

# The Washington Times.

Times News Is Told...  
Briefly But Completely

Fair tonight and tomorrow; light westerly winds.

NUMBER 3320.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## AUTHORITY IN LAW FOR EARLY CLOSING

Three Provisions for Short Saturday in Departments.

## FOUND IN DISTRICT CODE

Attorneys of Department of Justice Fully Satisfied That Half-Holiday Is Warranted.

The attitude of Secretary Moody of the Navy Department, Secretary Root, of the War Department, and Secretary Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, against the closing of the departments at an early hour on Saturday afternoons, which has been discussed for a number of years, is controverted by the view taken at the Department of Justice.

The officers in charge of this department—as is manifested in the continuation of the regular early closing on Saturdays—construe the law not only to warrant the release of the clerks at 3 o'clock, but the establishment of a half-holiday for the departments every Saturday. This is the broadest construction of the law evolved by the long discussion which has followed the adoption of the District of Columbia code.

After the question was renewed last week by Secretaries Moody, Root, and Cortelyou, and the departments of which they are the heads remained open for the full seven-hour workday as a result, it was expected the matter would be taken up elsewhere. Clerks of the other departments feared that their time off Saturday afternoon would be curtailed, but the day passed without any such action elsewhere.

An Opinion Requested.  
Clerks at once raised the question as to whether an opinion had ever been sought from the Department of Justice on the subject.

It was learned at the Department of Justice today that no opinion on the subject has ever been sought. The department officials are not disposed to advance an opinion without being asked to do so. Nevertheless the laws of the District have been investigated for the guidance of the Department of Justice and it is not disputed that the laws for one department would apply to all.

## Three Grounds for Closing.

In at least three places in the code of the District they have found authority for the early closing of the departments on Saturday.

The first is the authority of the President to create holidays, which it is said would extend to the granting of half-holidays on Saturdays if the Executive were so disposed.

The second provision is that which gives the heads of departments the right to excuse employes for a day or parts of days. It is under this section that the half hour is allowed for lunch each day. The third and the most important of all is section 1383 of the District code, which provides that holidays therein enumerated and Saturday half-holidays should be granted in all Government departments "within the meaning of this section." The phrase quoted referred to the recognition of holidays for commercial purposes, and was intended to refer only to the Saturday half-holidays.

This was enacted in 1892, but it was afterward found that the phrase which confined the use of the half-holiday to commercial purposes had extended to all holidays and that the effect was to take away the authority of the heads of the departments to grant leaves to clerks on any of the recognized holidays.

Holiday "For All Purposes."  
To remedy the fault Congress finally struck out the words "within the meaning of the section" and inserted in the place "for all purposes." It is said at the Department of Justice that the effect of the last change undoubtedly is to place the Saturday half-holiday on an equality with New Year Day, Christmas, and all other recognized holidays. It is said further that the term Saturday afternoon can only be construed to mean Saturday after the noon hour, and it was therefore unlawful for the heads of departments to compel clerks to work on Saturdays after 1 p. m.

An official of the Department of Justice was asked concerning the effect of this construction of the District law in the event clerks should begin actions for pay for services for Saturday afternoons since the amendment of the section. The answer was that made when this question was first raised—that the heads of departments have authority to exact extra time from clerks without extra compensation, and this would prevent the recovery of damages.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Fair weather is probable tonight and tomorrow in all portions of the Washington forecast district, except the western portion of the lower lake region, where showers are probable tomorrow afternoon.

The temperature will rise slowly in all districts, and gradually reach normal conditions.

TEMPERATURE.  
9 a. m. 71  
12 noon 72  
3 p. m. 77

THE SUN.  
Sun sets today 7:25 p. m.  
Sun rises tomorrow 4:45 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.  
High tide today 11:10 p. m.  
High tide tomorrow 11:21 a. m., 11:50 p. m.  
Low tide tomorrow 5:24 a. m., 5:51 p. m.

## EAST INDIA SEEKS AMERICAN ADVICE

Trying to Find Other Food Staples Besides Rice.

## SECRETARY WILSON'S REPLY

Diversification of Farm Produce the Means of Preventing Famine and Producing Stronger People.

Representatives of the office of England's colonial secretary, and of the authorities of East India have been compelled to seek information from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture of the United States for the purpose of providing means of support for the starving millions in India and Hindoostan.

"The East Indians are able to get no more than one meal a day. Tell us how we can give them two meals."

That is the appeal which the English government has made to Secretary Wilson. The application found a willing and intelligent ear, and as the result of a hurried inquiry Secretary Wilson answered that he believed he could provide not only the second meal for which entreaty had been made, but a third as well.

## Common Sense Methods.

The information which the Department of Agriculture was able to give was not based on any scientific discoveries which have been made in this country. The advice is merely prescribed that common sense principles be applied in the cultivation of the land. Secretary Wilson learned that the people of India were living on rice, that he was not surprised to learn that deaths by starvation were greater than the annual birth rate in this country.

"Mix the rice with ground peas or beans and you will have plenty of food for all. Less food will be required and greater strength will result."

That was the simple instruction Secretary Wilson offered to meet the immediate needs. If the suggestion is followed, the Secretary says, there can be no doubt that the result will be beneficial. Secretary Wilson was greatly interested with his investigation of conditions in India. The Anangaris Dharmasala, representing the Maha Bodhi Society, of Calcutta, and bearing the commission of the Indo-American Industrial Propaganda, has called at the Department of Agriculture a number of times recently, and from him Secretary Wilson gleaned a great deal of information which has been of use in determining what is best to advise for the aid of the great population which has been plagued since the beginning of the English rule with both pestilence and starvation, the former being the result of the famine.

## Indians Not Meat Eaters.

The East Indians will not eat meat; indeed, it has been demonstrated that their stomachs have not been educated to such solids. Rice is their one article of diet. The first thing done by the Secretary was to prepare a statement showing the nutrition in rice in comparison with wheat, oats, barley, corn, peas, and beans. From the reports he was able to get of the character of the soil in India he was assured that beans and peas can be raised in abundance if the right varieties are planted. Mixed with rice the result would be a muscle and brain producing food.

In speaking of rice as a diet Secretary Wilson said an American would starve to death in a short time on such food unless by degrees he educated his stomach to its use. It seems that a person accustomed to variety in food is unable to consume enough of rice alone to supply healthy flesh. The natives of rice countries consume great quantities of that food. As a result most of them are of the "pot-bellied" class. Even when starving it is said that their stomachs may be full of food, but of a kind that contains little life-giving force.

## COLORADANS EXCITED OVER RICH GOLD FIND

Paying Claim Located Near Waunita Hot Springs.

GUNNISON, Col., July 14.—What purports to be the greatest gold strike ever made in Colorado is heralded from Waunita Hot Springs, in the Box Canyon district, twenty-eight miles east of Gunnison.

A prospector named Fluerman went into the district a few weeks ago, and located the ledge from which gold had been washed into Hot Springs for years.

The report of the rich find has spread like wild fire, and hundreds of prospectors are going to the region on horseback and in rigs, day and night, to find the mines.

The exact location of the claim is two and one-half miles northeast of Waunita. The shaft is down ten feet, and shows a two and one-half foot lead of white quartz, literally filled with native gold. It is claimed that the ore runs \$1,000 to a ton.

## CHARTER NAME CHANGED.

A certificate was filed today in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, setting forth that the name of "The Working-man's Co-operative Association, Washington, D. C." has been changed to "The Washington Employes' Mutual Benefit Association."

## MEAT CONTRACT FOR ZOO ANIMALS

Clerk Tells Why the Lowest Bidder Didn't Get It.

## SMALL DIFFERENCE IN PRICE

Keane Said His Cattle Would Be Killed Near Park, and Authorities Want It as Fresh as Possible.

At the request of Dr. Frank Baker, superintendent of the National Zoological Park, A. B. Baker, the property clerk at the park, made a statement to The Times concerning the alleged irregularities in awarding the contract for the meat to be used in feeding the animals at the park.

Hoover & Denham were the lowest bidders on the amounts of meat originally advertised for, but a change was made in the specifications without notification to this firm and the contract was awarded to T. T. Keane, who offered a bid slightly lower on the revised specifications.

## Why Keane Got It.

In the original specifications 8,000 pounds of mutton were advertised for. The revised specifications called for only 1,000 pounds. Mr. Baker said this morning that the change was made necessary by the recommendation of animal keepers that the use of mutton be discontinued, as it was not satisfactory. He also said that T. T. Keane stated his cattle would be killed near Washington and would not be kept in cold storage for a long time. This was a special inducement to the park authorities, who say they must have their meat as soon after it is killed as possible.

Mr. Baker said the specifications reserved the right to increase or decrease the amounts and to reject any or all bids. He said the recommendation on the meat contract was fully explained to the Government board of award and was approved by it.

## Bids of Rival Firms.

The bids offered by the rival firms on the original specifications were as follows:

Hoover & Denham—40,000 pounds of necks, \$3 per 100 pounds; 40,000 pounds of rattles, \$4.50 per 100 pounds; 8,000 pounds of mutton, \$4.50 per 100 pounds; total, \$3,260. T. T. Keane—40,000 pounds of neck, \$2.95 per 100 pounds; 40,000 pounds of rattles, \$4.50 per 100 pounds; 8,000 pounds of mutton, \$5 per 100 pounds; total, \$3,260.

With the amount of mutton reduced to 1,000 pounds the aggregate bid of Hoover & Denham was \$2,045, while T. T. Keane's proposal was \$3,020.

## MOAT MURDERER PAYS PENALTY OF HIS CRIME

Dougal Hanged at Chelmsford This Morning.

## MAKES A NEW CONFESSION

Acknowledges Having Killed Camille Holland at Safton Waldron—Other Charges Against Him.

CHELMSFORD, England, July 14.—Samuel Herbert Dougal this morning paid the penalty for his murder of Camille Holland at the Moat House, Safton Waldron. He was hanged for the crime at 8 o'clock. Shortly before the time for the execution of the sentence Dougal made a new confession of his crime and acknowledged his guilt.

While it was for the murder of Miss Holland that Dougal eventually paid the penalty of death, circumstances surrounding two other disappearances pointed to him as the one responsible. In addition to the charges of murder, Dougal was on several occasions caught in the meshes of the law as the result of forgeries and other and more petty crimes.

Dougal took the Moat House about two years ago. There he lived with Miss Holland for several months when she finally disappeared. Suspicion did not point to him conclusively until about two months ago, when he was arrested, tried, and convicted. The body of the woman was found buried on the grounds of the grange.

## GILLOTT DECLARES HE NEVER TOOK BRIBE

Policeman Joseph Gilloft, of the Second precinct, accused of having offered to sell his "influence" to candidates for positions in the Police and Fire Departments, made an emphatic denial of the charges at the reopening of the hearing before the trial board today. In addition to this he also made counter charges against Joseph W. Mossburg, the unsuccessful applicant, who first brought the alleged fraud to the attention of Major Sylvester.

## PANAMA CANAL TREATY IN DANGER

Unless Ratified This Week May Fail Altogether.

## CHANCE FOR FILIBUSTERS

Regular Session of Colombian Congress Opens July 20—Dr. Perez's Plea Against Alienation of Territory.

Messages from Colombia holding out the hope that the canal treaty will be ratified in a few days, alternating with reports to the effect that the opposition to the treaty is increasing, has cast the friends of the canal into a condition of uncertainty from which nothing can now arouse them except the positive news of a vote.

It is said at the State Department that unless the treaty is ratified this week the situation is critical indeed. The special session called for the purpose of acting upon the canal concession must give way on July 20 to the regular session. If that date passes without action having been taken the work of filibustering against the treaty will be made comparatively easy.

The special session of the Colombian congress was called for June 20, but the interest in the canal was so lax that it was July 4 before a majority of both houses assembled at Bogota.

## Senate Stands in the Way.

The canal treaty was brought forward in the belief that it could be rushed through with little opposition. The house was known to be overwhelmingly in favor of the treaty, but even this fact had slight effect upon the senate and the treaty is not greatly advanced from its position on the opening day of the session. Unlike the custom in this country, it is necessary for both the house and senate to act upon treaties of that character. A majority is required in both houses.

One of the arguments against the treaty which has had unusual weight in influencing public sentiment, is that prepared by Dr. Perez. It was recently printed by a number of American papers, and has now been printed in Spanish in pamphlet form and circulated broadcast throughout Colombia, but particularly in Bogota.

Perez makes a statement which is intended to appeal to the patriotism of Colombians. He says if it were a mere question of joint ownership of the canal between the United States and Colombia there should be no hesitancy in ratifying the treaty. He is opposed, however, to making a concession to the United States in exchange for a bonus and a nominal annual rental which would forever give the United States a sovereignty over a strip which would divide the Colombian possessions.

## TO CURE HAWAIIAN SOIL BY RECLAIMING FORESTS

William L. Hall to Make an Extended Investigation of Conditions for the Insular Government.

The Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Forestry, will give its attention to serious conditions in the Hawaiian Islands and by the reclamation of forest lands prevent the threatened destruction of the productivity of the soil of the islands.

William L. Hall, chief of the division of forestry extension, is to depart from Washington tomorrow to spend two months in the islands for the purpose of lending aid to the Territorial government in the establishment of a forest service, provided for by an act of the Territorial Legislature, passed a year ago.

Devastation of mountain forestry by reason of the ravages of wild cattle and the failure of natives to husband timber growth has played havoc with valley plantations. When the mountain sides were studded with thick growths of forest no difficulty was experienced in controlling the streams in the flood seasons. Where the mountains have been cleared it has been learned by bitter experience that the valley plantations are at the mercy of land slides, which not only cover the productive soil with waste, but ruin the irrigation systems on which the plantations are dependent many months of the year. It is this condition that the Bureau of Forestry will endeavor to remedy.

The act passed by the Hawaiian Legislature provided for a board of agriculture and forestry. This board was authorized to employ an superintendent of forestry, in general charge of the service. The board applied to Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, of the United States bureau, for advice in the selection of a competent forester, and also as to the policy of the board on such questions as the maintenance of forestry reserves.

Mr. Pinchot has withheld his reply to the Territorial government, as he has been unable to obtain a satisfactory report on conditions in the island. He appointed Mr. Hall to go to Hawaii and make a thorough investigation. Mr. Hall expects to be in the islands for about two months.

From the meager and in many ways unsatisfactory reports received from Hawaii it appears that the needs in the

## POPE LEO HOVERS ON BORDER LINE BETWEEN LIFE AND UNKNOWN

## HEALTH OFFICER TO EXPLAIN HIS REPORT

Commissioners Call on Him to Explain Why Washington Sanitary Company's Report Was Incorporated in an Official Document.

The District Commissioners today decided to ask an explanation from Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Officer of the District of Columbia, as to the publication with his annual report of a prospectus for the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company. This prospectus was published as an appendix to Dr. Woodward's report of the year 1899, as fully set forth in The Times yesterday. It was there set forth further that Dr. Woodward was himself a stockholder and officer in that company.

In explanation of both these circumstances the Health Officer has given out a statement in the course of which he says: "The purpose of the company was philanthropic, and yet it could not be accomplished unless it could be demonstrated that it was not a financial hardship to require the owner of rented property to keep it in good sanitary condition. For this reason, dividends were allowed by the by-laws of the company, but they were limited to 5 per cent per annum.

"So far as I know, no copy of the re-

port of the Health Officer containing an account of the history and organization of the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company has ever been circulated under a frank, or otherwise, for the purpose of furthering the financial interests of the company. Neither, so far as I am informed, was the appendix printed separately, except as it was paid for by the improvement company.

"I have never had any connection with the sale of the stock of the company, and do not know what special efforts have been made to interest prospective investors. The extent of my own financial interest is \$100, paid in at the time of the organization of the company. This yields me a net return of \$5 per annum, and in view of the rules of the company, can never yield more. I am one of the directors, but presumably elected because of my knowledge of housing conditions in this District, and of sanitation generally, and not because of the extent of my financial holdings in the company. No director or officer of the company receives any compensation whatsoever for his services."

## CHICAGO POLICE EXPECT TROUBLE WITH TEAMSTERS

CHICAGO, July 14.—Numerous clashes between the teamsters and the police are anticipated today when the movement of freight commences from the Kollig Switchboard and Supply Company to the several freight depots. The company announced last night that freight would be sent through the picket lines commencing at noon, and all the extra police on the West Side are being held in reserve for the struggle that is expected.

## FORMER CASHIER IN STATE OF COLLAPSE

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 14.—Joseph W. Cummin, who admits having embezzled \$50,000 from the Cornwell bank, of which he was cashier, is still in the Newburgh jail, in a state of mental and physical collapse. He is guarded night and day by a deputy sheriff, as it is feared he might commit suicide if alone.

## INHABITANTS STARVING ON SANTIAGO ISLAND

LISBON, July 14.—A dispatch from Cape Verde narrates that the inhabitants of the town of Praia, on the coast of the island of Santiago, are in a pitiable state as the consequence of lack of work. Many are starving and scores of aged persons and children have died. The relief given by the government has proven utterly inadequate.

## NAHANT CELEBRATES ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL

NAHANT, Mass., July 14.—This was the gala day of Nahant's semi-centennial celebration, and the weather conditions were all that could be desired. Governor Bates and staff were present, together with Lieutenant Governor Guild, Senator Lodge, Rear Admiral Johnson, of the Charlestown navy yard; Mayor Eastham, and members of the Lynn government, and the officers of the board. The parade started at 10:30.

## PRESIDENT CONSIDERS KISHINEV PETITION

B'nai B'rith Committee at Sagamore Hill.

## MR. ROOSEVELT ILL-PLEASED

Scores Members for Apparent Dilatoriness in Preparing the Document—Guests at Luncheon.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 14.—President Roosevelt is engaged today upon the Kishinev petition.

The B'nai B'rith committee, consisting of Leo N. Levi, Oscar Smith, and Simon Wolf, are his guests at Sagamore Hill, and both before and after luncheon went over the ground carefully. The President has not been at all pleased over the apparent dilatoriness of the committee in preparing the petition, and was not backward in telling it so.

Even after the State Department had made public its statement of the American position in regard to the somewhat devious methods of Russian diplomacy, and the President was anxious to follow it up by tossing the petition into the Bear's mouth, it was discovered that the committee were still in a chaotic condition of mind over the instrument. It is probable, however, that something definite will be done before the day is over.

In addition to the members of the committee, the President entertained at luncheon today, Dr. Albert Shaw, Maurice Sheldon Amos, and Father John L. Elford, Secretary of War Root, 100 Oyster Bay for Washington this morning on the S-10 train.

In addition to deciding upon Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver to succeed Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, the President and Secretary went over a large number of army matters.

## BARKER A FREE MAN.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14.—Thomas G. Barker, sentenced to a five-year term in the New Jersey State Prison in 1901 for shooting the Rev. Joan Keller, of Arlington, is a free man. He was released from the prison this morning on a parole granted last Friday by the court of pardons.

The Pontiff's Body Now Barely Shows Signs of Life and His Mind Wanders the Greater Part of the Time.

Efficient Heart Action Will Probably Carry Prelate Through Another Day, Say Vatican Physicians.

Presents a Wasted and Death-Like Appearance, Which Startles Cardinals Permitted to Enter Chamber.

Pope Leo hovers on the border line between life and death.

The physicians say that their distinguished patient will probably live until tomorrow, but that his end may come at any moment.

Last night the Pontiff seldom had a lucid interval, and lay the greater part of the time in a state of coma.

ROME, July 14.—THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE POPE'S PHYSICIANS THIS MORNING SHOWED THAT HIS HOLINESS WAS STILL IN A MOST CRITICAL STATE. THE BULLETIN FOLLOWS:

"UP TO 8 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING NO CHANGE WAS OBSERVED IN THE GRAVE CONDITIONS STATED YESTERDAY EVENING. HIS HOLINESS' PULSE IS 92, HIS RESPIRATION 30, AND HIS TEMPERATURE 36.5 CENTIGRADE.

"LAPPONI, "MAZZONI."

ROME, July 14.—The dawn of the eleventh day of the Pope's latest illness found the prelate hovering on the border line between life and death, his body barely showing signs of life and his mind for the greater part of the time wandering.

Last night was a sleepless one at the Vatican. A light burned in the room of Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, until daybreak. Prelates were constantly going to and from the cardinal's apartment asking for news, while the telephone in his room was continuously ringing. All through the night the various embassies at Rome kept up a constant stream of queries at the Vatican, as it was generally expected that the end would come before morning.

## Count Moroni Summoned.

At 3 o'clock this morning a report was started that the end was swiftly approaching. This was caused by the summoning of Count Moroni, the Pontiff's nephew. The count, however, left a little later.

In the course of the night the Pope had no entirely lucid intervals. He was sometimes delirious, but for the greater part of the time lay in a state almost of coma. One of the cardinals who entered the sick room for a moment, said: "He looked like a corpse. I could scarcely believe he was still alive."

## End Expected Tomorrow.

This morning after the grave bulletin was issued by his holiness's doctors, it was said at the Vatican that the Holy Father would probably live for another day. The patient's wonderfully efficient heart action, while constantly growing weaker, does not threaten immediate exhaustion.

The Vatican attendants, however, who a few days ago were almost hopeful of a partial recovery, at least, have now given up entirely, and are merely counting the hours till the church will be without its head. There is hardly a possibility that his holiness can again rally sufficiently to avert the end for any time.

## Exaggerated Reports.

It is said this morning that the reports of the Pope's mental and bodily activity during his illness have been greatly exaggerated by Vatican officials. For ten days past the Pontiff has not moved without assistance, while his conversation, instead of being for long seasons and regarding the weighty affairs of the church, has been confined to the fewest words possible.

Cardinal Macchi was among the few prelates who saw the Holy Father this morning. The cardinal was shocked almost to the point of collapse by the wasted and death-like appearance of the Pontiff. After leaving the sick chamber, Macchi said: "It is painful to see the Holy Father, He is but a shadow. His resistance to death is a miracle."

The Pope continued in practically the