

MR. FOULKE TALKS OF TAYLOR CASE

Comment Gratifies the Civil Service Commissioner.

OBJECT OF DISMISSAL RULE

Law Establishing System Gave Chief Executive Authority to Frame It—Merits of Removal of War Department Clerk Not Touched Upon.

Civil Service Commissioner William Dudley Foulke, in an interview regarding the case of Miss Rebecca Taylor, the clerk who was recently dismissed from the War Department, said yesterday that the criticism regarding Miss Taylor's removal was not without its cheerful side.

He said: "It is delightful to find how many persons who never before cared for the competitive system are now filled with eagerness for the enforcement of the civil service law. But whatever the foundation of their zeal, we are only too happy to welcome our new friends."

Mr. Foulke was asked if the rule requiring that reasons shall be given whenever an employe is dismissed was a part of the civil service law.

Not prescribed by Civil Service.

"This rule is not prescribed by the civil service law at all. The power of arbitrary dismissal was left absolutely intact by that law. From 1857 to 1887 there were no limits whatever upon that power. In the latter year President McKinley passed a rule that no one should be removed from the competitive classified service except for just cause and after reasons given in writing and an opportunity for reply."

"Was this rule passed in pursuance of any of the provisions of the civil service act?"

"There is no provision which directly authorizes this rule. It was adopted by the President as part of his constitutional executive power, and in pursuance of section 1726 of the Revised Statutes, rather than under the civil service law, though I believe the order in question recites all three."

Object of the Rule.

"What was the object in adopting this rule?" the Commissioner was asked.

"It was adopted to correct an evil which had long existed—the custom of removals upon secret charges by unknown accusers, without opportunity for denial or explanation. These secret charges were made as a cover for mere political removals, and President McKinley's order was intended to do away with this custom. It has, I think, succeeded, for the system of removals upon secret charges, so far as I know, no longer exists."

"Was any substantial change made in the rule by the recent declaration of President Roosevelt on May 29?"

"No change whatever. The rule has always been construed by the Commission to mean exactly what the President declared it to mean. 'Just cause' in the rule is intended to mean any cause, other than one merely political or religious, which will promote the efficiency of the service, and we have never held that the rule required an examination of witnesses or any trial except in the discretion of the officer making the removal."

Not With Such References.

"Was this rule passed with reference to the case of Miss Taylor?"

"It was not. The Commission had sent a written recommendation to the President, asking him to make this declaration, more than two months ago, on account of the misconception which we found had been frequently given to President McKinley's rule. The matter was postponed temporarily, but when some other cases were brought to our notice we again called the President's attention to the matter. The case of Miss Taylor was neither spoken of nor thought of. Moreover, the notice given to her by the War Department recites the original rule."

Other Cases in History.

"Are there any other cases that have come to your notice of people who are resisting removals under this rule?"

"Oh, yes. Whenever there is a particularly bad case of some employe who has been violating his duty and wants to stay in, he immediately sends his attorney to the Commission and demands all sorts of things; wants to know whether the civil service law is a good thing, and thinks if he can be discharged the destruction of all free institutions is at hand, and that the whole competitive system might as well be immediately abandoned. It is a very common thing, and it is astonishing how eager such men become for the integrity of the civil service law. And the worse the case is, the more strenuous is the man for the maintenance of his rights. My own view of the matter is that no man in the public service has any right to a place which must not yield when it comes in conflict with the efficiency of the service itself."

"Do you think that many persons in the public service are unjustly dismissed?"

Silent on Taylor Case.

"On the contrary, I do not believe that there is one person dismissed who ought to remain in, to whom there are a hundred who remain in the service who ought to be dismissed. The chiefs of departments, bureaus and divisions are very reluctant to turn out their subordinates, even where they are conscious that there is just cause for doing so."

"What can you say in regard to the merits of Miss Taylor's case?"

"So long as it is possible that that case may come before the Commission, I am not willing to say anything. I merely want to congratulate the civil service upon the zeal of these new recruits, whose special mission it is to see that the law is so strictly and rigidly enforced; but I would suggest that perhaps a President who has long been distinguished above other citizens of this country for his earnest and consistent advocacy of the principles of the civil service law may really be trusted to enforce that law now rather better than these recent advocates imagine. After all, an old friend is quite as much to be relied on as a new one."

POST-MORTEM SPEECH OVER PACIFIC CABLE

Mr. Corliss Scores Opponents of His Pet Measure.

Michigan Congressman Characterizes Mr. Cannon as the Robespierre of the House.

Representative Corliss delivered the funeral oration over the late Pacific cable bill in the House yesterday. Mr. Corliss' post-mortem speech showed his distress over the defeat of his pet measure. He was especially severe upon Representative Cannon, whom he characterized as the Robespierre of the House, and upon Representative Loud, the chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads. He also spoke of Mr. F. B. Thurber, of the United States Export Association, as a professional witness.

He spoke of Mr. Cannon as a self-constituted guardian of the public Treasury, and wanted to know where he was when \$50,000,000 went into the river and harbor bill, which embraced, he said, more in useless appropriations than is sufficient to construct two Pacific cables.

He accused Mr. Loud of opposing the Pacific cable bill because of the defeat of his economic postal company's bill by Mr. Corliss in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

"We did not expect one," said Mr. Corliss sarcastically, "who would voluntarily turn over the postal route to a private contractor would support Government ownership of a public utility."

Praises Democrats.

Mr. Corliss commended the fifteen Democrats who voted for the cable bill. "They," he said, "had the courage to stand up for the people." In conclusion Mr. Corliss remarked with much feeling: "I am aware that the criticisms which I have assumed to make will be looked upon as the natural utterances of one who has met disaster with an important public measure in which he felt the deepest interest."

"While defeated, I have the satisfaction of knowing that, through my efforts, the Government has been saved from the burden of a subsidy, the purposes of a cable monopoly clearly shown and now clearly understood by the people, that the executives of our country can protect our interests by assuming to exercise the inherent power held by the nation over public utilities and international communication."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL BEFORE SENATE

Agrees to Recede From Amendment No. 13.

Now Considered Likely That Measure Will Be Disposed of Without Friction.

Mr. Proctor, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up the army appropriation bill yesterday and moved that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 13, stating that the committee had unanimously agreed to recommend that action. The bill is the one on which the Senate and House have had their disagreement for two or three weeks past.

Mr. Allison asked for the reading of the action of the House on the bill last Friday.

The resolution of the House was read, insisting on its disagreement to a large number of amendments, and requesting a conference thereon; also adhering to its disagreement to amendments 13 and 14, receding from its disagreement to amendment 15, and agreeing to the same with an amendment.

Mr. Proctor's motion receding from amendment No. 13 was agreed to, and then he moved to disagree with the proposed amendment of the House to amend number 15.

Mr. Allison pointed out that that motion left amendment number 14 out of conference entirely, and he asked Mr. Proctor how he proposed to deal with that matter. The two houses were now in conflict and should be kept there. He would therefore move that the Senate recede from No. 14.

Mr. Proctor said he would interpose no objection to that motion. As to No. 15 there would be no difficulty, as the difference between the two houses was only as to the amount appropriated—the Senate fixing it at four millions, and the House at three.

Conference Without Power.

He admitted that amendment No. 14 would not be in the jurisdiction of the conference committee, but supposed that it would be able to arrange matters if they were left entirely to it.

Mr. Allison withdrew his motion to recede from amendment No. 14, but said that he would renew it hereafter if it became necessary. The matter should not be left, he said, "in mid-air."

Mr. Proctor's motion was agreed to, amended so as to insist on the Senate amendments Nos. 14, 15, and 16, and to the conference asked by the House—the Senate conferees being Senators Proctor, Foraker, and Cockrell.

Conferees Report.

Later in the day the conferees made a report stating that all the amendments had been disposed of except 14 and 15, and the report was adopted by the Senate.

It is now considered probable that the bill will be disposed of without further friction between the two houses.

Interred in Rock Creek Cemetery.

The remains of Mrs. Harriet Kent Scherer, daughter of the late William and Margaret Harwood Hall, of Annapolis, Md., were buried yesterday in Rock Creek Cemetery. Burial services were held at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at 11 o'clock. Rev. E. Slater Dunlap, assistant rector of the church, officiated. There were no honorary pallbearers.

CIVIL WAR WOUNDS REOPENED IN HOUSE

(Continued from Second Page.)

right of any people who aspired to independence to have it and to govern themselves.

Whatever might be the result of that policy, said Mr. DeArmond, we should have the satisfaction of knowing that our own history was right; that we had established a republic instead of selfishly holding dominion over these people.

Mr. DeArmond said he had been present at the birth of the Cuban republic May 20 last, when he saw the Stars and Stripes come down from every public building in Havana and the flag symbolizing Cuban independence take its place.

He did not know, he said, how that might affect others. To him it was an inspiring sight, and it aroused a hope within him that in the Far East, in due time, there should be another May 20 for the United States [Applause.]

A Sixth Sense.

Mr. Olmsted (Rep., Pa.) a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs, devoted himself to a discussion of the substitute proposed by the minority. "An eminent French scientist," said Mr. Olmsted, "has discovered a sixth sense which he calls the sense of obstacles."

"The seat of this sense he locates in the forehead. This sense of obstacle is not located in the forehead of the Democratic party, but somewhere very close to its long ears."

"The vibrations may be warm, but they are altogether too indefinite to be useful and this sixth sense or faculty is perceived through a disease so that the party is not only continually running its head against brick walls and other obstacles, but even creates them in its own pathway and strives to put them in the pathway of the Republican party, which is always the pathway of human progress."

"In the report of the minority recommending their bill they embody the recital of the individual cruelties alleged to have been perpetrated by soldiers upon Filipinos into a charge that the army and the Administration have enforced these gentlemen declined to do so."

4. I have never in any newspaper declared Mr. Gron's copy of my report to be correct, for the simple reason that I have never seen any copy.

On February 12, I sent to all Danish newspapers a declaration under oath that no member of Congress in Washington was interested directly or indirectly with my knowledge in the sale of the islands.

CHRISTMAS CASE CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Second Page.)

unofficial agents, or that suggestions of corrupt means were ever made or countenanced by either government.

"The Danish prime minister, Mr. Hovring, is thought to have been indiscreet in his dealings with Mr. Christmas, and such individuals are criticized for having had anything to do with the two adventurers mentioned above; but, beyond that, the matter is not taken seriously."

"Nevertheless, the fact that such wide publicity has been given to the scandal causes a feeling of humiliation among the Danes, and rather strengthens the opposition to the cession."

"Copenhagen, April 8, 1902. 'Nearly two months ago some Danish gentlemen engaged a Danish-American citizen, Niels Gron, to prevent the sale of the Danish West India Islands. By foul means one of these gentlemen got hold of a confidential report of my doings in America and provided Gron a copy."

"I have reason to believe that Gron has falsified my report, and I am able to state from newspaper cablegram falsifications on these points:

Never Urged Bribery.

1. I have never impressed the former prime minister, Hovring, with the idea that bribery was the way of getting the islands sold. I never wrote anything like this in my report. The fact is that Gron two years before my taking up the matter instituted the whole 10 per cent commission theory, and declared that without spending this money no sale was possible.

2. Nowhere in my report have I given the name of any Congressman in connection with my personal promise of money.

3. I have never written that Bankers I & W. Seligman had guaranteed certain "contracts." I have on the contrary

forced under the guise of forms of civil government a policy unjust and cruel to the people of the Philippine Islands and injurious and dishonoring to American citizenship."

Army Close to the People.

"In no other country is the army so close to the people. It is made up of the flower of American manhood. I have seen 10,000 people turn out to welcome four returning Philippine soldier boys. The great mass of the American people is in sympathy with them and condemns the unjust attacks upon them."

"If gentlemen of the minority believe they are making political capital of such attacks, their sense of obstruction is misplaced. They are running their heads against a brick wall."

"Individual instances of cruelty have doubtless occurred. They always do in war; but you will never convince the people that the American army is unnecessarily cruel, or that our late martyred President, William McKinley, the mildest and gentlest of all earth's rulers, inaugurated or indorsed these cruelties."

In conclusion, Mr. Olmsted said: "The bill proposed by the minority means a complete renunciation by the United States of the duties and responsibilities which in the providence of God have been cast upon us. It means a cowardly retreat. It means that we shall be degraded and disgraced in the eyes of the world. It means something that the American people will never tolerate."

"On the other hand, the bill we present and propose to pass maintains the honor and dignity of the American people, enables us to carry out our own treaty obligations, to maintain peace and good order in the Philippines, and to be more instrumental and effective in maintaining peace throughout the world."

After concluding his reply to Mr. Cushman, General Grosvenor took up the attacks of the minority on the conduct of the United States in the Philippines, saying that the war in the Philippines was conducted with less retaliation than that of the Confederates.

On February 12, I sent to all Danish newspapers a declaration under oath that no member of Congress in Washington was interested directly or indirectly with my knowledge in the sale of the islands.

Following upon this Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.) compared conditions and conduct during the civil war with those prevailing in the Philippines, to show that outrages and cruelties were perpetrated in the United States that had not and could not be equaled in the Philippines. He read from the report of the committee on the conduct of Confederate prisoners, which was characterized in the report as without parallel in history and previously inconceivable.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) asked how it was that there were more deaths among Confederate prisoners in the North than among Federal prisoners in the South.

Mr. Mahon replied by giving the official figures. Of 94,072 Federals in Confederate prisons 36,401 died there, and 20,000 more died as a result of their confinement, a total of over 56,000, or 33.71 per cent. The Confederates in Northern prisons numbered 237,579, of whom 29,132, or 12.25 per cent, died.

He read also the order of General Winder, in charge of Confederate prisoners, to fire upon the inmates of Andersonville prison with grape in case the Federal troops approached within seven miles of the stockade. Although there were springs and streams within a few miles of the site of Andersonville prison it was deliberately located there, where part of the ground was swamp.

Mr. Neville (Dem., Neb.)—If the people of the North were indignant at the outrages in Andersonville, ought they not to be indignant at those in the Philippines?

Mr. Mahon—Yes, sir. And if the army there was guilty of one-hundredth part of the tortures and cruelties practiced there, the people should sweep the Republican party out of power from the

President in the last county officer. [Applause.]

Mr. Richardson asked if the Confederates had not offered to exchange their prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, for prisoners in the North, and if the offer, after being held for several months under advisement, had not been rejected.

Mr. Mahon—Yes. You wanted to give the North 72,000 men unable then and forever after to bear arms and receive 72,000 able-bodied men.

Mr. Richardson—Do I understand that you refused to exchange a sick man for a well man because he was sick?

Mr. Mahon—Walt I'll I'm through. After you had stirred them into that condition you offered to give them to us, and recruit your armies with 72,000 men able to bear arms. President Lincoln and the War Department, in view of the near approach of the final victory of the Union army, declined the offer.

Mr. Mahon, reading from a dispatch yesterday's papers, alluded to the court-martial of an officer for burning a cockpit in the Philippines.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.)—Isn't that right?

Mr. Mahon—No. If I had my way I'd burn every cockpit in the islands.

Continuing on this line, Mr. Mahon referred to the destruction of his native and home city of Chambersburg, in the Cumberland Valley, by Gen. Jubal Early, in August, 1864, when, without notice or warning, at an early hour in the morning, 5,000 men, women and children were driven out of their beds and homes by cannon and the city given to the flames.

Millions Wiped Out.

In two hours \$3,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. "At the rate we've been burning in the Philippines," said Mr. Mahon, "we'd have to keep it up forty years to equal that one case."

Mr. Neville—Isn't it as the South is helping the North in carrying out the policy of the Administration in the Philippines, what object is to be served by raising up these things to smirch the South?

Mr. Mahon—To show those who have forgotten these things, and those who never knew them, that war is hell.

Mr. Mahon said there was no criticism to be made upon the courage or valor of the Southern soldier. They were born fighters, down there, he said, of the best; but what he had recited served to show how educated, civilized, Christianized men of the North and South made war when they were engaged in it.

BUSY NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. Bartlett Replies to Speech of Mr. Mahon.

At the night session Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tenn.) spoke in support of the pending bill, and Mr. Burnett (Dem., Ala.) opposed it. Mr. Pou (Dem., N. C.) made an anti-trust speech.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) replied to that part of the speech of Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.) relating to the relative mortality of Union and Confederate prisoners during the civil war. He asserted that the official records of both governments would show that a greater ratio of Confederates died in prison than Union soldiers.

In a report to Congress made in July, 1865, Surgeon General Barnes, of the United States army, stated that of 270,000 Union prisoners, 22,246 died, less than 8 per cent, while of 220,000 Confederate prisoners, the mortality was 26,574, or 12.25 per cent.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.), arguing in favor of the minority substitute, contended that the Philippines were competent for self-government, and in support of his position read the names of natives holding official places in the islands under the present commission.

Mr. Zenor (Dem., Ind.) entered his protest to the passage of the bill reported by the majority of the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Referring to the cruelties alleged against the army in the Philippines, Mr. Zenor said he had no general charge to make against the soldiers, and was not in sympathy with the spirit of criticism upon their conduct.

That there were exceptional cases of barbarities, no one would doubt; but the defense for them was that made in behalf of Warren Hastings by Lord Erskine, that his acts in India were those of an individual, but of the policy of England.

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MANACLED "WILD GIRL" WAS HIS DAUGHTER

Contractor of Reading, Pa., Makes a Startling Discovery While at a Side Show.

READING, Pa., June 23.—Jacob Kramer, a contractor of this city, made a startling discovery here today at a park show. Among the attractions was a test containing "Wild Sapho." The showman shouted that the "girl" was wild, had been captured in Ceylon, and lived on raw flesh.

Her head was covered with false black hair. At intervals raw beef was thrown into the den where she was manacled. Mr. Kramer made a close investigation, and was horrified to learn that it was his missing daughter Lizzie, quite a good-looking brunette.

He at once caused her arrest and the arrest of Richard Wehinger, in charge of the show. Wehinger said the girl said she was nineteen years old. The girl had been missing some time. The charge is made that she is incurable and only sixteen years old.

WILL STILL ADVOCATE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

Ministers Not Daunted by Inaction of Congress.

Rev. Lucien Clark, of Hamline Church, Says Subject Will Not Be Abandoned.

Dr. Lucien Clark, pastor of Hamline M. E. Church, who is one of the leaders in the movement for the enactment of the Sunday closing law, said yesterday that the endeavor to secure the passage of the legislation should by all means be continued.

"We do not hope to get anything through Congress this session," said Dr. Clark this morning in discussing the proposed law. "The session is too nearly over. From the action of the Commissioners we appeal to the citizens of the District, and to Congress. Next fall, when Congress convenes again, we will make a resolute effort to get the desired legislation enacted. Public sentiment in the District is, I think, so great that it cannot be ignored by Congress."

"Every State in the Union except California has a Sunday closing law. This shows that the necessity of such a law is generally recognized. The District of Columbia has none. The statement that we are working for the enforcement of Sunday laws is erroneous. There is no Sunday closing law in the District, except those which apply to barber shops and saloons."

"Contrast the forces arrayed for and against the enactment of such legislation. The only organization which opposed it before the District Commissioners was the Secular League. It was indorsed by 1,500 grocers, 1,000 butchers, thousands of clerks, the American Federation of Labor, and the Christian churches of the city of all denominations, representing more than 50,000 people. The Secular League represents only a few hundred individuals. It is not a charitable, a philanthropic, nor an educational organization.

"The movement is not one which originated with the churches, originated with the clerks and workmen and women themselves who will benefit by the legislation."

GOOD TIME PROMISED POOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Excursion to Chesapeake Beach Thursday.

Sons of Jonadab Will Have Waifs of the Street as Honored Guests.

Pioneer Council, No. 1, Sons of Jonadab, will give an excursion to Chesapeake Beach for the poor children of Washington Thursday afternoon, and the program arranged for the occasion promises great things. The Times Newsboys Band will accompany the party and will furnish music during the entire day.

By special sections, the children of the entire District will be collected at certain points by special cars which will go over the routes of the railroad company. At 9 o'clock the main party, which will be composed of the special committee of the council, will gather at Fifteenth Street junction. From there they will be taken by special cars to the beach.

Care of the Children.

Everything possible has been done for the care of the children, and at the Beach Mr. Wickersham, the bathing master, will see that nothing befalls them. Mr. Otto Mears, president of the company, has assured all the children a jolly good time.

Donations Received.

The committee has acknowledged the receipt of the following donations: J. E. Barry, \$1; cash, \$2; A. C. Joy, \$1; John Hansen, \$2; cash, 50 cents; cash, \$1; T. A. Lambert, \$2.25, and H. A. Knapp, \$1.

The physical needs of the children will be looked after and ample meals will be provided to last through the entire day. To this end the following donations have been received: Supply of bread, from Corbis Bros., Hovenner Baking Company, and Schneider Baking Company; sausage, A. Loewler; ham, J. H. Hoffman. Donations have also been received from the National Biscuit Company, James F. Oyster, Herena & Co., and the Boston Baking Company.