

OUTLINES PLAN FOR COMMISSION ON WATERWAYS

President Commends the Work Done and Urges Congress to Rush Improvements.

Says Increased Commerce and Prosperity of the People Will Be Result.

President Roosevelt sent to Congress today the preliminary report of the Inland Waterways Commission and sent with it a letter in which he pointed out the great value of the work performed by the commission and the necessity of a comprehensive plan of action for the future development of the waterways of the United States.

President Roosevelt points out that no work should be begun until the funds necessary to complete it are available, but that work once begun should be pushed steadily and vigorously until it is completed.

Increased Commerce.

In his opinion, the greatest return from the improvement of the inland waterways will come from the increased commerce, growth, and prosperity of the people. The President says that adequate funds should be provided, by bond issue if necessary, and that there should be no further delay in pushing along work which will prove of great benefit to the entire country.

In closing his message the President says: "There is urgent need for prompt and decisive action."

The report of the commission states that the railroads have waged war against the maintenance and development of water traffic by controlling water fronts and terminals, by discriminating tariffs, by rebates, and by acquisition of competing canals or vessels.

Adjust Differences.

It is pointed out that any successful plan for the improvement of the inland waterways must necessarily provide for an adjustment of the relations between railroads and water lines. The report says that relief from the existing condition of congestion can be made possible only through harmonious co-operation. Congress, the report says, should be asked to authorize the co-operation and proper development of existing public services connected with waterways and make suitable provision for improving the inland waterways of the United States at a rate commensurate with the needs as determined by competent authority.

Monopolistic Tendencies.

The commission calls attention to monopolistic tendencies in acquiring sites on waterways and the appropriation of valuable water powers from public use without adequate compensation. The commissioners express the opinion that laws should be passed so as to permit the use of all proper State, Federal and municipal agencies in protecting from monopolistic control not only the water power and its avenues, but also the materials of interstate commerce.

The complete text of the President's message will be found on page 8, of this issue of The Times.

CHURCH CLUBS TO DEBATE RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION

A debate will be held Friday evening at the Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church, South, between the Worley Class Club of the Bethany Baptist Church, and the A. B. Pugh Class Club of the Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church, South, on the subject, "Resolved: That immigration to the United States should be further restricted."

The Worley Class Club, represented by M. D. Kiefer and E. A. Elliott, will uphold the affirmative. The A. B. Pugh Class Club will be represented by W. R. Scott and C. G. Jarboe.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The long trough of depression of Tuesday has largely filled up over its southern end, and the main disturbance is central this morning over Lake Huron, with a second dipping down into Virginia. This depression has caused general rains and snows during the last twenty-four hours from the Mississippi valley eastward, and much higher temperatures in the Atlantic States. It is followed by low temperatures and marked high pressure over the North-west, the fall in temperature extending southward into the Gulf States. There is another marked disturbance on the North Pacific coast, and rain is falling over that section.

There will be snow tonight in the lower lake region, the Eastern mountain districts, and rain or snow in the lower New York and local snows will continue Thursday along the lower lakes. It will be considerably colder in the East and South.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have brisk to high southeast to southwest winds, shifting to westerly Thursday; rain or snow.

| TEMPERATURE. | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 9 a. m. | 42 |
| 12 m. | 42 |
| 3 p. m. | 41 |
| 6 p. m. | 40 |
| SUN TABLE. | |
| Sun rises. | 6:40 |
| Sun sets. | 5:46 |
| TIDE TABLE. | |
| Low water today. | 10:40 p. m. |
| High water today. | 3:33 p. m. |
| High water tomorrow. | 3:30 p. m. |
| Low water tomorrow. | 11:07 p. m. |

Hughes Gets Sharp Rebuff From New York Senators; Vote Down Kelsey Removal

Senate Displays Little Animation As It Proceeds to Retain in Office Insurance Superintendent Objectionable to Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Otto Kelsey was retained in the office of the State superintendent of insurance today by the senate over the recommendation for his removal by Governor Hughes by a vote of thirty to nineteen without one word of debate.

The friends of Governor Hughes were utterly routed, and threw up the sponge absolutely in the preliminary proceedings. It was the most open rebuff a governor has sustained in New York State in years.

The reply sent by Matthew Fleming, who investigated the department, to the Kelsey answer, was not even read. It was urged that Kelsey's answer must be read, also, and, thereupon, it was decided it would take too long to read both.

Vote Without Debate.

Senator Raines said all the senators had the replies on their desks, and the reading was useless. Then the vote was taken.

Leutenant Governor Chandler put the question: "Shall Otto Kelsey be removed from the office of state superintendent of insurance?"

As Clerk Gleason went down the list, however, the members voted "aye" or "nay" without rising from their seat or showing any enthusiasm.

The galleries were astounded. The Kelsey lawyers, who were in the corridors, were beside themselves with joy.

Deserts Hughes' Side.

Before the result could be announced Raines moved that it be held until Senator Thompson could arrive. Senator Mullany came in in the meantime and cast his vote for Kelsey, and Raines decided not to wait for Thompson. On the reading of the detailed statement of the vote Senator O'Neill asked to be changed from the affirmative to the negative, going over from the governor to Kelsey.

The sudden termination of the case gave the capital a shock such as it has not received in many years. The senators themselves were taken by surprise.

Attorneys Alsworth and Mayer, counsel for Kelsey, this afternoon said: "The vote speaks for itself. There could have been no other conclusion on the facts, and it is only hoped that the superintendent will now be permitted to do the work of his department unhindered."

Kelsey said: "I don't care to give out an extended statement. My vindication is sufficient."

Charges of Incompetency.

Taking up in detail Kelsey's answer to the allegations concerning his conduct of the department, Fleming replied to Kelsey's statements that he was tried without his knowledge and that the inquiry was not of a competent character. After commenting on the fact that he has been given altogether too little time to reply to each and all of Kelsey's answers Fleming says:

"This question is not a personal one. The only proper subjects of inquiry should be the efficiency of the department and the superintendent's fitness for the position which he now holds. The sources of the charges against him and the manner in which the inquiry was conducted are equally immaterial. The object of introducing these elements into the case is obvious."

"It has been clearly shown that for over a year and a half there has been no appropriate effort to fix responsibility; no attempt to detect illegal investments; adequately to audit assets and liabilities; and no steps whatever to keep in touch with the financial condition of the insurance companies from time to time during the year. Can there be any question of the necessity for a complete reorganization of this department?"

Governor's Second Defeat.

The action of the senate today marks the second big defeat for Governor Hughes in his fight of two years to bring about the reorganization of the insurance department. Some of his friends here say that he cannot complain because he chose to take the course that in the eyes of every "practical politician" could lead to no other result.

There is much speculation as to what he will do now; whether he has any more charges to make against Kelsey, or whether he will now give up the fight.

While none of the senators who voted for Kelsey would express such an opinion, the consensus of belief today is that the vote imperils all the governor's legislation and marks the beginning of a general attack upon his administration which will lead him into another campaign of appeals to the people.

The anti-trust traffic gambling bill, the direct primaries, the ballot reform, and even the amendment to the public service commission law so as to place to the right of the public utility companies in jurisdiction of the commissions, are said to be in danger.

"I KILLED CARKINS IN SELF-DEFENSE," SAYS ROY, IN PARIS

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Paul Roy, found and interviewed by a reporter at Neuilly today, admitted the truth of the charge made by his wife, known in operatic circles as Glucia Calla, that he killed George A. Carkins, her brother, at the woman's home, at Newington, N. H., January 2. Roy says he shot Carkins in self-defense.

The latter, a wealthy man, was at first believed to have committed suicide, and was buried on that supposition. When Mrs. Roy made her accusation against her husband the body was disinterred, and an autopsy showed that the wounds of a nature it would have been impossible for him to have inflicted himself.

The Paris police have now received the warrant for Roy's arrest. It has not yet been served, but the case is said to be before the courts at once. The Gallic law does not permit the extradition of Frenchmen, but provides for their punishment in France if crimes committed abroad.

"I am not a murderer," said Roy today. "I acted in self-defense and remained nearly five weeks in Cuyahoga county and controls the balance of power in Ohio, its action tonight is likely to upset the calculations of a lot of politicians on this fall elections. The labor party is being formed because of three recent Supreme Court decisions."

Wednesday night's resolution calls for a national conference on May 1 at some central city, to effect a political organization independent of either of the dominant political parties.

In case the Federation refuses to issue such a call the United Trades and Labor Council will issue a call for a national conference to be held in Cleveland July 4.

The call for forming a national party is signed by the legislative committee of the council.

SEABOARD GIVES LOW PARTY RATE

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 26.—General Passenger Agent C. B. Ryan, of the Seaboard Air Line, created consternation among the members of the Southern Passenger Association this afternoon when he announced that his railroad would, on April 1, put into effect a flat 2-cent-a-mile party rate, applicable to all parties of ten passengers or more.

This means that unless the rate is reduced, theatrical companies and other traveling organizations which have suffered severely because of the refusal of the railroads to sell party tickets since the recent anti-railroad legislation in the various Southern States, will again enjoy a reduced passenger rate.

QUEEN'S CARRIAGE HIT BY CAR AT THE HAGUE

THE HAGUE, Feb. 26.—Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, and her consort, Prince Henry, collided with an electric tram car while driving here this afternoon.

The wheels were torn from the carriage, but the royal couple escaped unhurt.

GO TO FLORIDA AND CAROLINA RESORTS

Via Seaboard Air Line. Three daily trains, elegantly equipped with Pullman dining cars. Office, 142 W. ave. Adv.

NOISELESS GUN WITHOUT SMOKE, MAXIM'S DEVICE

Gases Escape With Hissing Sound Through Holes in Piston Near Muzzle.

New Weapon Will Revolutionize Warfare and Make Criminals Still More Dangerous.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Hiram Percy Maxim, son of Sir Hiram Maxim, who invented the machine gun which bears his name, has been granted a patent for a "silent firearm," and this new weapon, in the eyes of experts, threatens to revolutionize the world of arms.

By the device of the younger inventor, now formally announced as fully perfected, the discharge of a rifle or revolver is rendered practically noiseless. This possibility, combined with the use of smokeless powder, introduces a new factor upon the stage of warfare. The "silent firearm," so military experts assert, may lead to entire re-equipment of the armies of the world.

In the hands of the sportsman, too, the noiseless weapon offers possibilities hitherto unknown. On the other hand, it presents a new and difficult problem with which the authorities of the world may have to cope. Thus the name of Maxim again threatens to work another sweeping revolution in the world of firearms.

Attributed to Automobile.

Strange, indeed, is it that the modern automobile should have been a factor in contributing this new weapon to the world. Yet Mr. Maxim, who resides at Hartford, Conn., asserts that the "silent firearm" really was an accident, resulting from his long and careful study of the problem of silencing the constant explosions incident to the running of an automobile engine, for the principle involved in the new weapon is similar to that made use of in the automobile muffler, the report due to sudden release of gases at the muzzle of a firearm being prevented by the discharge of a valve which allows the gas to escape gradually and with but a slight hissing sound.

By this device, which does not alter the appearance of any weapon except for a small crosspiece in the barrel a short distance from the muzzle, the escape of the gases following discharge of the explosive is shut off as the bullet emerges from the muzzle. This result is obtained by means of a piston valve sliding across the bore of the barrel immediately after the bullet passes. This valve is actuated by the pressure of the gases themselves and is not operated by any intricate mechanical device.

How Gases Escape.

Preventing the gases from escaping suddenly and provoking a consequent report, this valve allows them to issue gradually through a series of small holes, thus obviating all noise except a slight hissing sound. The valve then resumes an open position and a safety device prevents the firing of another cartridge unless the valve is in its proper place. Further, ammunition of various kinds may be used, ranging from the most powerful and ordinary gunpowder to forged steel projectiles impelled by smokeless powder.

Military experts, apprised of the new invention, assert that it holds the power to force revolution of modern methods of warfare. By use of this noiseless weapon, a small force could work along an enemy's front and shoot down pickets without their presence being noted. Sharpshooters would be enabled to pick off their victims without reports of weapons betraying their positions.

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Turn Sport Into Murder.

In the world of sport it is held by the inventor that the new weapon would render it possible for a man, properly concealed, to kill at his leisure probably every deer in a surprised herd, as no alarm would be sounded. From his noisless gun might pick off every bird in a flock without alarming the lessening number to flight.

Because of its dreadful possibilities in the world of crime many police officials already have insisted that the manufacture and disposal of the new device should be safeguarded by new legislation. Anybody who is interested in naval subjects and pays dues of \$3 per annum, can become an associate member of that institution. He also styles himself a member of the "Fighting Ships," by James W.

It was explained by Admiral Capps that James, the British editor of this publication, had paid a very high tribute to the American navy and had pronounced the American naval vessels in some respects superior to those of Great Britain.

Defends Construction.

Among the points of naval construction discussed by Admiral Capps were of an insufficient freeboard, insufficient gun heights, and improper location of the main armor plate. Admiral Capps defended American ship construction in respect to these matters. He said the present style of construction was practically identical in the American, English, and Japanese navies. He called attention, among other things, to the fact that since the Russian war, the Japanese had cut down the height of the freeboard, preferring to take their "T" realization was merely a matter of detail.

Our Navy Equals Any, Says Admiral Capps To Senate Committee



REAR ADMIRAL CAPPS, Who Defended the Navy Before the Senate Committee Today.

Declares South Carolina Greater Than English Dreadnought.

Scores Reuter Dahl in Defense of the Ships' Construction.

Admiral Washington Lee Capps, chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction, appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs today and defended the American battleship against charges of inferior construction, made by Reuter Dahl and other writers. He declared that American war vessels were, ship for ship, the equal of any in the navy of the world, and represented the highest type of naval construction.

Comparing the English battleship Dreadnought, with ten heavy guns, and the American battleship South Carolina, with eight big guns, Admiral Capps surprised the committee by declaring that in action, he would prefer to command the South Carolina. He claimed that while the Dreadnought had ten guns and the South Carolina eight of large caliber, the Dreadnought could bring into action at one time no more than eight, and, therefore, the broadside capacity of the South Carolina was equal to that of the Dreadnought.

Greater Than Dreadnought.

He explained further that the South Carolina was seventy feet less in length, and, therefore, offered a smaller target, and that the South Carolina's armor was as good as that of the British battleship.

In view of this statement, Admiral Capps was asked why the Navy Department had recommended ships of the Delaware type. He replied that he considered the Delaware much superior to the Dreadnought.

Admiral Capps followed to a large extent the lines taken by Rear Admiral Converse, when the latter was before the committee yesterday. He made light of the qualifications of Mr. Reuter Dahl to be an authority on naval construction.

"He is obviously," said Admiral Capps, "a man of not even superficial technical training. He heads his article with two titles. He calls himself an associate of the United States Naval Institute. Anybody who is interested in naval subjects and pays dues of \$3 per annum, can become an associate member of that institution. He also styles himself a member of the 'Fighting Ships,' by James W.

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What Congress Did IN THE HOUSE.

The House considered the military appropriation bill.

Mr. Dillard of Pennsylvania spoke for one hour, arguing that the Republic should not be forced to introduce this new special department of hygiene for the physical well-being of our children.

Work Too Heavy.

William H. Davidson, superintendent of the schools at Omaha, Neb., in commenting upon the address, declared that the work in schools had been made too heavy of late years, and would soon have to be lightened.

He characterized the public as knocking at the door of educational societies and demanding that certain changes be made.

"Many of our most excellent changes," said Mr. Davidson, "have been promulgated by the public. It will not be long before we will be forced to introduce this new special department of hygiene for the physical well-being of our children."

Necessity of Playgrounds.

A. H. Yoder, superintendent of schools at Tacoma, Wash., followed Mr. Davidson, declaring that the physical improvement of children attending city schools depended more on playgrounds than upon the services of physicians.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

MORE DEFECTS AMONG PUPILS, SAY EDUCATORS

Convention Delegates Tell of Eye and Ear Diseases in Public Schools.

Value of Good Light and Proper Acoustics Impressed on the Teachers.

That an alarming increase in ocular and auricular defects among the pupils of the public schools within the past few years demanded a special department composed of eminent medical authorities, was the statement of two of the principal speakers at the second session of the National Education Society, at the Metropolitan M. E. Church, this morning.

Luther Hasley Gulick, director of physical training for the schools of New York city, and Thomas F. Harrington, who holds a similar position in Boston, both took the stand in favor of a department of hygiene, to act in conjunction with the Board of Education for the benefit of the pupil. They declared that unless such a department was established the children of this country could never rise to the highest educational standard.

At the close of the addresses W. H. Elson, of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected to serve as president of the society for the ensuing year. Mr. Elson's election was unanimous.

Mr. Gulick was the first speaker to address the society when it convened this morning.

Mr. Gulick First Speaker.

"We have before us," said he, "a new problem which changed conditions in school life have created. It is a problem which, all-absorbing at the present time, should be given the deepest consideration of this organization."

"Of late years there has been a self-evident necessity for a board of hygiene—a department of medicine—to look after the physical welfare of the pupil as the teacher attends to his mental well-being."

"Of late years the school life of the pupils has become predominant. Our fathers attended their classes about three months out of the year; our children attend school nine and sometimes ten months."

Changed Conditions.

"The exercise, the healthful, life-giving exercise that was the blessing of the child of the last generation can no longer be obtained in our large cities. Where our fathers walked several miles to school our children walk a few blocks or take the trolley."

"Thus with the schools of today taking up practically the entire waking time of the bulk of this country's population the question of proper exercise and physical development, and the correction of physically defective brought into our schools."

"According to statistics 25 per cent of the American school graduates are crippled in vision. Had hearing, diseases of the nose and throat, crooked backs and numerous other troubles may be seen in the schools of today. If the figures quoted are correct, it is a terrible arraignment of the American system of education."

No Profit for Children.

"The children of today, troubled by defects of eyesight and hearing are unable to profit by their education."

"Forty per cent of the children of the United States today are back in their grades. Some one year, some two years, and some even four and five years. The city of New York alone expends over \$2,000,000 a year for something that it doesn't get."

"With such problems as these the boards of education are totally unable to cope. The board of education may be competent to arrange the curriculum of a school, but it does not follow that they should understand how to put in an electric wire."

"They could not build a school building, therefore they expect to produce work for them. The conditions as regards the physical condition and defects of the pupils are analogous."

Medical Counsel.

"Medical counsel should be secured to explain many things that at present the boards of education and the teachers do not know. How long should a child sit in school? How long should his study periods be? How long should his school day be?"

"These are but some of the problems that tend to make evident the growing necessity of every city of a department of hygiene."

At the close of Mr. Gulick's remarks a loud and prolonged burst of applause showed the approval which had followed his remarks.

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