the opposition to the present administration, and only awaiting the proper moment to asert its resistance.

An appeal for the sympathy of all civilized nations is asked. The communication sets forth that every peaceful recourse to obtain reforms has been exhausted, and that for many years the people have been denied justice and the privileges guaranteed by the laws, and that therefore the revolution is justified, its patriotism manifest and its necessity proven beyond cavil.

The communication, dated February 15, was transmitted to the State Department ten days ago. Copies of the document have been for several days in the possession of foreign offices of other governments having interests in Mexico.

Control of Foreign Trade.

"In the maritime and frontier custom houses which may be occupied by the provisional government," says the note, "the documents issued by consular officers of the anti-constitutional government shall not be recognized; and in order to obviate the impediments to commerce which the war may occasion the provisional government will appoint, at the proper time, consuls, vice consuls or consular agents wherever it may be necessary. If this should not be possible the agents at the various custom houses and ports under the jurisdiction of the provisional government will be instructed so that they may permit the entry of merchandise originally from friendly foreign countries after carefully revising the respective documents issued by the consular officers of the anti-constitutional government."

Maderos on the Border.

EL PASO, Tex., April 3.—Interest here in the Mexican war situation today centers in Francisco I. Madero, senior, and Alfonso Madero, who arrived in El Paso last night, presumably on a mission of peace. While maintaining a complete silence regarding the reason for their presence here, the father and brother of the insurrecto leader intimated that developments might be expected within the next few days, and it is believed they are here to await the arrival of messengers from the insurrecto chief bringing the terms upon which he will consent to a cessation of hostilities.

That these terms must be formulated by the men who are in the field was declared by Alfonso Madero last night.

That the elder Madero's influence will be strongly for peace is the statement of those who claim to know his attitude. The father of the insurrecto leader, it is said, has never given the movement his whole-hearted support and would welcome the end of the war upon any reasonable terms. Couriers who left for the insurrecto chief's camp, near Chihuahua, a few days ago are now believed to have carried messages from the elder Madero, and these, it is surmised, urged the son to make for peace.

Rebels Capture Ammunition.

Mail advices from Magdalena, Sonora, declare the insurrectos captured three wagon loads of ammunition which were being sent from Hermosillo to the federal garrison at Ures. The wagon train was guarded by rurales and Yaqui Indians, and it was stated there was heavy loss on both sides.

Francisco Sonora, a federal soldier, is dead and three men are wounded as a result of the explosion of three bombs in Calle Diablo, Juarez, at midnight Saturday night. Unless an attack on the jail was thwarted by a bomb exploding prematurely, the real purpose of the explosion is inexplicable.

Salvador Madero Arrested.

LAREDO, Tex., April 3.—Mexican authorities Sunday arrested Salvador Madero, an uncle of Francisco Madero, jr., leader of the insurrectos, when he reached Nuevo Laredo en route to Monterey to visit his sick father. He was placed in jail incommunicado.

Evariste Madero, the sick man, is the father of Francisco Madero and grandfather of Francisco Madero, jr., the insurrecto leader now operating in Chihuahua.

Don Salvador left by rail for Nuevo Laredo. When he reached Mexican soil he was taken from the train and placed in jail.

While the Mexican officials refuse to announce the specific charge against Don Salvador, it is known the arrest was one of precaution.

It was learned from a government source in Laredo that Francisco Madero, sr., and his nephew, Alfonso Madero, recently in San Antonio, had departed, ostensibly for El Paso.

Ever since the receipt of this news the Mexican officers have exercised a close surveillance over their movements.

Salvador Madero will be held incommunicado until a complete inquiry into the motives for his entering Mexico is made. If it is found that his sole object is to visit his sick father in Monterey he will be released, but will be kept under surveillance.

New Ambassador Coming.

LONDON, April 3.—Manuel de Zamacona e Inclan, who retires from the post of Mexican financial agent at London to succeed Francisco L. de la Barra as Mexican ambassador at Washington, is a passenger on the steamer Caronia, which sailed from Queenstown yesterday for New York.

NOT A REBEL, SAYS GOMEZ.

Declares Salvador Madero, Arrested in Mexico, a Diaz Supporter.

"In arresting Salvador Madero, agents of the Diaz administration have deprived of liberty one of their own men, a follower of Diaz, and not in any sense a revolutionist," declares Dr. Vasquez Gomez, confidential agent in Washington of the revolution in Mexico.

"If the government so deals with those who sympathize with it, what show for justice have those who have taken arms against it, or those who manifest the shadow of opposition to its policies or questioning of its methods? The administration of Gen. Diaz is not to be trusted, either to carry out reforms or to keep any promise of fair dealing with individuals.

The revolution's determination to fight to the end is only justified by the present instance of double dealing. But evidence is plenty of the duplicity of the government.

"Salvador Madero, son of Gen. Evariste Madero, is the uncle of Francisco Madero, leader of the revolution. Until ten days ago he has been living quietly at his home in Monterey, a recognized adherent of the Diaz regime, and a declared opponent of his nephew's quarrel with the existing conditions.

"He went to San Antonio, it was assumed, as the agent of the government to discuss peace terms with his brother, Gen. Francisco Madero, father of the revolutionary leader. Conferences were held in the Texas city, and it was generally understood that Salvador Madero was the mouthpiece of Gen. Diaz, whose friend he is.

"If the Diaz government will imprison one of its own men what chance would a revolutionist have if he laid down his arms to bring about peace? There is no faith in Diaz."

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ADDED TO CLERKS' FUND

D. J. Kaufman Gives Substantial Aid to Movement for Higher Salaries.

D. J. Kaufman, proprietor of "The Man's Store," 1005-1007 Pennsylvania avenue, today added $1,000 to the fund being raised by a committee of Washington business and professional men to aid government clerks in their campaign for higher salaries.

The fund now totals $9,000, and it is expected $10,000 will have been pledged when the executive committee meets tomorrow afternoon to plan for the opening of a bureau in this city.

With ten subscriptions of $1,000 each as a basis the committee hopes to obtain twenty subscriptions of $500 each within the next week. Then contributions of smaller sums will be received by the committeemen.

In Hearty Accord.

Mr. Kaufman, in announcing his willingness to give financial suport to the movement inaugurated by P. B. Chase and fostered by the Chamber of Commerce, said:

"I am heartily in favor of this movement to improve the conditions of federal government and District clerks in Washington. As a matter of fact, I began to agitate a project to obtain higher pay for government employes, when the Chamber of Commerce was first organized in 1907.

"This latest movement is firmly established and well managed. I am sure Congress is to enact legislation at this session which will meet with the approval of the thousands of government clerks in all parts of the country.

"Sentiment in Washington favoring the betterment of conditions for federal and District employes has been crystallized and the national legislators must take cognizance of the citizens' demands. On the wages received by the clerks depends their ability to own homes, pay taxes and purchase merchandise other than the necessaries of life. Remedial legislation is imperative."

Gompers Renews Pledge.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has just arrived from a trip to the south, conferred with Fulton R. Gordon today anent the latter's letter-writing campaign to assist the clerks in their efforts to obtain higher salaries and retirement pensions.

Mr. Gompers again pledged the support of his organization to Mr. Gordon's movement and will make an official announcement in the coming number of the Federationist, the official organ of the A. F. of L. Unionists all over the country will be urged to write letters to members of Congress in an effort to enlist their support of the movement.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Appointments, Promotions and Transfers Announced.

Changes in the classified service in the Navy Department are announced as follows:

Appointments—Bureau of supplies and accounts: Charles E. Dunbar, clerk at $900 per annum; Samuel A. Colman, copyist at $840 per annum; Harry M. Brailove, clerk at $900 per annum; Fisher G. Dorsey, messenger boy at $400 per annum. Secretary's office: Michael Meehan, messenger boy at $360 per annum; William W. Dunn, by reinstatement, messenger boy at $400 per annum. Bureau of construction and repair: R. Carrick Searles, messenger boy at $400 per annum. Bureau of navigation: Edward L. Smead, copyist at $840 per annum.

Promotions—Hydrographic office: R. H. Hay, from copyist at $900 to custodian of archives at $1,200 per annum; Asa E. Birum, from copyist at $840 to copyist at $900 per annum; Roy A. Dye, from copyist at $720 to copyist at $840 per annum. Bureau of construction and repair—Adelbert A. Dampier, from messenger boy at $600 to copyist at $900 per annum; William P. Kennedy, from messenger boy at $400 to messenger boy at $600 per annum.

Secretary's office—Charles H. Walleigh, from clerk at $1,000 to clerk at $1,100 per annum; Friederich G. Hammer, from messenger boy at $420 to messenger boy at $600 per annum; William W. Dunn, from messenger boy at $400 to messenger boy at $420 per annum; Talbott Walker, from laborer at $660 to copyist at $900 per annum.

Bureau of navigation—Frederick Chaimson, from copyist at $900 to clerk at $1,000 per annum; Isaac W. Shoemaker, from copyist at $840 to copyist at $900 per annum; Eugene L. Walter, from clerk at $1,100 to clerk at $1,200 per annum; Aubrey M. Hewitt, from clerk at $1,000 to clerk at $1,100 per annum; Del L. Sullivan, from copyist at $900 to clerk at $1,000 per annum; Miss Anne Troller, from copyist at $840 to copyist at $900 per annum.

Transfers and promotions—John A. Dawkins, from messenger boy at $400, Secretary's office, to messenger boy at $600, bureau of navigation; Allen E. Mecham, from clerk at $1,100, Secretary's office, to chief clerk at $1,600, office of naval militia; Bertram T. Walker, from messenger boy at $600, Secretary's office, to messenger at $720, office of naval militia; James M. O'Connor, from messenger boy at $400, bureau of supplies and accounts, to messenger boy at $600, office of the solicitor.

Resignations—Bureau of construction and repair, J. R. Van Fossen, clerk at $1,000 per annum; bureau of supplies and accounts, Arthur P. Middleton, clerk at $900 per annum; bureau of navigation, Henry F. Schibi, copyist, at $840 per annum; Secretary's office, Charles H. Walleigh, clerk at $1,100 per annum.

TAFT AND CONGRESS

Tells Methodists He Can Only Recommend and Pray.

KNEW WHAT TO EXPECT

Not Misled by Request Merely to Say "Good Morning."

KEEPING LAMPS BURNING

Hurries Away to Do Some Trimming in "View of What Is Coming Tomorrow."

President Taft enlivened the early morning proceedings of the Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Douglas Church today by declaring that he can only do with Congress what ministers do with their congregations, make his best recommendations and then pray for the best results.

Bishop Anderson, in presenting the chief executive, had said that he hoped Mr. Taft would find Congress "docile, willing and favorable." To this the President replied, "Your presiding officer said something of another body in this capital. It ill becomes me to say anything of what may be expected of an independent branch of the government. I can only make my recommendations, and then do as you do in your pulpits—pray for the best results."

President Arrives Early.

The President arrived at the conference at 9:15 o'clock, and was escorted to the platform by the committee which invited him, and which consisted of Rev. Dr. Sumwalt, District superintendent of this city, and Revs. W. W. Barnes, pastor of Douglas Church, and D. H. Martin of Frostburg, Md. Maj. Butt, the President's military aid, also accompanied him, in his full military dress.

"The committee which did me the honor to wait upon me last week said it would be enough if I came here and said 'Good morning,'" said the President in opening. "I understood what that meant. I was not misled. I have had experience in matters of that kind.

"But it is a real pleasure to come here and to welcome you to your labors. As, so to speak, mayor of Washington, I am glad to welcome you to this city. First, let me express my gratitude for the kindly and encouraging words of your chairman and your leader. One has to have some responsibility for a government, such as fell to my lot in the Philippine Islands to understand the immense importance of churches in the support of right government, and it has been my good fortune to know how much the support of militant methodism contributes to the progress of government and civilization in the world. And that is my 'good morning.'

Writing Sermons Hard Work.

"One who has one profession wonders how those of another profession get on, and it sometimes seemed to me as I sat under the administration of a clergyman in a pulpit that if I had to prepare at least one sermon a week, and perhaps two or three, I would rather retire to a cloister. The necessity of saying the right thing and saying it in the right way, and not saying it too often in the same way, is a burden that as a lawyer and as a politician—for when one becomes a politician I suppose he ceases to be a lawyer—seems to me very heavy; and that is one reason why, as a layman, I commend your system by which you circulate. Variety is really the spice of life, and after one has ministered to a flock for a number of years it is perhaps well for him and well for the flock that there should be a change.

Worked Together in East.

"My friends, as I look about into your faces I see at least one that I recognize as having been with me as a worker in the vineyard. My dear friend, Dr. Stuntz, and I labored in the far distant isles of the Pacific—he in one way and I in another—but both for the same result. It is a great pleasure for me to see him here, because it brings back associations of the most interesting character, some trying, some pleasant, but all now valuable for the experience that they gave, and for the purpose toward which they were directed—a purpose which, I hope, is being energetically carried out under the auspices of this government, and under that flag that encourages and floats over free institutions and always indicates progressive civilization.

"Now, my friends, you will concede that in view of what is coming tomorrow there may be some trimming of lamps necessary, and, therefore, I ask you to allow me to depart with the pleasant flavor of your most cordial reception and the consciousness of your support."

Place of Next Meeting.

After the president had spoken the question of the place of meeting for next year was brought up, and three churches invited the conference, the list including the Madison Avenue and First Churches of Baltimore and the Center Street Church of Cumberland, Md. On the second ballot the First Church was selected. The first ballot stood, Center Street Church, 80; First Church, 74, and Madison Avenue, 40. Necessary to a choice, 98. Madison Avenue was then withdrawn from the balloting, and the second ballot was: First Church, 109, and Center Street, 78.

Rev. Dr. Homer Stuntz of the Methodist Episcopal foreign mission board spoke briefly of the work in foreign lands, after which Dr. Eveland of the Dickinson College faculty told of the splendid work which is being accomplished in that institution. Later Revs. W. R. Wedderspoon, C. W. Baldwin and W. I. McKenny were made members of the committee on resolutions.

The session closed shortly before 1 o'clock, when a recess was taken for luncheon. At 2:30 o'clock the conference reassembled and the reading of committee reports was begun.

At the session this evening Rev. G. W. Hobbs of Lonaconing, Md. who has been a member of the conference for fifty years, will preach a semi-centennial sermon.

Ordination Services.

Seven young men were ordained ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church at special services held by Bishop Anderson in Union Church, 20th street northwest, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Those ordained were Frank M. Thompson, who is in charge of Grace Church in this city, and Messrs. Joseph E. Snyder, W. F. Carey, Wilson T. Jarboe, Benjamin I. McGowan, Robert E. Ziegler and Charles W. Lanhan. Five young men were made deacons. These were J. E. K. Horn, Merritt Earl, Frank Blair Hanson, Allen F. Poore and Clarence E. Wise.

Five District superintendents officiated at the services, they being Rev. Dr. J. W. Sumwalt of Washington and Revs. J. A. Nicholson, J. St. Clair Neal, George C. Bacon and E. L. Watson.

Sermon by Dr. Wedderspoon.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. William R. Wedderspoon, pastor of Foundry Church, who chose for his subject "Fellowship With God." Bishop Anderson also made a brief address. He urged courage, faith and devotion to duty as essential to success in their vocation. The choir of Dumbarton Church furnished the music of the occasion.

Rev. Dr. Homer Stuntz, secretary of the Methodist board of foreign missions in New York, preached in Douglas Church last evening, the occasion marking the anniversary of the board which the clergyman represents. He spoke of the mission work in foreign fields, and commented especially on the effort in China and India. The missionaries from the United States, Great Britain and Germany he classed as the nucleus of the missionary work.

At the morning service in Douglas Church yesterday morning Bishop Anderson preached a sermon, taking as his subject "Self." He warned his hearers against the selfish tendencies of modern times.

WILL URGE CONGRESS TO PASS JUDSON BILL

Other Legislation of Varying Importance Will Be Sought by Commissioners.

Special attention to the Judson financial bill will be given by the District Commissioners in the hope that Congress will make it a law at the extra session. Letters are now being prepared at the District building asking Congress to enact the Judson bill, along with a score of other bills of varying importance.

The "loan-shark" bill, so called, will be given to Congress again. This has the support of the Commissioners, the board of charities and a large body of interested investigators from the Monday Evening Club. The Federation of Citizens' Associations, representing nearly all of the citizens' associations of the District, will ask for its enactment.

The bill to confer upon the Commissioners the powers of a public service or public utilities commission will be given to Congress again. The bill to tax buildings by the amount of vault space under their sidewalks will again go up to Congress. This bill was drawn by Capt. William Kelly when he was assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, but nothing was heard from it after it was sent to Congress about a year ago. The bill for the creation of a new firemen's and policemen's pension fund will be urged upon the lawmakers as a very necessary item in District legislation.

Other bills are being made ready for Congress, but they are for the most part local in their character, to lay new streets, change former methods in assessment or taxation of certain kinds of property, or to change office methods.

CHANGE MADE IN PLANS FOR NEW POST OFFICE

Sub-Basement Will Be Built Only Along North Capitol Street Side.

Trouble in securing a proper foundation, except at greatly increased cost, has necessitated a change in the original plans for the new city post office building, directly west of the Union station. The subbasement, which it was proposed should run on three sides of the building, will be abandoned, and a sub-basement run along the North Capitol street side only instead. Postmaster Merritt, who is secretary of the postal committee for the new post office, said this morning:

"The architects are perfectly competent to deal with the situation, notwithstanding the trouble experienced in finding a secure foundation. But it was ascertained that to carry out the original plan of a sub-basement on three sides of the building would require the expenditure of more money below ground than was deemed desirable. It was felt it was better to abandon the sub-basement and put the money it would cost in the building above ground. The original plans contemplated a basement under the entire structure and a sub-basement below that on the south, east and west sides."

It was learned today that the big cement shaft nearest Union station, which is sunk into the ground about eighty feet, had settled already several inches following the application of the weight tests. A big platform or scaffolding has been constructed on the cement shafts, and upon it are piled heavy concrete blocks. Beneath this weight at least one of the cement shafts gave way.

Neither Mr. Anderson nor Engineer Wilman of the firm of D. H. Burnham & Co., the architects, could be seen today. Employes of Mr. Wilman's office referred a Star reporter to the supervising architect of the Treasury. That official said he had received no official reports, and could, therefore, give no information on the subject, beyond the fact that Mr. Anderson had told him they were finding difficulties in making their excavations. He said the matter was in the hands of the architects.

Postmaster Merritt said there was no doubt the architects would be able to secure a good foundation for the new building, but it was only a question as to whether the sum necessary to carry out the original plans should be spent underground or above ground.

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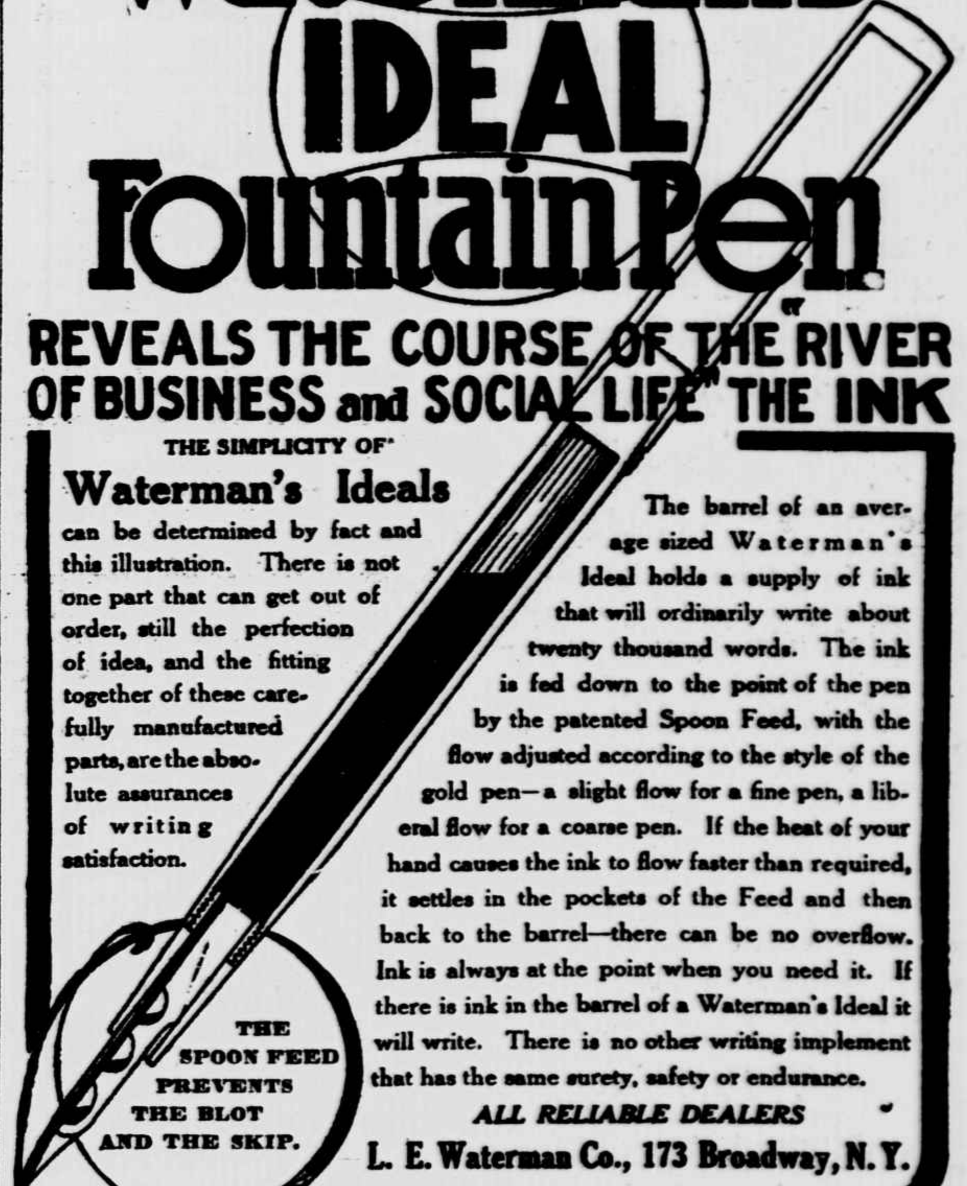

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