

SENATORS REMOVE THE AGE LIMIT IN NIGHT SCHOOLS

Unanimous Action by
Members of District
Committee.

FUNDS NOT CONSIDERED

Superintendent Stuart Will
Ask \$3,000—A Vote
Next Friday.

The removal of the age limit in the public night schools today received the unanimous approval of the Senate District Committee at its regular weekly meeting.

This indicates, in consequence, that the committee will view with favor the necessary increase in the appropriation to support these schools, but as the subject of appropriation was not officially before the committee no action was taken on asking Congress for more money.

Coming Up Next Friday.

The matter of a deficiency appropriation will go over until next Friday, when it will probably be before the usual meeting of the Senate Committee on District of Columbia for consideration.

The Board of Education has not yet submitted its estimate of the amount needed to carry on the work of the night schools until the close of the term. Superintendent Stuart is now preparing a draft of the request for the deficiency appropriation, which he will submit to the Board of Education at its next regular meeting, Wednesday night. At that time the estimates will probably be approved and forwarded to the District Commissioners.

The latter in turn, with due diligence, will forward the estimates to Congress. Approval of the Senate committee, it is anticipated, will follow immediately.

Less Favor From the House.

In the House Appropriations Committee, to which the bill will be submitted, less favor is likely to be shown the measure and a public hearing on the bill before the committee on District of Columbia will probably be held for the purpose of determining the strength of local public opinion.

Superintendent Stuart believes that about \$3,000 will be required to carry the night school classes to the end of the term. About this amount will be requested in the deficiency estimate.

RUSSIA CONSIDERING JAPAN'S LAST REPLY

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Central News wires that the Japanese reply to the Russian counter proposals has been received in St. Petersburg and is now under consideration at the foreign office.

PRESIDENT MAY CONVERT THE SULLIVAN FACTION

The frequent visits to the White House of Representative Sulzer of New York, along with "the two Sullivans," are exciting all sorts of comment. Within the last three days he has made four such visits to the White House, one with "Little Tim," and one with both.

Some wag has started the report that the President is trying to convert these spots of Tammany to the Republican faith.

UNCLE SAM TAKES UP WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

The Government has gone into the business of wireless telegraphy on its own account. Government scientists have not only invaded the field of Marconi, but have done so with entire success.

Secretary Wilson announced to the Cabinet today that a system perfected by the scientists of the Weather Bureau was in successful operation between San Francisco and the Farallones, a distance of twenty-seven miles. The features of the system are protected by patents obtained by the department.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY

The President has appointed the following as members of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to serve with the Senators and Representatives selected by Congress:

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Rear Admiral George Brown, United States Navy, retired; Col. Robert M. Dismore, of Bayonne, N. J.; Dr. John F. Meigs, a graduate of the Academy; Prof. Ira N. Hollis, of Harvard; S. Tupper, of Atlanta, Ga.; and W. E. Foster, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The first three on the list served on the board last year.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Western depression will cause a decided rise in temperature in the next thirty-six hours in the lower Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and a less marked rise in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the East Gulf States. There will be snow tonight in the upper Ohio Valley, and rain tomorrow in the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the East Gulf States, and snow in the upper Ohio Valley; elsewhere fair weather will prevail.

TEMPERATURE.	
8 a. m.	25
10 " "	25
1 p. m.	25
2 p. m.	25

THE SUN.
Sun sets today..... 5:01 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow..... 7:17 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.	
High tide today..... 6:29 a. m.	6:29 a. m.
High tide tomorrow..... 7:35 a. m.	7:35 a. m.
Low tide today..... 1:25 a. m.	1:25 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow..... 1:23 p. m.	1:23 p. m.

THREE TO ONE FAVOR EARLY WORK HOUR

Times Coupon Returns to Date Show Sentiment
of Government Clerks Is With the
Half Past Eight Idea.

The record of opinion as expressed by the Government employes through the Times coupon is for a change to the hours of 8:30 to 4 for the Government working day in the proportion of more than three to one.

It may be that those who favor 9 o'clock as the opening hour have been holding back, thinking it unnecessary to enroll themselves, but the importance of having their side fully represented should now be plain.

A few days more should suffice to get a representative record, and the publication of the coupon will be continued only long enough to make that certain. Readers of The Times are therefore urged to send in their choice promptly.

The Question of Lights.

In the communications which continue to reach The Times regarding the "extra half hour" some interesting points of view are expressed. One economical clerk cites the fact that in placing the extra time on the end and not the beginning of the day the Government will have a pretty penny to pay for electric and gas lighting of the departments during at least three months in the year. This will be a tidy sum, no doubt, and so the clerk says, will make a heavy demand on the finances of Uncle Sam.

Another clerk wonders what the effect would be if some of the "constitutional kickers" would be furloughed without pay for six months or a year. This would, he declares, probably result in a great anxiety to return to work even from 8:30 until 5, rather than not see their names on the regular payroll of the department.

Hours of Messengers.

An earnest plea in behalf of messengers is being made by one who declares that while the "kicking" is going on, he asks

for a word in this regard. The messengers, it is said, are required to report to the office at 8:30, and do not get away until at least 4:45. He asks for a readjustment of this rule and concludes with a suggestion to Mr. Gillet, "whose liberality touches all Government employes," that he start a movement requiring Government clerks to work half a day on Sundays. This clerk feels that Mr. Gillet's success in adding an extra half hour to the working day might readily be duplicated in an order for work on Sunday.

The Saturday Half Holiday.

A point which has not been strongly impressed in the past is raised by a clerk, who asks that if it is the Cabinet's intention to enforce one law strictly, why should not the law making Saturday a half holiday "for all purposes" in the District of Columbia be strictly enforced, and not only for three months in the year. He says:

"It has been held in an opinion by the Attorney General that by virtue of the law referred to, the department employes are entitled to a half holiday, and it is hard to see how any other construction could be placed upon it. With most clerks it will make little difference whether they work six and one-half hours a day without the half holiday or seven hours with it. But as it is, we have seven hours without it. I consider this denial to us of what the law plainly gives us a very arbitrary exercise of power."

One who declares he is not a "real kicker" states that if there is any grievance coming it is on the part of messengers and watchmen, who have "limitless hours" and receive from \$5 to \$6 a month. Watchmen not only have to report an hour earlier than the clerk, but they must stay long after others have gone, and are required to work on Sundays and legal holidays.

At the White House this morning it was said no charge could be made of any abuse of the public funds there through the use of carriages or other vehicles which are paid for by the Government.

No "Plums" Fall Here.

Col. Cecil Clay, for years Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice, said: "Plums in the shape of horses and carriages paid for at public expense do not come to the Department of Justice."

The Attorney General is, of course, allowed a carriage by law. The Solicitor General also has an official coupe which he uses in the transaction of his business between the department and the Supreme Court. Those are the only carriages used by officials of this department which the public pays for.

At the Treasury Department it was officially stated that the most careful scrutiny has been kept on this matter, and that no allowances were made for carriages and horses not strictly within the law.

Three Carriages Here.

In the Interior Department there are but three carriages, instead of seven or eight, as Mr. Landis said in the House yesterday.

Secretary Hitchcock has one of these and one driver, but no footman. Commissioner of the General Land Office has one, which he uses. When General Black was Commissioner of Pensions he was given a carriage, owing to injuries received in the war.

This carriage was retained in the Pension Department since.

Two Private Vehicles.

In the Agricultural Department there are but two private carriages—those of the Secretary of Agriculture and of Mr. Moore, of the Weather Bureau. Both are specifically authorized by law.

At the office of Secretary Wilson this morning it was said that he had had no laborers transferred as coachmen and had only one driver. Outside of this the department has no horses and carriages except in the Weather Bureau.

In the matter of the Weather Bureau, Chief Moore said that his carriages were provided for in the appropriation bill.

In District Service.

As far as the use of horses and carriages in the District service is concerned, Commissioner West said this morning that he did not believe any curtailment could be effected without affecting the efficiency of the Government.

Several weeks ago he requested from the heads of all departments a list of horses and carriages in use by the officers or employees of such departments. The list has not been completed, but from data already at hand, Mr. West thinks but little saving could be accomplished.

State, War, and Navy.

In the State Department a carriage and two horses are maintained for the use of Secretary Hay. The carriage is now twenty years old, and the animals at the time of their purchase by the Government cost \$20 for the pair. Assistant Secretaries Loomis and Peirce are each allowed one horse and depot wagon. The annual expense of maintaining the entire number is estimated at \$2,000 yearly.

Secretary Root, of the War Department, is granted two horses and a carriage, other officials in the department who receive this privilege from the Government are Assistant Secretary Oliver and Chief Clerk Schofield, each having the use of one horse and a carriage. Two horses and a carriage are allowed the Secretary of the Navy and one horse and a depot wagon are given over to the use of Assistant Secretary Darling.

In Postoffice Department.

In the Postoffice Department, Postmaster General Payne has a carriage, four horses, and a driver. The First Assistant and the Third Assistant Postmasters General are allowed \$200 a year for their official use, but Mr. Wynne said that he has not used \$4 of it.

CABINET THINKS LANDIS' ATTACK IS UNFOUNDED

Few Carriages Are Used
by Officials of the
Government.

Impartial investigation made in all of the departments of the Government concerning the number of horses and carriages used by officers which are paid for by the public, today discloses that while Representative Landis, who brought the matter up in Congress yesterday, has a basis for his assertions that the usage has grown into an abuse, he has exaggerated conditions.

At the Cabinet meeting today the charges made by Mr. Landis were discussed at some length. Practically every member of the Cabinet said that he had investigated the matter several months ago, and that where any abuses had been found they had been corrected.

Owns Every Horse.

President Roosevelt owns every horse he uses for himself and his family, and the same is true of nearly all of the members of the Cabinet.

Representative Landis asserted that the carriages the Government pays for lined up in Pennsylvania Avenue, they would reach from the Treasury to the Capitol. It is true that there are a number of such carriages, but the Representative has evidently counted in those which are in the regular army service.

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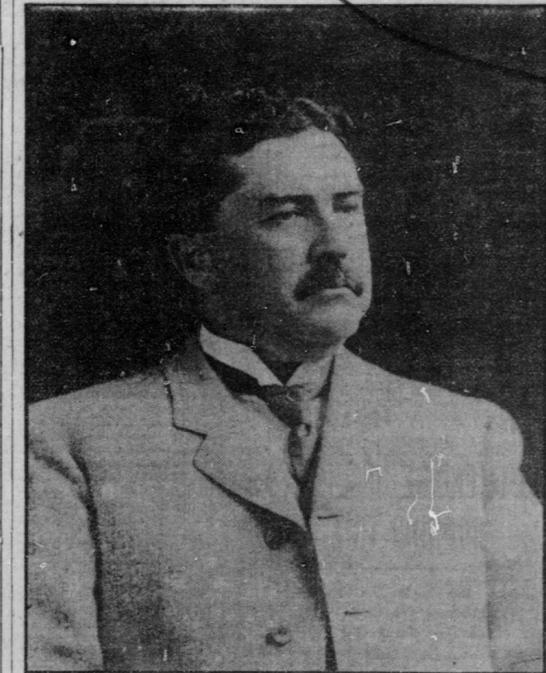
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CHARLES A. DOUGLASS.



Leading Counsel for A. W. Machen.

SENATE AGAIN DELAYS PANAMA CANAL TREATY

Amendment Adopted Which Necessitates the Return of the
Convention to the Isthmus for Ratification.

An amendment to the Panama Canal treaty which gives to the United States more extended control over the harbors of Panama and Colon was adopted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at its meeting this morning. The committee now expects to be able to report the treaty to the Senate early next week.

While the amendment adopted today is of comparatively little importance, it will effect the purpose of requiring the re-submission of the treaty to the Panama government for ratification and agreement to the amendment.

The new republic will by that time be fully organized, and it will be possible to have a constitutionally elected body pass upon the treaty. Many Senators have been dissatisfied with the original ratification of the treaty by a self-appointed junta of three men, who acted at a moment's notice and without reflection.

They had the document before them one day, and sent it back to the United States the next day. The adoption of any amendment, however unimportant, will enable the Panama government to act again on the treaty, this time with less undignified haste and through illegally constituted authorities.

MRS. G. H. GILBERT IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Veteran Actress Met With Bad Fall
on Tuesday Evening—Nurse
in Attendance.

Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, the veteran player, who has been appearing in support of Annie Russell, in "Mice and Men," is seriously ill in her apartments at the Raleigh.

Mrs. Gilbert had a bad fall on Tuesday night, just before going on the stage at the National Theatre. She tripped on a loose bit of carpet and fell forward, striking her chest heavily.

Mrs. Gilbert played her role of the old housekeeper, although suffering some pain and shock from the fall. She went to the hotel dining room for breakfast and luncheon on Wednesday, but in the afternoon she was compelled to send for a physician, who ordered her to bed immediately. She has not appeared in the cast of "Mice and Men" since Tuesday evening.

A trained nurse is in constant attendance upon Mrs. Gilbert, who, in addition to the shock and general shaking-up she received from the fall, is suffering from an attack of bronchitis. She has not rallied as quickly as the attending physician, Dr. Magruder, has desired, and is excessively nervous.

Mrs. Gilbert declares she will be able to leave Washington on Sunday for her home in New York, but it was said this morning that it is imperative she should be kept here for some time. The company will leave Washington on Sunday for Pittsburgh and Mrs. Gilbert temporarily.

Mrs. G. H. Gilbert is eighty-two years old. Dr. Magruder, the attending physician, said this afternoon that Mrs. Gilbert was very ill and that he advanced age militated against ready response to treatment.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL GETS TURKISH CONTRACT

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.—The Pennsylvania Steel Corporation has beaten the American Steel Trust and the Carnegie Company for the contract for furnishing material for the Turkish Hejaz Railway. Engineer Joseph, a representative of the Pennsylvania company, has signed a contract for 20,000 tons of rails for the railway.

PENSION BILL READY.

The Grand Army of the Republic pension committee continued its session at the Ebbitt House this morning. It is understood that a bill has been prepared and that a report will be made tomorrow.

PERRY S. HEATH ON THE STAND IN P. O. TRIAL

Explains Routine of His
Former Office Under
Government.

DEFENSE SCORES POINT
Orders for Fasteners Can Be
Shown Only After Evi-
dence of Conspiracy.

Perry S. Heath made his long-expected appearance on the witness stand this morning in the trial of A. W. Machen, the Groff brothers, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government in the purchase of Groff letter box fasteners.

Heath's testimony was not of popular interest and was limited to the identification of papers and the explanation of routine in his former office. E. J. Wynne, the present First Assistant Postmaster General, was the only other important witness this morning, and his cross-examination was completed. He gave little information that was new.

A Technical Victory.

The appearance of Mr. Heath on the stand was productive of a temporary technical victory for the defense. He was asked to identify orders for the Groff fasteners signed with his name and did so. Then the prosecution tried to have the orders put before the jury as evidence. The defense claimed that the case was being tried backward, and evidence of the fruits of an alleged conspiracy was offered before the conspiracy itself had been even partially proven.

Justice Pritchard said he did not see how it was relevant in the trial for conspiracy at that stage to offer as evidence orders for Groff fasteners signed by Machen and wanted to know how the evidence would affect the Lorenzes. He then ruled that the papers could not be given to the jury until later.

Heath Not Disturbed.

Mr. Heath gave his answers in a clear, firm tone, which could be heard throughout the courtroom. He was subjected to the closest scrutiny on the part of the spectators and all of those engaged in the trial, but his equanimity was in no wise disturbed. A narrow face, with long, projecting nose, rather sunken jaws, a firm chin, thin, compressed lips, and eyes perfectly cold, are Mr. Heath's facial characteristics. He has the appearance of the cold-blooded, self-contained, energetic man of action.

The line of testimony the Government expects to extract from Mr. Heath is not known, but it is not thought he will leave the stand until some time tomorrow.

Machen at East
Interest in the trial continues unabated and the courtroom was filled this morning. Interesting conflicts between the attorneys were in order every few minutes and kept those in attendance worked up to a high pitch. The technical and legal points which the Government has to combat at every turn make each of the otherwise dry arguments the subject of the closest attention upon the part of all those in the room, for it is known that the attorneys for the defense will overlook no loophole which may exist.

Machen took an active part in the proceedings. He whispered advice and information to his attorneys every few minutes and was seen to confer with the stand practically conducted the latter part of the cross-examination, suggesting question after question which was put by the lawyers.

Interest Unabated.

He seemed perfectly at ease and was not in the least flustered by the caustic testimony of Mr. Wynne, in which he was believed to be untrustworthy and not to be relied upon.

Mrs. Lorenz was not seated at the counsel table this morning, but was in the extra jury box with Mrs. Phillips, Machen's sister. The Groffs and Major Lorenz seemed as heartily engaged in the trial opened, but made no effort to prompt the attorneys.

FIRST ASSISTANT WYNNE AGAIN ON THE STAND

Cross-examination of First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne was resumed this morning. Mr. Krumler conducted the examination.

Mr. Wynne was asked if he had produced the books showing the free delivery expenditures from December 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903. The reply was that in order to give the exact information the entire force of his office would require ten days to write out the information sought. He was asked what effort he had made to provide the information, but the question was objected to. It was passed over for the time.

Mr. Wynne was asked if the Groff fastener was used on rural free delivery letter boxes.

"I don't know," said Mr. Wynne, with great calmness.

"What business was it?"

"Machen's," came the answer.

Mr. Wynne Learning.

"Wasn't the rural free delivery service under you, and shouldn't you know something about it?"

"My bureau is one of the most important in the department, and it is a large institution. There are many things I do not know, but which I am learning. I think if I had known all about the bureau in two years I would have been doing very well."

Mr. Wynne refused to estimate the number of official letter boxes there are on an average to a mile of free delivery route. He would not say whether there