

EIGHT HOUR BILL CAUSES A FLURRY

DAY'S DOINGS IN CONGRESS PHILIPPINE TARIFF HALTED BY HOUSE

UNION STATION MEASURE UP BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

Judge McCammon Makes Sharp Reply to Labor Leader,

DECLARES BILL SOCIALISTIC

Says It Makes American Workman Subject to Congressional Despotism—Mr. Samuel Gompers Stirred Up Over Attack.

The usual monotony of the hearings before the Labor Committee of the House on the eight-hour bill was relieved yesterday by a clash between Judge McCammon, appearing for a number of Government contractors, and Mr. Samuel Gompers, representing the American Federation of Labor.

It arose from a statement made by Mr. Gompers regarding the conference he held last summer with Mr. Schwab and Mr. Corey, president of the Homestead Works, in arbitrating the great steel strike.

Mr. Gompers said on that occasion that both of the magnates informed him they favored an eight-hour law, should it apply universally to all such manufacturing concerns. Mr. McCammon told Mr. Gompers very emphatically that he was mistaken, that while Schwab and Corey did favor a universal eight-hour system they were opposed to an eight-hour law because of its prohibitive and unjust tendencies.

Unlike in manner. It is hard to suppose two men more unlike in method and manner than the labor leader and Judge McCammon. Mr. Gompers is short, florid, dark-haired, excitable in both posture and speech, arguing with the dramatic fire of an inspired actor. Judge McCammon—cold, gray, and austere—utters every word with great deliberation.

While both men are eloquent they represent two entirely different types of oratory. "I can't imagine that Messrs. Schwab and Corey made the statement attributed to them by Mr. Gompers," remarked Judge McCammon slowly, "and I refuse to believe it."

"They favor an eight-hour system, not an eight-hour law, and you will find that identical language in the briefs of the lawyers representing these contractors. My objection is that through this law you are trying to block certain special interests in an endeavor to penalize the people who have contracts with the Government, for this bill makes it a penal offense if work on a Government contract extends over eight hours."

Denies Laborer Rights. "Messrs. Corey and Schwab are not fools," pursued Judge McCammon; "they know that this law is contrary to every interest that they are identified with, and it is contrary to our idea of American liberty. It denies the laboring man the right to work as long as he pleases, and as long as his employer should see fit to employ him. It is a blow at the principle which our forefathers fought for—what is known the world over as Anglo-Saxon freedom."

"It is socialism of the very worst type, and if the bill succeeds it will bring contempt on those who urge its passage. Briefly," concluded the Judge, "it makes the American workman the subject of Congressional despotism."

When Mr. Gompers arose to reply there was a grim look on his face, as he said, with vehemence: "If at any time I shall accomplish in any direction, through the slightest of efforts, a step that will secure more liberty for the American workman, I shall welcome such contempt, and after I am gone I would have that to be the fondest recollection of those who come after me."

Judge McCammon Explains. After a pause Mr. Gompers said in a more quiet tone: "I am free to admit that if we cannot make good steel within eight hours that one fact vitally attacks this eight hour bill."

Judge McCammon said he desired to explain both to Mr. Gompers and the committee that the word "contempt" was not used in connection with the eight hour law, but with that part of the bill which forbids a workman from laboring more than eight hours a day on a Government contract.

"We are against any bill," he said, "that has so pernicious a clause forbidding labor extending over eight hours on certain work or in any business emergency that might arise."

Chairman Gardner remarked that the discussion seemed to have reached the point where it was to be considered, whether it was possible to manufacture guns and armor plate for the Government under an eight hour law, and if such work could be produced without satisfactory results as under the present conditions, where one man controlled a heating from its beginning to its end.

Mr. Dinkey said that the big strike at Homestead in 1892 was not a question of wages. Mr. Gompers contended that the contract was the case. Representative Graham interposed, bearing out Mr. Dinkey's statement.

Would Not Bid. Mr. Dinkey, who has arisen to his present position from the ranks, informed the committee that the eight-hour bill became a law, the Homestead people would not bid for Government work.

"We would have two sets of men in the place," he remarked, "one set working eight hours and the other ten. Such a condition of affairs would cause endless dissatisfaction and confusion."

He said there were 8,700 men employed in the Homestead works, and excluding the salaries of officials, the men averaged \$12.75 a higher wage than was paid in any other place of its kind in this country. Mr. Dinkey argued that the men on duty at his works were perfectly satisfied with the hours as they are at present arranged. He said that he was personally acquainted with all the men, and knew intimately their circumstances and surroundings.

Would Bring Ruin. "They all recognize," said Mr. Dinkey, "that industry and thrift are stepping stones to promotion in the various branches of our work, and I think the operation of a compulsory eight hour law would change all this and bring as much ruin to the individual as it would to the quantity and quality of the output."

"I would like to say something about the American workman," he concluded. "I have done as much work with my hands as any man here, and I consider an eight hour law a hardship. I don't know when I get home but what I might be relieved of my position and have to work in the machine shop, and I certainly don't want to have my position and talents, if I possessed any, restricted in their operation to eight hours a day."

Judge J. E. Fayson opposed the bill in behalf of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

Passage of Bill by Both Branches of Congress is Regarded as Certain.

The union station project and bill was the subject of discussion between the Senate District Committee and the District Commissioners yesterday afternoon.

Engineer Commissioner Biddle went over the entire situation with reference to the grading of the streets adjacent to the proposed station, and with a view to curtailing somewhat the work to be done.

It has been practically decided that some of the streets adjacent to the station shall not be opened at once, and that the improvements in others need not be so extensive as was at first suggested. It is believed that this will make possible a large outlay in the estimated cost of the improvements to the District. The union station project will cost a large sum of money anyway, and in order to make more certain the appropriations for the project its friends in Congress have endeavored to make the bill as small as possible.

The proposition of the Pennsylvania Railway that it shall receive \$1,500,000 from the District as a part payment for the improvements it is to make has only been confronted recently. The Baltimore and Ohio has been promised this sum, but in the original plan the Pennsylvania was to remain in the Mall, occupying Government land, and for this reason it agreed to give up any payment from the District.

The union station plan will give back to the Government the portion of the Mall now occupied by the railway, and as the Pennsylvania will be obliged to make even more extensive improvements, it has convinced the Senate District Committee, and the District Commissioners

also, it is understood, that it is entitled to a payment. It is pointed out that in the different States the railways always receive a payment, usually of one-half the cost, when they make grade crossing improvements.

It is understood that the passage of the union station bill by the Senate is practically assured, and there is very little if any more doubt as to its passage by the House. The conference between the Appropriation and District Committees of the two bodies, which has been postponed from time to time, will take up this matter in particular, and an agreement is expected it is not thought that with the support of these committees there will be any important opposition.

Memorial Exercises Scheduled in House of Representatives.

Great Demand for Seats in Gallery—Capitol to Be Closed to All Visitors—Privileges of Press Gallery Extended to German Correspondents.

The official memorial exercises in honor of the late President McKinley will be held today, beginning at 12 o'clock noon in the House of Representatives.

Besides the members of the House, there will be present upon the floor, the President and members of his Cabinet, the members of the Supreme Court, the Senate of the United States, the Lieutenant General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, Prime Henry, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and others entitled to admission to the floor by reason of previous membership in Congress or having by name been mentioned in a vote of thanks.

Demand for Seats. There has been a great demand for seats in the gallery, but the committee having the arrangements in charge has been unable to grant many of the requests for tickets, as the seating capacity is limited to less than 700.

The committee on memorial exercises has announced the following arrangements: The Capitol will be closed in the morning to all except members and officers of Congress.

At 10 o'clock the east door leading to the Rotunda will be opened to those to whom the invitations have been extended by the presiding officers of the two Houses, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries.

The hall of the House of Representatives will be opened for the admission of Representatives and the House of Representatives, and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives on Memorial Exercises received one additional. The privileges of the press gallery have been granted to a number of German correspondents who are accompanying the prince.

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Engineer Biddle Plans to Curtail Some of the Work Now Scheduled.

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CONGRESS TO HONOR MARTYRED PRESIDENT

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ORATION BY SECRETARY HAY

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than a year shall be deemed one sentence for the purposes of the act, and that it frequently happens that a man is tried for several offenses; for example, larceny, assault, and carrying concealed weapons, in which event the sentence may in the aggregate be as long as one year.

He is of the opinion that under the provisions of section 934 the Police Court cannot impose sentences aggregating more than a year, however serious the offenses may be.

Questions Authority. He says, further, that it is questionable whether the court may impose sentences in any case where the defendant is already serving a term in jail, where the new sentence, with the unexpired portion of the old, may exceed one year.

Judge Kimball says that it is a serious question whether the Police Court has jurisdiction to try cases where the sentences in the aggregate may be more than one year.

Agrees With Judge. Mr. Duvall agrees with Judge Kimball that section 934 should be amended so as not to apply to sentences imposed by the Police Court, and the Solicitor suggests that the third paragraph of the section be amended by adding after the words "cumulative sentences" the words "except such sentences as may be imposed by the Police Court."

President Loubet, Ministers, Ambassadors, Diplomats, and Politicians Participated in Event.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Victor Hugo was officially celebrated with great pomp today in the Pantheon, in the presence of President Loubet and 6,000 guests.

The guests included the various ministers, ambassadors, diplomatic attaches, members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, municipal councilors, and leading artists and notables in all lines. The interior of the Pantheon was beautifully decorated.

The ceremonies commenced with the rendition of the "Marseillaise," by the orchestra and choir from the Conservatoire. This was followed by a hymn to Victor Hugo, specially composed for the occasion of M. Saint-Saens.

M. Leygues, Minister of Education, then spoke. He apostrophized Hugo as a great defender of republican principles.

Minister Hanotaux in his reply, said: "Victor Hugo consummated the literature of all preceding centuries."

The ceremony ended with the recital of Hugo's poems by prominent actors.

GOVERNOR M'SWENEY WOULD ACT FIRMLY

Meet Issue Promptly If Senators are Expelled.

Believes Conduct of Tillman and Mc Laurin Injurious to the State at a Critical Time.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 25.—The action of the President in withdrawing the invitation from Senator Tillman is sustained by "The State," a newspaper politically opposed to Mc Laurin. "The State" says Tillman's declaration that he had not struck Mc Laurin would be tantamount to an incoherent statement, puts the Senator in an awkward position because he has, on at least two occasions in South Carolina, had exactly the same terms applied, and he did not resent them.

Would Act Firmly. Governor McSweney, when asked for an expression as to what should be done with the Senator, said he preferred not to seem to advise the Senate, but if they took the most extreme action and the case came to him as Governor he would act promptly and as firmly as the circumstances warranted.

The Governor said he was shocked by the conduct of the State's representatives, and felt that it would injure the material progress of South Carolina and retard her progress just at a critical time. He refused to accept the resignations of the Senators last spring because he thought a political campaign would be injurious to the State.

Time for Proof. As to the charges made by Tillman, Governor McSweney said it was time the people had proof. Tillman accused Mc Laurin of selling his vote for the patronage of a State and perhaps other considerations. On the other hand, Mc Laurin, by inference, and his friends quite positively, charged Tillman with appropriating \$50,000, \$100,000, or \$200,000 in whiskey rebates.

If the charges were true they should be proved. It was a scandalous condition of affairs.

'SQUIRE HAD EYE TO THE COSTS. Refused to Grant an Appeal Until They Were Paid. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 25.—Judge Shay has ordered the issuing of a mandamus against Squire Stidole, of Tangama, to compel the latter to grant an appeal in a case heard before him. Squire Stidole refused to grant the appeal unless all the costs were first paid. Judge Shay decided that it is not necessary for the defendant in a suit to pay any costs to a justice, except the actual costs of making out an appeal. For the fees of the costs, bail may be entered.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Imitation Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Little & Co., Proprietors, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES. WANTED—Every lady, taller in the city to attend special meeting tonight of the Junior Men Ladies and Tailors Protective Union, 609 C. St. N. E., Order of business: The lookout of union workers by keep the attendance of all journeyman ladies' tables if members or not is desired.

W. S. SWEENEY, Undertaker and Embalmer, 440 F. St. N. W. Everything strictly first-class on call. Telephone 333.

J. WILLIAM LEE, Undertaker and Embalmer, 212 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington.

Votes to Non-Concur In Amendments Offered By Senate.

REPUBLICANS OFF GUARD

Temporary Agreement Passed to Have All Duties Upon Articles From Western Territory Removed—Committee Named to Fix Up Differences.

The House yesterday voted to non-concur in the various Senate amendments to the Philippine tariff bill, and asked for a conference to adjust the differences between the measures as it passed the Senate and as it went through the House amendments. The most interesting feature of the consideration of the amended measure was the temporary agreement to remove all duties upon articles from the Philippines coming into the United States.

The Republicans were momentarily caught off their guard, and the Democrats happened to have a majority of the members in the chamber, and by a rising vote the amendment was agreed to. Tellers were immediately demanded, however, and then the amendment was lost.

Little Routine Business. After a small amount of routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, asked unanimous consent that the amended amendments to the Philippine bill as it came from the Senate be disagreed to, and that a conference be called with the Senate to be requested. Mr. Richardson objected, and urged that the amendments be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Payne admitted that some of the amendments might be subject to a point of order, and after a brief discussion it was agreed to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of amendments under the five-minute rule. Mr. Richardson declared that he had no desire to cause delay. Mr. Payne then moved that the House non-concur in the Senate amendment fixing the rate of duty upon articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands at 75 per cent of the Dingley rates.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.) moved to non-concur and offered an amendment fixing the rate at 25 per cent of the Dingley rate. He said he favored free trade with the Philippines, and that his amendment of 25 per cent was only to improve, if possible, a bad bill by adopting tariff reductions as recommended by Governor Taft. Mr. McClellan's amendment was lost by a vote of 84 to 107, and Mr. Payne's motion was agreed to.

Vote to Remove Duty. Mr. Richardson then offered an amendment to remove the duty altogether from goods coming into the United States from the Philippines. A majority of the Republicans were out of the chamber at the time, and the Democrats had more members of the present than had their opponents. A division was demanded, and Chairman Hepburn, after counting, declared, amid applause on the Democratic side, that sixty-nine members had voted for the amendment and sixty-seven against it. The laugh was on Mr. Payne then, but the amendment was short-lived.

Immediately tellers were ordered, and messengers and pages were sent hither and thither to summon absent Republicans. The Democrats also sent for absentees, but they could not produce a sufficient number. The vote by tellers was 55 for the free trade amendment, and 109 against it. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Davey, both of Louisiana, were the only Democrats to vote with the Republicans, all of whom lined up solidly against the amendment.

Mr. W. W. Kitchin (Dem., N. C.) offered an amendment to broaden the clause exempting certain persons from prosecution for failing to give information against another. It was lost by a party vote of 86 to 112.

Richardson of Tennessee offered a provision to the last Senate amendment that the United States relinquish all claim to sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and that hereafter the islands shall be considered as foreign territory; that all trade between the United States and the Philippines shall be free; that the United States shall protect the islands and their inhabitants while they are forming a suitable government, and that thereafter the United States shall withdraw from control of the islands, retaining only coaling and naval stations.

Upon a point of order raised by Mr. Payne, that the proposition was not germane, the chairman directed Mr. Richardson's amendment out of order.

The House then voted to non-concur in all the Senate amendments, and Messrs. Payne, Dabell, and Richardson were named as conferees on the part of the House. The House then adjourned.

DIED. BAUMER—Saddenly, of Brookland, D. C., on Tuesday, February 25, 1902, MARY BAUMER, widow of George Joseph Baumer, and daughter of Mrs. Margaret A. and the late Capt. Thomas S. Johnson.

FUNERAL FROM ST. ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, Brookland, D. C., at 9 o'clock Thursday, February 27.

EDUCATIONAL. National University Law Department. SCHOOL OF FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Spring Term). EUGENE CLAWSON, D. D., DEAN. COURSE I—Government Contracts and Claims. Prof. George A. King, LL. M. COURSE II—Military Law and Courts-martial. Prof. George B. Davis, Judge Adv. Gen. U. S. A. COURSE III—Organization, Jurisdiction of Dept. of the Interior and General Land Office. Prof. Frank L. Campbell (Asst. Secretary Dept. of the Interior). COURSE IV—Organization, Jurisdiction, Practice, U. S. Dept. of Treasury. Prof. Milton E. Allen (Asst. Secretary of Treasury). OPENS MARCH 1ST, 1902. COLLEGE BUILDING, 315 15TH ST. N. W.

School of Practice and Summer Law Course. (For supplement and review.) OPENS JULY 1ST, 1902. For catalogue, etc., apply to 415 15th St. N. W., THAS. F. CARROLL, General Secretary.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASS for middle-aged women at MICHIGAN GYMNASIUM, 1425 New York Ave., Monday and Thursday, April 1-30. 6-8-10 P. M.

UNDERTAKERS. Telephone Main 1768. Established 1878. S. H. HINKS & CO., Undertakers, Embalmers, and Funeral Directors, 1315 14th St. N. W. W. S. SWEENEY, Undertaker and Embalmer, 440 F. St. N. W. Everything strictly first-class on call. Telephone 333. J. WILLIAM LEE, Undertaker and Embalmer, 212 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington.

MANILA AS VIEWED BY GENERAL HUGHES

His Reforms, Instituted by Him as Provost Marshal.

SENATORS GIVEN THE FACTS

Philippine Committee Informed How Abuses Under Spanish Rule Were Abolished or Mitigated When the American Army Took Charge.

General Hughes' narrative of his experiences and observations while in service in the Philippine Islands was continued by him yesterday before the Senate Committee on the Philippines. He described the city of Manila when he took charge as provost marshal general, as being overcrowded and intolerable except for the daily breeze. All officials had to be housed away, and in this work he employed at times 500 men. It was slow work; but in three months the danger was removed.

He described the condition of the schools in Manila—forty-one in number, and some four thousand pupils. This was in October, 1899. Such teachers as were in the city were employed—some of them Spaniards, some Americans. As a rule, all were women.

Attention was also given to hospitals. In the leper hospital there were 120 patients, who scuttled at the outbreak. There was also a hospital for lewd women. At first the attempt was made to exclude soldiers from the districts where these women lived, but that did not effect the desired object. He had then established the hospital and provided for an inspection of the women, and in this way the evil was diminished.

Reforming Spanish Prisons. General Hughes told of the excessive punishments inflicted by the Spaniards upon prisoners in the city prisons. He had found men loaded down with irons in the Presidio and Balibad prisons, which eat into the flesh. Every day he made investigations he removed those irons and there were a half cord of them stacked up when he got through.

He had also found that whenever a prisoner was employed at his work he was sent to a hospital where he invariably died. He had, therefore, erected a reformatory