# NO REPEAL BY RIDER ON APPROPRIATION BILL OF HALF-AND-HALF LAW

(Continued from First Page.)

the methods of repeal which have been or are now suggested.

### Under Organic Act Washingtonian Pays Enough.

First, in regard to what the Washingtonian should equitably pay, the committee recommends "that the people of Washington pay a tax comparable in assessment, rate and amount to that tax paid by the residents of other cities similar in population and location to the city of Washington. This, we believe, is eminently fair, and there should be **no greater exaction in taxation** from the people of the District of Columbia." "With the payment of such taxes * * * the financial responsibility of the residents of the District should be concluded."

The committee further finds that under the operations of the existing half-and-half law District residents are now assessed and taxed up to the limit of local taxation, which, they say, cannot equitably be exceeded. The committee declares "that the present assessment valuation of privately owned real estate in Washington is fair and reasonable"; "the payment of taxes on real estate from the assessments as they are now constituted is a fair and reasonable response in such taxation for municipal benefits received by the citizens of the District"; "the annual tax in Washington is approximately $16 per capita. In the judgment of your committee this is a reasonable tax levy at this time, especially when we consider as we must, that a large proportion of the population here pays but a small amount of the taxes imposed." And Senator Works adds: "The people of the District are not undertaxed. They are, in my judgment, bearing their full share of the burden of the expenses of the District. Just now * * * I think they are being taxed too high."

In these words the committee vigorously indorses the half-and-half law as absolutely fair to the nation in exacting from the District every cent of tax money (and perhaps a little more) that could equitably be demanded in conformity with the wise standard of measurement and of intercity comparisons approved by the committee. Clearly the half-and-half law ought not to be changed if the result is to increase the proportionate contribution of the Washingtonian and to make heavier his tax burden. What change has ever been, or is now, proposed which does not have this effect?

### Nation Pays Too Little.

The committee declares that under the half-and-half law the Washingtonian does not pay too little. It also affirms that under this law the nation does not pay enough. Running through the report is the suggestion that the national expenditure upon the nation's city should be largely increased and not, as demanded by the last House, be radically decreased or entirely eliminated. And Senator Works takes this position unequivocally, pointing out in specific detail the neglected obligations of capital upbuilding and urging the more liberal appropriations of national money needed to meet them.

The committee's words on this point are as follows:

"All of this means that the national city, the nation's home, should be a district where the national authority is not only supreme, but a district where **the** just pride of a great people should insist upon its maintenance in a manner most fitting to the dignity of the citizens whose manifestation of central government it is.

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"As a conclusion, which should be of the greatest weight, we urge upon Congress that its appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia should always be in such sum as will not only continue the city of Washington and the District of Columbia in every respect as the splendid and beautiful central residence of this great nation, but also cause it to become and be forever maintained as a model for all the cities of the world.

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**"Our unanimous conclusion is * * * that the Congress should pursue a definite policy of regular and liberal appropriations, having in view not only the permanent moral and physical advancement of the city, but also its pre-eminent beauty and grandeur as the municipal expression of the nation's home and its people's pride."**

### No Indefinite Fluctuating Contribution.

The joint committee, in finding that an arbitrary half-and-half provision is no longer needed to compel the equitable relations between nation and capital which, it thinks, should exist, vigorously approves the principles of that legislation. It has been contended that the national contribution toward capital upbuilding should be much, little or nothing, according as the spirit moved at each recurring session. The joint committee says concerning the indefinite, fluctuating contribution proposition: "Our unanimous conclusion is * * * that the Congress should pursue a **definite policy of regular and liberal appropriations.**"

In response to the contention that the local contribution should be subject to sudden increases, fluctuating and uncertain, the joint committee says: "Our unanimous conclusion is that the rate of taxation in the District should be **fixed and certain**"; that "there should be no greater exaction from the people of the District of Columbia" than "a tax comparable in assessment, rate and amount to that paid by the residents of other cities similar in population and location to the city of Washington", and that the annual property tax in Washington at this time, approximately $16 per capita, meets these conditions, and "in the judgment of your committee * * * is a reasonable tax levy."

The abolition of the organic act, if accomplished in accordance with the report of the joint committee, will be attained only by the substitution of a system which shall in the final, impressive words of the joint committee cause Congress to pursue "a **definite** policy of **regular** and **liberal** appropriations" for the advancement of the city, and which shall cause the taxation of the local community, its contribution to capital upbuilding, to be **"fixed and certain."** Any proposed legislation, in substitution for the organic act, which in final result leaves the annual national expenditure for capital upbuilding **indefinite, irregular** and **illiberal** and leaves the local contribution through taxation **fluctuating** and **uncertain**, will not be in accord with the principles of legislation laid down by the joint committee and will not be in harmony with the principles of equity.

Indefinite contribution plans of the only type ever proposed in substitution for the half-and-half system are hostile in four vital points to the principles laid down by the joint committee. First, they all contemplate increased taxation in some shape for the District, which, the committee says, will be inequitable, since the present tax burden is declared to be already abundantly heavy. Second, they all propose a decrease or elimination of national support of the nation's city, whereas the committee declares that to impose the whole burden upon the District "would be most inequitable and unjust," and urges increased national appropriations, which "will not only continue the city of Washington and the District of Columbia in every respect as the splendid and beautiful central residence of this great nation, but also cause it to become and be forever maintained as a model for all the cities of the world." Third, they all fail to propose any legislation which will make "fixed and certain" the taxation of the District resident. They all leave this burden of taxation to shift from year to year in accordance with the judgment of Congress as to what constitutes **"reasonable taxation,"** the opinion of many members of the last House being that no local tax was reasonable and fair which left any of the expenses of the nation's city to be borne by the nation. Fourth, they all fail conspicuously and hopelessly to propose legislation which in making national provision for the capital shall cause Congress to "pursue a **definite policy** of **regular** and **liberal** appropriations, having in view not only the permanent moral and physical advancement of the city, but also its pre-eminent beauty and grandeur as the municipal expression of the nation's home and its people's pride." They all leave the national contribution to the capital's upbuilding, divorced from any **definite policy**, to shift from session to session in accordance with the whim and caprice of successive Congresses, fluctuating and uncertain instead of **regular**, often miserly instead of **liberal** and reflecting the "people's pride."

Since the principles laid down by the joint congressional committee's report are hostile to all of the practical and proposed methods of repealing the half-and-half law, this report, instead of recommending this repeal, in effect prohibits it. The controlling equities, recognized by the joint committee are better met by the half-and-half law than by any of the proposed substitutes.

The opinion of the joint committee that the half and half law is no longer necessary as a self-imposed obligation to keep Congress up to the mark of a half-contribution does not overrule the other findings of the report, and does not justify repeal of the law, even if that opinion be well founded. And the committee's opinion on this subject may be erroneous.

Certainly the half and half law was needed in the last Congress to prevent double taxation of the District and to ward off bankruptcy. Is it not still needed? If there is doubt on the subject should not that doubt be resolved in favor of the District, since the half and half law is fair and by continued existence injures no one?

### No Immediate Repeal.

Why should Congress abolish the half-and-half law at this session, either directly or indirectly? The last Congress, instead of abolishing it, reaffirmed it, and left future action concerning it dependent upon the report of the joint congressional committee. This committee's report does not abolish the half-and-half law, or, as we have seen, on the whole, recommend its unconditional abolition.

The prejudice which caused members of the last House to vote to abolish the half-and-half provision was based upon the belief that this law was unfair to the nation; that under its operations the Washingtonian was grossly undertaxed; that his tax burden was only one-half that of the resident of the average American city; and from this belief sprang the demand that the half-and-half law should be repealed in order to do equity by imposing practically the whole burden of capital upbuilding upon the local community, and by relieving the nation correspondingly of an unfair financial exaction. The vital alleged fact in which this belief and this prejudice were rooted was that the realty valuation of Washington in 1912 was $744,000,000, and that this realty was consequently in that year and today underassessed for taxation by several hundred million dollars.

The Senate denied these contentions and the issues thus raised were referred to the joint fiscal committee for determination. The contentions of Washington on these issues, voiced in the Board of Trade as far back as 1898, and familiar to all of us, were vigorously urged, backed by irresistible evidence, by the joint citizens' committee at the recent hearings.

The joint congressional committee finds on all the vital issues of fact in favor of Washington. It sustains as fair and reasonable the recent assessment of Washington realty which discloses nearly two hundred millions less of realty values than were alleged to exist in 1912 by the so-called George report. It finds not only that the Washingtonian is not underassessed, but that as compared with the resident of comparable American cities he is not undertaxed; that his per capita of property taxes, about $16, is a reasonable tax burden, no more than which should be exacted; that while the Washingtonian is contributing all he equitably should toward capital upbuilding, more instead of less should be done by the nation, in response not only to the impulse of equity, but of enlarged patriotic pride in the nation's city.

Does any one believe that more than an infinitesimal fraction of the representatives who in the last House were misled as to the controlling facts would have voted as they did if they had known the truth as disclosed by the joint committee's report and the sustaining evidence? The joint committee finds in effect that the half-and-half provision is absolutely fair to the nation. Why should those who voted against it because they thought it unfair continue to oppose it after its fairness has been demonstrated?

### The Real Issue.

Can any one question our contention of the real issue before the joint congressional committee? Running through the entire House and Senate debates on the repeal proposition is the thought that the vital issue is the gross undertaxation of the Washingtonian and the unfairness to the nation of the excessively small local contribution toward capital upbuilding.

What, for example, Mr. Prouty says is repeated in substance by many others.

Congressional Record, vol. 51, p. 6616-7.

Mr. Prouty: "This bill is intended to correct another very serious abuse, and that is the general undervaluation of real estate. The last assessment of real estate in the District of Columbia amounted to about $340,000,000. The committee that made this investigation found that the actual cash value at a very conservative basis was $744,000,000. * * * If the property in the District of Columbia was assessed as it is assessed elsewhere it would raise more than enough to meet the entire budget expenses of the District of Columbia."

In the final House debate upon the proposition to create the joint congressional committee this thought of the real issue is condensed in a nutshell in the words of a few of the conspicuous debaters:

Congressional Record, vol. 52, p. 4856-7.

Says Mr. Crisp: "Washington has the lowest tax rate of any city approximately its size. * * * It is manifestly unjust to longer require the taxpayers of the United States to pay half the expenses of the District of Columbia."

P. 4858.

Says Mr. Prouty: "No one who has considered this question will believe that the people of the city of Washington are taxed even fairly, as compared with other people. They pay ten mills on the dollar on their real estate. In my town I pay 22 mills. In your town you pay 23 mills."

P. 4863.

Says Mr. Sisson: "If they pay a tax like they pay in my state, like they pay in the states in this Union, **I am satisfied.** They should pay the same rate of taxes that we pay at home. **They then could raise enough money to run the entire government. But nobody is asking for that."** * * * "Let the District pay an honest and fair amount of taxes **and that will end it. There will then be nothing more to do."**

The joint congressional committee declares on evidence submitted at the hearing, which is absolutely and irresistibly convincing, that the District is now paying an "honest and fair amount of taxes"; that the people of the city of Washington are already "taxed fairly as compared with other people." Such payment, Mr. Sisson suggests, will end the controversy. "There will then be nothing more to do." Such payment of fair local taxes has been demonstrated. Should not the raid upon the half-and-half law be thereby ended?

Should we not all agree with Mr. Sisson that under the circumstances there is equitably "nothing more to do"?

Compare the mistakes of fact which representatives were misled into making in these debates with the quoted findings of the joint committee upon these issues. Contrast what was said in the House debates about underassessment and undertaxation in the District and the failure of the Washingtonian to do anything like his proper share of the labor of capital upbuilding with the joint committee's measurement of the faithfulness and fullness with which the Washingtonian meets his capital obligation. Compare also the words of the House debate and the quoted findings of the joint committee in measurement of the faithfulness with which the nation through Congress has met its own capital obligations and upon the question whether the nation should in future do more or less in maintenance and development of the nation's city.

The joint committee says that under the half-and-half law the District is now contributing enough, all it equitably should, when measured by the best standards and compared with other American cities. It indicates that if either party falls short in meeting its capital obligations it is the nation.

Since the final measurements of the joint committee disclose that half-and-half proportionate contributions are roughly and approximately equitable, why should Congress substitute confusion and chaos for the wise, fair and beneficent financial system of 1878, which has restored self-respect to the nation, humiliated by its unpatriotic neglect of the capital in the past, and which has brought prosperity and beauty to the nation's city and developed it from the people's shame into the "people's pride"?

### II.

### Legislation That Washington Needs.

The immediate legislation urgently needed by Washington is disclosed in the hearings before the joint committee. (1) The law arbitrarily limiting the Commissioners' annual estimates should be quickly repealed. It prohibits the statement by the Commissioners and the satisfaction by Congress of the actual needs of the District. It prevents the nation, inevitably, from meeting fully its capital obligation. It automatically insures an unexpended surplus of District tax money. It accomplishes, as Congress applies it, no good purpose whatsoever. The Commissioners' estimates, in accordance with the spirit of the joint committee's report, should disclose to Congress Washington's genuine municipal needs, both for current maintenance and for permanent improvements; and the responsibility for appropriating all or only part of these estimates should (as it does) rest solely on Congress.

(2) The effect of the report of the joint committee is to vindicate in principle the treatment of the half-and-half provision as not necessarily applying arbitrarily and separately to each year, considered alone, but to the average of a series of years. The joint committee points out that District expenditures since 1878 have been in the aggregate, though not in every year viewed separately, on the half-and-half basis. The committee expresses the belief that this fact is evidence of design, not an accident, and that the nation thus not only intended to carry out, but did carry out, its half-and-half promise.

Under the present practice which puts local taxation before congressional appropriation the half-and-half provision is not and cannot be arbitrarily enforced and literally obeyed in any one year. But in the long run, in the future as in the past, this provision can be enforced and obeyed.

Why not go ahead in the future in general conformity with this practice, thus vindicated in principle by the joint committee? The only legislation necessary will be a provision to put the surplus of District tax money in any year into the Treasury, not as miscellaneous receipts, to be merged with national money and lost to the District, but, as the joint committee's report describes it, as "a **trust fund** for the benefit of the District of Columbia * * * to be expended in the government of the District of Columbia and **for no other purpose.**"

Repeal of the law limiting the Commissioners' estimates will permit Congress to consider in appropriations the full needs of the District, and the surplus in any year of unexpended District tax money will thus be reduced to a minimum. But any surpluses, even though large, which under the proposed legislation will go into the District's trust fund will clearly be needed in the future as a reserve fund (1) to pay District indebtedness, fictitious or genuine; including the alleged ancient resurrected debts, based on the blunders or neglects of government officials in the seventies of the last century, which have been conjured up in the House; (2) to be accumulated and later wisely utilized to meet the possible emergency of a District shortage in some year in necessary tax revenue under the organic act; and (3) to meet the District's share of the cost of great permanent public improvements which will call for the immediate expenditure of more money than can be spared from current revenues.

### A Petition and Protest.

We, the members of the Washington Board of Trade, do earnestly petition Congress (1) for the repeal of the law of 1909 which restricts the Commissioners' estimates to twice the amount of the District's estimated revenues; and (2) for legislation which shall cause any surplus of District revenue arising in any year from the enforcement of the half-and-half law to be held in the Treasury as a trust fund for the benefit of the District to meet its needs in some future year.

We protest against the repeal at this time of the half-and-half law, which the joint congressional committee has in effect declared to be fair; and we especially protest against such repeal by rider on an appropriation bill; or in such form as to be retroactive; or by any method which does not secure for the proposed legislation thorough preliminary consideration by the District committees, and by Congress, and which does not substitute for the repealed law one establishing a **definite policy of regular and liberal** appropriations by Congress for capital maintenance and development and a **fixed and certain** tax burden for the District of Columbia.

We further earnestly protest against the appropriation by this year's District appropriation bill of any amount less than twice the District's estimated revenues in accordance with existing law unless the resulting surplus of District tax money is declared to be held in trust in the Treasury for the benefit of the District to meet in part its needs, outside of current, routine expenditures, in future years.

## BARLEY FREIGHT, $40 A TON.

### Charges on $1,110,000 Shipment to Europe Are $1,120,000.

**SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The freight on 30,000 tons of barley contracted for delivery in Europe from California points will amount to more than the market value of the grain, it was said today by railroad traffic officials.**

**The barley, which will go overland before July 1 from here to Galveston for shipment to Europe, is worth in California at present price, $1,110,000. The buyers must pay freight at the rate of $40 a ton, or a total of $1,200,000.**

**The railroads, it was said, would be paid $8 a ton to carry it to Galveston, and the ocean freight would be at the rate of $32 a ton.**

# URGES D. C. PETITION FOR "HALF-AND-HALF"

### H. B. F. Macfarland Comments on Rider Practically Repealing Washington's Organic Act.

Henry B. F. Macfarland, chairman of the joint citizens' committee on the fiscal relation between the United States and the District of Columbia, in reference to the pending District appropriation bill, said today:

"It should be distinctly understood that the action taken by the House committee on appropriations is not in accord with the report of the joint select committee of Congress on the fiscal relation between the United States and the District of Columbia, which held first that the present taxation of the District of Columbia was equitable, and, second, to quote its exact language: 'That the Congress should pursue a definite policy of regular and liberal appropriations, having in view not only the permanent moral and physical advancement of the city, but also its pre-eminent beauty and grandeur as the municipal expression of the nation's home and its people's pride. This looks to systematic legislation, better, not worse, than the present arrangement.

"The joint select committee of Congress has neither collectively nor individually presented any bill for the repeal of the organic act or of the half-and-half plan. The organic act ought not to be repealed except by another organic act, or at least a bill repealing the half-and-half plan, which should be considered by the legislative committees of the two houses, where such legislation belongs under the rules of both houses, and which should not act without deliberation and public hearings. We should all exercise our rights of petition to ask senators and representatives to oppose this repeal by rider.

### "Contrary to Rules of House."

"The District appropriation bill as reported strikingly shows what would happen to the National Capital if the half-and-half plan should be abolished. It justifies our predictions as to the action that would be taken by the House committee on appropriations. It shows how sadly mistaken were those in Congress and in Washington who advocated the repeal of the half-and-half plan in order that the contribution from the national Treasury might be more than one-half of the appropriations. We told them that they were dropping the substance for the shadow, like the dog in the fable.

"The House appropriations committee has disregarded the organic act of 1878, which is still the law, not having been repealed, and has undertaken to repeal it by putting a rider on the District appropriation bill contrary to the rules of the House. Acting as watch dogs of the Treasury always act, they have cut the Commissioners' estimates, which were themselves unfortunately limited by the act of 1909 to twice the amount of the estimated District revenues, and therefore could not present fully the needs of the District, more than $3,500,000, and then have cut the contribution of the United States from 50 per cent to 30 per cent. Unless the House itself or the Senate prevents the National Capital will suffer a serious setback in its progress or the District taxation, now higher than in most cities, will be increased."

# AMERICA'S FUTURE AT STAKE, HE SAYS

(Continued from First Page.)

in the primaries, and of the strength of the advocates of half-preparedness at Washington comes from the fact that no real alternative of policy is offered with sincerity and fearlessness."

In urging "universal military service based on universal training," Col. Roosevelt said he believed in it because it would be not only of incalculable benefit to the nation in the event of war, but of incalculable benefit to the individuals undergoing it, and therefore to the nation, as regards the work of peace." He continued:

"I believe that the dog-tent would prove a most effective agent for democratizing and nationalizing our life; quite as much so as the public school, and far more so than the American factory and the American city as they are today. Preparedness through universal service would turn out to be the best possible school of practical civics. In such a school all men who are Americans in spirit would get together and learn to work together, so as to insure co-operation among our people in social and industrial life. Such co-operation will secure not merely liberty and opportunity, but also the sense of obligation—which is just as important as the other two.

### Hits "Pork Barrel" Methods.

"We must abolish pork-barrel methods in the army—as regards army posts, navy yards, as regards everything else. Remember that after preparedness has been accepted by the country and the necessary funds voted the real work will have only begun. England's navy represents over three centuries and Germany's army over two centuries of development along an unbroken line of tradition and progress to the present stage of efficiency. The first and all important essential is to divorce the army and navy organizations absolutely from politics."

Col. Roosevelt asserted that "the extreme naval party in Germany has recently advocated war with the United States on the ground that in the end, as the result of such a war, we would have to pay all the war expenditures of the Germanic powers and their allies.

"These enormous sums would be raised by taxation on all our citizens," he said. "Those of German descent would pay as heavily as those of any other descent, and all would share equally the shame and dishonor. A foreign foe is the foe of all of us alike. If in this land the citizens of one national origin successfully set the fashion of influencing this nation to its own detriment in the interest of the country from which they originally came, sooner or later it is absolutely certain that the citizens of some other national origin will repeat the experiment, and this country will be left degraded and helpless among the nations. If such an event befall us, the bitter bread of humiliation will be eaten by all those who dwell in this land, no matter what their creed, no matter what their national origin. It will be eaten by your children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren just as much as by mine.

### Americanism of the Spirit.

"Americanism is a matter of the spirit, not of birthplace or descent. Among the best Americans I have ever known, among the men closest to me in social and political life, are, and have been, men born in, or men whose fathers were born in, Germany, Ireland, the Scandinavian kingdoms and other European countries. They stand on an exact level with the other Americans, whose ancestors were here in colonial times. We are all part of the same people.

"We all stand together for our common flag and our common country. We must so prepare that this country will be a good place in which the children's children of all of us shall live; and to do this we must so prepare that we can repel all foreign foes and preserve the inestimable right of settling for ourselves the fate of this mighty democratic republic. But the essence of this policy of full preparedness, which, remember, is not only military, but is at least as much industrial and social, is that it is purely defensive, and is the best possible assurance of peace. No nation will ever attack a unified and prepared America."

# SUNDRY CIVIL BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE; MANY LOCAL ITEMS

(Continued from First Page.)

the current act. For carrying on the work of the canal construction and operation the sum of $16,800,000 is in the bill, being a slight reduction from the current act.

Characteristic of the sundry civil bill, the measure jumps from national defense, told in millions, to a new law, providing that Old Bettis, an Alaskan Indian, shall be paid $343.50 for the damage he sustained when a party belonging to the Alaska commission engineering started a smudge fire to keep off insects and burned down Old Bettis' cabin.

The story of the bill is told in the report, where increases and decreases are outlined.

### Report on the Bill.

The report states in part:

The estimates on which the bill is based amount to $147,964,934.93.

The total appropriations for like purposes for the current year amount to $134,055,773.48.

The bill appropriates $127,237,221.24, which sum is—

A reduction of $20,727,713.69 under the estimates submitted by the executive, and

A reduction of $6,818,552.24 under the appropriation for the current fiscal year 1916.

The sum of $147,964,934.93, representing the estimates referred to and considered by the committee in the preparation of the bill, includes $141,181,110.93 contained in the regular Book of Estimates submitted to Congress at the beginning of the present session, $8,829,874 subsequently presented in sundry House documents, which are specifically referred to in the accompanying tabulation, and is exclusive of the sum of $2,046,050 for the construction of public buildings submitted in the regular annual estimates but transferred therefrom and carried in the urgent deficiency appropriation act approved February 28, 1916.

The total appropriations made for the fiscal year 1916 for objects for which appropriations are provided in the accompanying bill amount to $134,055,773.48, which sum includes $126,922,750.79 in the sundry civil act, $50,000 in a special act and $7,083,022.69 in deficiency acts.

### Compared With Current Year.

Following is a comparison of the appropriations recommended in the accompanying bill with the appropriations, including deficiencies, made for the current year:

For public buildings within their present limit of cost, including annual repairs, heating apparatus, vaults, safes, and locks, and general expenses in the supervising architect's office, $9,060,260; a decrease of $8,780,520.

For pay of operating force for public buildings throughout the country, $3,000,000; an increase of $150,000.

For furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings, $775,000; a reduction of $125,000.

For operating supplies for public buildings, $1,700,000; an increase of $40,000.

For the coast guard there is recommended $5,374,800; an increase of $31,900 over appropriations for the current fiscal year.

For engraving and printing, $3,812,500; the same as the amount for the current fiscal year.

For other miscellaneous objects under the Treasury Department, including certain expenses of the internal revenue service, contingent expenses of the independent treasury, and distinctive paper for United States securities and national currency, $998,700; a decrease of $29,000.

For expenses of collecting customs, $10,000,000; a reduction of $150,000.

### Columbia Hospital Furnishing.

For furnishing the Columbia Hospital for Women in the District of Columbia, $4,800; a reduction of $70,925.

For objects under the Smithsonian Institution, including international exchanges, international catalogue of scientific literature, American ethnology, astrophysical observatory, National Museum and National Zoological Park, $580,500; a reduction of $11,500.

For the interstate commerce commission, including $3,300,000 for valuation of property of carriers, $5,440,000; an increase of $575,000.

For the United States board of mediation and conciliation, $50,000; the same as for the current year.

For the federal trade commission, $446,080; an increase of $91,080 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

For armories and arsenals, $4,470,625; an increase of $3,817,025.

For the construction of infantry barracks in Hawaii, $1,127,000; an increase of $964,000.

For barracks and quarters at seacoast defenses in continental United States, $420,000; an increase of $395,000.

For Fort Monroe, Va., $9,359.99; a reduction of $65.

For necessary accommodations for seacoast artillery in the Philippine and Hawaiian islands there is recommended the sum of $69,000; a reduction of $289,000.

### Local Buildings and Grounds.

For buildings and grounds in and around Washington, D. C., $289,950; an increase of $74,500.

For expenses of the executive mansion, including traveling expenses of the President, $86,500; the same as the amount appropriated for the current year for similar purposes.

For lighting the public grounds, $24,820; an increase of $2,500.

For the Washington Monument, $13,820; a reduction of $500.

For expenses of the commission on fine arts, $6,000; the same as was appropriated for the current year.

For continuing the Lincoln memorial, $700,000; a decrease of $163,000.

For the Arlington memorial, $100,000; a decrease of $300,000.

For the improvement of rivers and harbors, under contract authorizations contained in river and harbor acts, $1,482,800; a decrease of $2,499,200.

For the preparation by the War Department of topographic maps of the coasts and borders of the United States there is recommended as a new item the sum of $35,000.

For support and treatment of destitute patients in the Providence Hospital, $19,000; the same as the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

For maintenance of Garfield Hospital, $19,000; the same as the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

For repairs to the isolating building at Garfield Hospital there is recommended $5,500.

### Volunteer Soldiers' Home.

For the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, $3,820,900; a reduction of $10,109.50.

For continuing aid to state and territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers, $1,125,000; an increase of $25,000.

For payment of amounts certified to be due on account of pay and bounty for volunteer soldiers, including volunteers in the war with Spain, $52,000; a reduction of $3,000.

For repairs of buildings, Interior Department, $30,000; a decrease of $10,000.

For work at the Capitol and for general and special repairs thereto, $30,000; a reduction of $6,500.

For improving the Capitol and grounds, $65,000; a decrease of $25,000.

For the reconstruction and overhauling of the courthouse at Washington, D. C., under the direction of the superintendent of the Capitol, there is recommended $200,000.

For the United States geological survey, $1,255,520; a reduction of $100,000.

For the bureau of mines, $965,005; an increase of $207,705.

For the reclamation service, $8,884,000; a reduction of $4,646,000 under the amount for the current year.

For the Government Hospital for the Insane, $406,680; an increase of $61,430.

For the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, $168,400; an increase of $92,400.

For Howard University, $101,000; the same as the sum for the current year.

For Freedmen's Hospital, $60,640; the same as the amount for the current fiscal year.

For continuing construction work at the United States penitentiaries at Leavenworth, Kan., and at Atlanta, Ga., $50,000 each; a reduction of $50,000 and $25,000.

For miscellaneous objects under the Department of Justice, $1,011,760; a reduction of $65,292.50.

For expenses of United States courts, $7,445,596; a decrease of $316,800.

For the lighthouse service, $5,175,000; an increase of $75,000.

For the coast and geodetic survey, $1,193,320; a decrease of $172,300.

### Fisheries Get an Increase.

For the bureau of fisheries, $1,127,670; an increase of $24,830.

For testing large scales by the bureau of standards, $40,000; the same as the sum for the current year.

For the bureau of standards, for the construction of a radio laboratory building, $50,000 is recommended as a new item.

For the expenses of regulating immigration, $2,450,000, the same as the amount for the current fiscal year.

For salaries and expenses, division of naturalization, $275,000; the same as the amount for the current fiscal year.

For conveying the electoral vote to Washington there is recommended $14,000, and for printing the ascertainment of electors $2,000.

For objects under legislative, $230,636; a reduction of $80,500.

For the government printing office and public printing and binding, $5,474,115; a decrease of $199,172.69.

For continuing the construction and for maintenance and operation of the Panama canal, $16,800,000; a decrease of $140,000.

For fortification of the Panama canal, $4,535,000; an increase of $1,895,951.70.

### Legislation in the Bill.

Legislative provisions in the bill included the following:

"After the passage of this act the Government Hospital for the Insane shall be known and designated as Saint Elizabeth's Hospital.

"Hereafter all unclaimed money left at the Freedmen's Hospital by deceased patients shall, after a period of three years, be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

"Charts of the coast survey that are obsolete and have been superseded by charts containing more advanced information based on the most recent surveys may be distributed free to educational institutions, each of such charts to have stamped or printed conspicuously thereon the words 'For school use only.'"

### Must Supply "Early Copy."

"Early copy" from department heads is demanded in the following:

"That appropriations herein and hereafter made for printing and binding shall not be used for any annual report or the accompanying documents unless the copy therefor is furnished to the public printer in the following manner: Copies of the documents accompanying such annual reports on or before the 15th day of October of each year; copies of the annual reports on or before the 15th day of November of each year; complete revised proofs of the accompanying documents and the annual reports on the tenth and twentieth days of November of each year, respectively; and all of said annual reports and accompanying documents shall be printed, made public and available for distribution not later than within the first five days after the assembling of each regular session of Congress. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution, the commissioner of patents or the controller of the currency.

"That the information required in connection with estimates for general or lump-sum appropriations by section ten of the sundry civil appropriation act, approved August 1, 1914, shall be submitted hereafter according to uniform and concise methods which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

## CAN'T GO TO BOYHOOD HOME.

### President Wilson Unable to Visit Columbia, S. C.

President Wilson will not visit his boyhood home at Columbia, S. C., when he goes to Charlotte, N. C., tomorrow to take part in the Mecklenburg celebration there. Columbia is only a short ride from Charlotte, but the President told Representative Lever of South Carolina yesterday that he would not be able to go farther south than Charlotte on this trip.

The President has received a reminder of his boyhood days in the shape of a bouquet of magnolia blooms gathered from trees on the place where his father lived for many years, one of them planted by his own father. The flowers were brought to Washington by Mrs. J. M. Williams, who has been in Columbia and is stopping in this city with a daughter at 1008 8th street northwest.

### Attacks Commissioner Harris.

Senator Newlands attacked Federal Trade Commissioner Harris in the Senate yesterday for alleged activity in Georgia politics and announced he would ask the commission to investigate. Georgia senators and other democrats defended the commissioner.

Rather than face the charge of poisoning his neighbor's horses, Charles H. Burgess, forty, a rural mail carrier, shot himself through the heart seven miles south of Harrisonburg, Va.


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