NEW TRANSFER LAW

Prospect that One Will Be Passed This Session.

TEMPORARY TRACKS TO PLAZA

No Interest Shown in Gas Reduction Measures, and No Action in That Direction Likely to Be Had This Session—The Wiley Street Railway Transfer Bill Favored.

Evidently the citizens and householders of Washington and the District of Columbia take little interest in the subject of cheaper gas or improved railroad facilities.

Neither Senate nor House Committee on District Affairs has received a word of encouragement for legislation on either subject. The Madden bills for 75-cent gas and free transfers on all street railroads in the District at all intersecting points were discussed among Senators and members yesterday in a way that indicates their estimate of the indifference in Washington to local questions that in other cities are the subjects of general interest.

It was the common remark that neither bill would be heard of this session, and that there was neither following nor support for them among the people of Washington. The general opinion was that the measures were good ones, and that they were framed carefully and in the interest of the people.

"We hardly expect those bills to get over here this session," said Senator Gallinger, when asked what the prospect was for the action on gas or transfers this session. "I doubt if they will even be taken up for consideration by the House committee. It is a short session, and two weeks of it will be given to the holidays, leaving a short two months for actual work. With the regular appropriation bills and other matters to occupy attention, it is not at all reasonable to expect that the gas question or the subject of street railway facilities can be squeezed in.

"And further—how much interest do you imagine the people of Washington would show in these two matters if we should take them up? Two years ago we had a bill proposing 80-cent gas. We referred that bill to the District Commissioners, and they announced that they desired to have an expression of opinion from citizens and tax payers at hearings. The day set for the hearings came, and how many do you think showed up? Just three men appeared. It is a strange thing that so little interest is shown in such a matter; but what I state is the fact. I reported the bill two years ago adversely. On the statements of the District Commissioners and the evidence we had that was the only course possible."

Yesterday Chairman Babcock, of the House District Committee, gave his views of the two measures that Mr. Madden has introduced. "The street railway bill brings forward something that is bound to come sooner or later. The committee is now at work on that very subject. I think there will be action by the committee very soon after the holidays. The Madden bill will hardly be one likely to receive the support of the committee. The Wiley bill, I think, is more likely to be favored in the committee. It provides for general transfers.

"As to the gas question, there really does not seem to be at this time much interest on the part of the people of the District in the matter. When the people ask us to take up this question, we shall do so. I think Mr. Madden's bill was introduced more for the entertainment of the people of Chicago than for the good of the city of Washington. His proposition does not come from the people here, nor from the District Commissioners or any substantial or responsible source. I don't know just now what, if any, complaint could be made as to the price of gas. I know that the price has been reduced at my request in Georgetown from $1.25 to $1. What it should be produced for I do not know, as it has been some time since I went over the matter."

The Wiley bill is as follows:

"That thirty days after the passage of this act the street railway lines in the District of Columbia shall issue free transfers at all junction points interchangeable from the lines of one company to those of another."

Senator Gallinger and Representative Babcock agreed in saying that there should be legislation this session in regard to the street car approaches to the Union Station.

"The station will be done two months earlier," said Mr. Gallinger, "than the time fixed by law, which was February, 1908. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will need to have access to the station, or a part of it, in October next. The people of Washington will suffer a great deal of inconvenience if the street cars are not running to the station at that time, should the railway company occupy the station. There seems to be no way out of the difficulty but to pass some sort of a law this session, or provide by some temporary expedient, for laying street railway tracks with overhead wires. Of course, it would not do at all to allow anything to be done that would permanently fasten on the plaza, or the streets approaching the station, such an objectionable thing as overhead wires. But temporarily that might have to be done. It may be necessary to put some legislation of this sort on the District appropriation bill this session."

Mr. Babcock was inclined to believe that the best way to adjust the difficulty was to provide for temporary approaches with overhead wires.

Pittsburg Site Fight Continued.

The fight, long-drawn-out and much embittered, over the Pittsburg Federal building site was continued yesterday in the Treasury Department. The contest began many weeks ago, and Secretary Shaw selected a site from among those offered for the building. Strong influences were brought to bear to induce him to change his decision, and when he refused to do so an appeal was made to the President. The result was the hearing yesterday, at which a delegation of forty or fifty Pittsburgers appeared. The Secretary reserved his decision.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate yesterday afternoon in executive session confirmed the nomination of all members of the United States District Court of China, a number of army nominations, and most of the postmasters whose names were sent in during the day by the President.

Asks Another Fair Loan.

Representative Humphreys, of Washington, yesterday introduced a bill appropriating $1,200,000 for government aid to the proposed Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, to be held at Seattle in 1909.

Pension Bill Vetoed.

President Roosevelt yesterday sent a message to Congress vetoing a bill to increase the pension of Charles E. Henry, on the ground that the beneficiary died November 3, prior to the passage of the bill.

Herald Want Ads

will be received at Nelson's Pharmacy, First and C sts. nw., and promptly forwarded to the main office.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

The House, with about forty members present, passed one unimportant bill, referred the President's message to the various committees, and adjourned to January 3, after a session of fifty minutes.

The Senate listened to a criticism of the President's order dismissing the negro troops by Senator Foraker, who modified his resolution so as specifically to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs to make an independent investigation of the Brownsville incident. At his request the resolution went over. Senator Lodge defended the President. At 2:45 the Senate adjourned to January 3.

WOULD RE-ELECT SMOOT.

Utah Would Return Senator If Expelled, Says C. E. Loose.

"If the Senate should exclude or expel Senator Smoot, Utah would elect him again, if he asked for re-election," said C. E. Loose, Republican national committeeman from Utah, who is in Washington on business.

"But," continued Mr. Loose, "I am of the opinion that he will not be excluded or expelled. We do not believe it possible that he will be denied his seat."

Asked if Mr. Smoot would be re-elected in the event that he is permitted to serve to the end of his term without interruption, Mr. Loose said it was too early to make a definite answer. "Much might happen in the two years between now and the time for electing a successor to the Senator," he said.

SUBMITS CURRENCY REPORT

Chairman Fowler Indicates Advantages of Proposed Law.

Credit Currency Equal to Forty Per Cent of Outstanding Bond Secured Currency to Be Permitted.

Representative Fowler, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, yesterday submitted the report of that committee on the credit currency bill, upon which an agreement was recently reached. The report is exhaustive upon the subject of circulating medium, and presents a strong argument in favor of the scheme to expand the currency, as advanced in the bill.

The effect of the bill is set forth as follows:

"First—Any national bank may issue an amount of credit currency equal to 40 per cent of its outstanding bond-secured currency, whatever that may be, but this amount of credit currency cannot exceed 25 per cent of its capital. The bank must pay an annual tax of 3 per cent upon the amount of the issue of credit currency in circulation.

"Second—The bank may take out an additional amount of credit currency equal to 12½ per cent of its capital, but it must pay upon the amount of this issue of credit currency in circulation a tax of 5 per cent.

"Third—The total circulation of a bank, including its credit currency, shall in no event exceed the amount of is capital.

"Fourth—The bank must carry the same reserves against its credit currency that it now carries against its deposits—25 per cent in reserve cities, and 15 per cent in other cities. Your committee recognizes no difference between this credit currency and deposits subject to check.

"Fifth—The profits upon this credit currency will be precisely the same as upon a corresponding amount of deposits upon which the bank is paying either 3 or 5 per cent, as the case may be."

The report cites Scotland, France, Germany, and Canada as countries in which a somewhat similar system of credit currency is operative, and then continues to set forth its advantages, as follows:

"First—It will lower and equalize rates of interest throughout the United States.

"Second—It will make the rates practically uniform throughout the year.

"Third—It will give to the country districts as economical a form of credit as the cities enjoy where checks are chiefly used.

"Fourth—It will give the mass of the people, who use currency in their smaller purchases, as economical a form of credit as those enjoy who use checks in their larger transactions.

"Fifth—It will make it possible for the banks generally to serve such of their customers as may want currency without disturbing their reserves to the great injury of other customers, who have loans which must be paid before the currency can be advanced; for it is immaterial to a bank whether it owes a depositor or a note holder.

"Sixth—It will almost invariably prevent any panic whatever, and will always avert a ruinous crisis.

"Seventh—If at any time contraction of credits becomes necessary because too much of the commercial fund has been diverted and transformed into the investment fund, a credit currency will facilitate liquidation without that destruction of values incident to a fixed quantity of currency, such as we now have."

Representative Fowler yesterday introduced a bill to repeal that part of the act of March 14, 1900, which prohibits a national bank from issuing more than one-third of its circulation in $5 notes.

HOUSE KILLS TIME.

Referred President's Message and Adjourned Over the Holidays.

It took the House fifty minutes yesterday to pass a homestead bill relating to the Shoshone reservation opening in Wyoming and to refer the President's message to certain committees for consideration. After this arduous work, the House, at 12:50, adjourned to January 3. About forty members were present.

The homestead bill extended the time six months in which entrymen in the recent opening must take up their residence on the land.

Mr. Payne, after the House had gone into Committee of the Whole to consider the President's message, introduced a resolution making the various references. Champ Clark wanted to know to which committee the President's suggestions about race suicide should be referred.

Mr. Payne said to the Judiciary Committee, as some amendment to the Constitution might be necessary.

"It seems to me it would be better to amend some individual constitution," suggested Mr. Clark.

Mr. Mann, of Illinois, wanted to know why the Committee on Ways and Means struck out of the original resolution the provision that all matters relating to intercontinental railways and cables be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Payne replied that it was not intended in the least thereby to deprive that committee of any of its jurisdiction: the clause had been struck out because there was no reference to it in the President's message.

"I did not believe it possible to conceive of any subject not treated in the message," retorted Mr. Mann.

The changes in the resolution having been approved, it was reported to the House and passed, and the House adjourned.

MESSAGE ON ALIENS

President Will Send Recommendations to Congress.

WILL ASK DRASTIC MEASURE

Means of Keeping Undesirable Addition to Population Out Will Be Discussed—Powderly Returns from a Study of Conditions in Europe. Data from Large American Cities.

President Roosevelt will send another message to Congress immediately after the holiday recess. It will deal with the subject of immigration.

Some months ago Terence V. Powderly, former Commissioner General of Immigration, was sent abroad to make an inquiry with a view to ascertaining the causes that incite the movement of a million or more aliens to the shores of the United States every year.

At the same time, Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and James B. Reynolds, special administration investigator, were directed to make some observations at New York and other large cities to determine the influence on the social life of the country through the influx of this large annual addition to the population of the United States.

Mr. Powderly traveled through Europe for several months. He visited England, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.

He is now working on his report, which will soon be submitted to President Roosevelt. The results of the studies made by Messrs. Neill and Reynolds will also be placed in the hands of the President soon.

Upon the data thus collected, it is understood, the President will make recommendations to Congress urging the passage of laws providing more drastic regulations pertaining to immigration. He is said to take the position that numerically immigration must be reduced, but whether he will recommend an educational test or an increased tax is not known. There is reason to believe that he will suggest the advisability of effecting diminished immigration by imposing stricter rules on the steamship companies engaged in the business of transporting immigrants to the United States.

NO DELEGATES NEED APPLY

District Commissioners Make It Plain Why They Don't Want Any.

Relations Between the Local Government, Congress, and Executive Are Now Purely Businesslike.

Congress has not been oversloughed with petitions from the citizens of the District of Columbia in support of the Kline bill, which, if passed, would give us two Delegates on the floor of the House of representatives, with all the dignities and honors as well as the salary of regular constitutional members of that body, but wanting in the right to vote.

The House District Committee has not discussed the bill, but in the usual way referred it to the District Commissioners for their views. The Commissioners are opposed to the idea of having delegates to represent the people of the District in Congress. Yesterday they forwarded to Representative Babcock, chairman of the House District Committee, their views of the proposition. Their letter, signed by Commissioner Macfarland, is as follows:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to make the following report upon H. R. Bill 20529, of the present Congress, entitled: "A Bill providing for the election of two Delegates to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia," which was referred to them at your instance with request for their views as to its merits:

The Commissioners cannot favor the enactment of the bill in question because they do not believe it would be in the interest of the District of Columbia to have two Delegates elected by universal manhood suffrage to the House of Representatives. Apart from other reasons, which might be dwelt upon, the introduction of partisan politics into the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia would divide the public opinion on artificial lines not properly related to the business of the municipality, to the confusion of that public opinion and the serious embarrassment of its operation; moreover, it would bring the relations between the people of the District and the executive government of the District, and between the people and the Commissioners and Congress, now happily free from the baneful influence of partisan politics, into embarrassment, and the result would be a decrease in the efficiency of the executive government and probably a decrease in the consideration now shown the affairs of the District in Congress. The affairs of the District are now treated by the people, the Commissioners, and Congress as a matter of business, and not as in any way political. But, if the people of the District were divided into hostile political camps this state of affairs could not continue, and questions would inevitably be affected by political considerations, instead of being decided upon the merits of each case.

The Commissioners now have every opportunity to present their views and those of the citizens to Congress, and the members of the Congressional committees dealing with District affairs are faithful in their duty, both in committee and upon the floor; some of them have given an amount of time and thought to District affairs much greater than could have been expected of them, and with remarkable effectiveness; the District gratefully recognizes its debt to the men who serve its interests so faithfully upon the committee dealing with its affairs. But even if that service was not so faithful and efficient it would be better for the District, in the long run, to depend upon it rather than to bring in the divisive and menacing influence of partisan politics to hinder and damage the progress of the National Capital, which has been so marked since, by the compact of 1878 between the District taxpayers and Congress, suffrage was relinquished, the national government assumed its obligations to the National Capital, and the "permanent form of government" was established, following upon the abolition of the territorial form of government, with a Delegate in Congress elected by the people.

Westerners to Panama.

For the purpose of gathering material to aid in their coming fight against the employment of Chinese coolies in the construction of the Panama Canal, a party of Pacific Coast Members and Senators will leave New York to-day for Panama, and will spend five days investigating in the Canal Zone. Those who make up the party are Senators Flint, of California, and Fulton, of Oregon, and Representatives Howell, of Utah, and Knowland, McKinlay, Needham, and Smith, of California.

King of Sweden Improves.

Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 20.—King Oscar continues to make good progress toward recovery. The bulletin issued by his physicians yesterday reads:

"The King passed a good night. His temperature was 99.1 last night and is 98.8 this morning. His majesty's appetite is good, and his heart's action is unchanged. There is still some mucus in the trachea."

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GALLINGER FAVORS INCREASE.

Announces That He Will Move to Make Salaries $7,500.

Senator Gallinger gave notice yesterday of intention to offer an amendment to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill providing for an increase of $2,500 a year in the salary of Senators and Representatives.

It is freely predicted that in case the Senate accepts the amendment the House will reverse its former action and agree to the increase. Many Senators are not inclined to vote to raise their own pay, however, and favorable action on the proposed amendment is by no means certain.

DESPONDENT, TRIES SUICIDE.

George Tucker Discouraged by Domestic and Business Difficulties.

After having been despondent for several days, George Tucker attempted to end his life at his home, 1106 Sixth street northwest, yesterday evening by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He is fifty years old. Tucker, who has been having many domestic troubles for several years, was divorced from his wife some time ago, and since that time has been morose. In addition, he has been having some business troubles.

Although he fired three shots, only one of them took effect, inflicting a serious wound in the back of the head. He was immediately carried to the Homeopathic Hospital, where he was reported late last night as not being seriously hurt.

GOING HOME FOR HOLIDAYS

School Misses Board Pennsylvania Special for the West.

Train Is Composed Entirely of Pullman Cars and Will Reach Chicago To-night.

The Pennsylvania depot was crowded to its doors last evening with young women who are attending school in the city, and who were to leave on the special Pennsylvania limited for the West.

The train, which consisted of nine Pullman palace cars, was put on for their benefit, and was due to leave at 5:45 last evening. Owing to the torn-up yards, however, the train was not backed in until nearly two hours after the scheduled leaving time, and the homesick girls stood around in small groups, asking questions of the gatemen and other persons about the station.

When the train backed in there was one grand rush for the cars, and with the rush there was the usual grand mix-up. One young woman went to the far end of the train and started to board a car, but was halted by the porter, who asked her for her reservation.

"Lanark," she said. "Is this the car I want?"

"No," replied the porter, "this is car 9, and the one you want is at the other end of the train."

She took up her small satchel in one hand and her suit case in the other and went to the end car. Again she asked: "I want to know where my car is; Lanark is the name."

She was told that her car was about the center of the train, and away she went again.

"Lanark is the name," she replied to the conductor, who was trying to help her out of her troubles. He told her to return to the first car, No. 9, but the same porter stopped her again. "This is Whitefield," he said.

"Well, this is where I want to go, because the conductor told me so," replied the bewildered girl.

"What is the name?" the porter asked. Again she told him "Lanark," and repeated it several times with an emphasis that indicated growing impatience.

"Well, madam, the car by the name of Lanark is way down there," replied the porter.

"My name is Lanark, and I belong in No. 4," declared the would-be passenger. There was no mistaking the fact that she no longer regarded patience as a virtue. She finally made him understand that she had lower 4 berth in car 9, and after she sat down she heaved a long sigh and asked where the dining car was.

There were over seventy-five girls on the train, and all were bound for Chicago and the West. The train was one of the best specimens of railroad traveling luxuries that has ever been in the local depot, and was arranged for by Mr. Oliver Boyd, the city passenger agent for the Pennsylvania Company.

The train will go over the Pennsylvania lines to Chicago, and will arrive there about 7:30 to-night. The train was in charge of Mr. Nathan Weill.

PROMISES GRAFT REVELATION.

Charges Against Chicago Aldermen in Court Lease Being Heard.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Scandal in the granting of the municipal court lease, eclipsing anything that has gone before it, was promised by Building Commissioner Bartzen to-day in the investigation of his charge that there are "grafters among the aldermen."

The subject was so voluminous that it was hardly touched on, and Bartzen himself admits that he does not know all the particulars of the transactions, but expects to bring them out by cross-examination of witnesses. The municipal court lease was passed by the council over Mayor Dunne's protest, the city agreeing to pay $88,000 rental annually to Jacob Kesner for five years. Bartzen says this would pay for the building and site in one year more.

"I never believed the site suitable," says Mayor Dunne, "but I don't want to criticise the aldermen. I think we differed honestly."

"The charge is absurd, and without the slightest foundation," said Jacob Kesner.

The names of the aldermen attacked by Bartzen are still suppressed.

SENATOR CLARK BARRED.

Watchman Kept Him from His Own New York Palace.

New York, Dec. 20.—Senator William A. Clark came up from Washington yesterday to visit his new marble mansion on Fifth avenue, and note the progress of the work. When he reached the entrance his way was barred by a big watchman, who asked:

"Where is your permit?"

"I'm Senator Clark," the visitor explained.

"You can't work that dodge on me! There's a hundred Senator Clarks been here," responded the watchman. "You'll have to get a permit."

The Senator observed orders and sent to his contractor for a special permit, whereupon he was allowed to enter his own house.

The Confederate Veterans of this District, Camp 171, are arranging Christmas donations for needy veterans and their dependents who, otherwise, would have a cheerless Christmas. Contributions of money, eatables of all kinds, groceries, clothing, blankets, &c., are solicited; packages labeled to facilitate distribution. Generous gifts in this blessed season will enable us to gladden the hearts of many who, once prosperous, are too sensitive to make known their necessities. Donations of money should be addressed to the chairman at 1410 H st. nw.; other contributions to Confederate Veterans' Hall, same address. JOHN H. WALSH, Chairman Relief Committee, C. V. A. Relief committee: John H. Walsh, John H. Cook, Dr. G. Wythe Cook, Dr. A. P. Mitchell, and Dr. W. P. Young.

SENATOR FORAKER FLAYS PRESIDENT

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

League, the present complexion of the case would not be changed, the President's action would be shown to have been wholly justifiable, and he would triumph over the conservative Senators once more. In the course of his speech yesterday, however, Senator Foraker intimated very strongly that he has testimony which has not yet been presented, and it is hinted in some quarters that this is of a character which will cause the case to appear in an entirely different light. Senators on both sides of the chamber say frankly that if a wrong has been done it should be righted, but many are inclined to think that the President's message and the reports of the army officers who conducted the official investigation cover the case thoroughly. Still, it is argued that whether this is true or not, nothing will be lost by directing a Congressional investigation. The subject will give Senators ample food for thought during the holidays.

Text of the Resolution.

As modified, Senator Foraker's resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and hereby is authorized to take such further testimony as may be necessary to establish the facts connected with the discharge of members of Companies B, C, and D, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, and that it be and hereby is authorized to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths, and report thereon by bill or otherwise."

Discussing the resolution, Senator Foraker said he never dealt in extravagant speech. He had read the President's message three times. "And it is my deliberate judgment," said he, "that the President not only misconceived his constitutional power, but misconceived the testimony in the case."

He read from the Constitution defining the President's relation to the army as commander-in-chief, and contended that the power to make rules and regulations for the army, to fix its maximum and minimum, belonged to Congress. No soldier could summarily be discharged from the service without a trial, at which he could confront his accusers, be heard in his own defense, and be represented by an attorney.

It had never been intended by the framers of the Constitution that the President's authority as commander-in-chief should be without limitation. He read the oath prescribed for enlisted men on entering the service, and declared that the oath obliged the soldier to obey only such commands of his superior officers as they were lawfully empowered to give.

Mr. Foraker then read from the articles of war, including those which related to mutiny, absence without leave, and refusal to assist officers in suppressing an affray, for all of which the articles provided that the offender should be "punished as a court-martial may direct." He also called attention to the fact that the President had said the colored troops were guilty of mutiny, and after reading numerous articles relating to specific offenses, he directed especial attention to article 62, an omnibus article covering all offenses below capital offenses, for all of which the punishment was to be prescribed by court-martial.

Precedents Not Applicable.

Article 62 had been adopted since the civil war, and for that reason, Mr. Foraker declared, the cases cited as precedents, when Gen. Grant was said to have discharged a regiment in summary manner, did not serve.

Mr. Lodge inquired how Mr. Foraker explained the discharge "without honor" of 473 soldiers in the past year.

Mr. Foraker replied that "discharges without honor" had been acquiesced in by Congress because they met special cases. He cited as instances soldiers who enlisted by false representations as to age. Those were altogether different from discharges that carried punishment such as those imposed in the Brownsville case. He read from Winthrop's Military Law, wherein the author explained discharges without honor as being probably without authority under the articles of war, and quoted from the President's message, denying that the discharges were punishment, for as punishment the discharge without honor would have been inadequate.

Mr. Foraker declared that if the soldiers committed murder, as the President asserted, they should have been punished by death, and if their comrades were guilty of misprision of felony they should have been punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Pointing to the records of the various soldiers discharged, one of whom had received seven different honorable discharges in a period of twenty years' service, and whose record showed that he had been mentioned as of "splendid character" and a "reliable soldier," and in other ways commended in the record, Mr. Foraker said:

"With such records as these of life-long service to the country, these soldiers suddenly found themselves, last November, handed a piece of paper branding them as conspirators to suppress the crime of murder. And if there is no ground for this charge, then I agree with the President that an 'atrocious crime has been committed.' The President says this is one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in the army. If the charges are true, then I agree with him that it is an 'atrocious crime,' and that the criminal ought to be punished, but I contend that the President has misconceived his constitutional power, and he has misconceived the weight of the testimony. The President says that the allegations are proved by 'scores' of eyewitnesses. Let us see whether or not there are scores of eyewitnesses."

Not Scores of Eyewitnesses.

He then read from the list, showing that there were but twenty-one witnesses in all, and added that the testimony was all gathered by a self-appointed citizens' committee. By reading the testimony of the witnesses and eliminating all who testified that they saw nothing, Mr. Foraker reduced the number to eight, and continued:

"The President says that scores of eyewitnesses testified to the facts. My idea of scores is that there must be at least forty. In this case there are only eight."

Mr. Foraker referred to the fact that Gen. Garlington, inspector general of the army, who submitted a report in the case, was born in South Carolina and appointed to the army from the South. The President had for some reason called attention to the fact that Maj. Blocksom, who conducted the examination, was from Ohio, he said.

"I don't know why," he remarked, "it was deemed necessary to bring out that Maj. Blocksom was from Ohio. But I have looked up Maj. Blocksom's record. This report indicates that there is a screw loose in him somewhere."

He then read that part of Maj. Blocksom's report which referred to McDonald, a captain of Texas Rangers, as a man who was "brave enough to charge hell with a bucket of water." This created much laughter. He also read a statement from Ohio which showed that Maj. Blocksom was the son of "a Vallandingham Democrat," of Zanesville, and had been appointed to West Point on the recommendation of a Democratic representative.

"Do you know what a Vallandingham Democrat was?" inquired Mr. Foraker. "If there was one person in the world distasteful to a Vallandingham Democrat, it was a negro. So that's the kind of milk Maj. Blocksom fed upon."

Senator Knox inquired if Mr. Foraker considered the testimony of the eight eyewitnesses as furnishing all the evidence in the case on which the President's action was founded.

Has Evidence Been Withheld?

"The President has called out attention to that testimony and has not cited any other," retorted Mr. Foraker, who continued, with much feeling:

"If the Senate will grant this investigation, I'll give them some testimony. I know of some testimony that will shed light on this important matter. I am not a boy going to a frolic."

Mr. Foraker in conclusion said he believed that the President had been imposed upon and that he was big enough and just enough to correct the error he has made.

The Senator declared there was no precedent for the action of the President in discharging the battalion in such summary manner. The President had called attention to the action of Gen. Robert E. Lee in transferring a regiment; but, Mr. Foraker said, what General Lee, a Confederate officer, may have done, was not a precedent. Nor was action taken in time of war a precedent for action taken in time of peace.

"I insist," said Mr. Foraker, "that we practice as well as preach the 'square deal,' as the negro soldier has given the country a 'square deal' on every occasion." He promised to speak more fully on the general subject later.

Lodge Defends President.

Mr. Lodge briefly, but warmly, defended the administration, and suggested that it might be well for all to reserve criticism until they had an opportunity to study the message. He said he wanted to study the evidence upon which the President and Secretary of War had based their finding. "It is inconceivable that they could be influenced by local conditions," he exclaimed. "I will be slow to believe that any officer of the United States army, no matter from what State he hails, would be guilty of the unspeakable infamy of advising the removal or the holding up to shame of a negro because that officer's father had been a Democrat.

He then presented official reports to show that the Twenty-fifth Infantry during its long service had "shot up" four towns, and that fatalities had resulted. One of these was at Sturgess, Dakota, two in Nebraska, and one at El Paso, Tex. He said he presented these cases in answer to the declaration of Mr. Foraker that it was inconceivable that the dismissed soldiers could commit such a crime as had been charged against them.

The debate was concluded by Mr. Scott, who paid a great tribute to the valor of colored troops. He said he could furnish the testimony of an officer that they were among the best soldiers in the service. "If it had not been for colored soldiers, there would be no gallant rough rider, square-deal President in the White House," he added, amid laughter.

At 2:45, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned until Thursday, January 3.

ARBITRATION WINS AGAIN

Barbers Will Settle Their Differences Amicably with Bosses.

Decide to Close Shops at Noon on Christmas Day—Price of a Shave.

Many differences existing between the journeymen barbers and the boss barbers are expected to be settled in the near future. New officers were elected by local No. 239 (white), at the regular meeting Tuesday, and a new policy is to be inaugurated.

The election was hotly contested and was alive with politics. The old regime stood for opposition to the boss barbers with war to the bitter death. The platform of the new officers was "arbitration, peace, and a liberal policy." The election hinged on the question of arbitration and the result was an overthrow of the old policy. A. W. Phillips, president-elect, was made the unanimous choice, all other candidates withdrawing. The election resulted as follows: President, A. W. Phillips; vice president, Joseph F. Materi; financial secretary, Carl E. Wilson; recording secretary, Ernest Brown; treasurer, Theodore Wetzel; inside guardian, Charles Hamill.

Motion was made and unanimously carried that the question of closing hours on holidays be taken up for reconsideration. A committee of seven was appointed to meet the colored local and endeavor to adjust matters satisfactorily to all concerned. The meeting was held last night and as a result all shops will close at noon on Christmas and New Year's Day. Agreement was reached on the half holiday proposition, it being decided to have half a day on all holidays until further notice.

It was stated last night that the cards taken from the union shops found open on Thanksgiving Day would be returned. That there was no particular grievance against the boss barbers, but rather against the journeymen, it being pointed out that had they walked out the shops would have had to close. The journeymen who were found working have been fined, but have been granted a dispensation until the question is permanently settled by arbitration.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting of both committees with the boss barbers to settle the half-holiday closing and the greatly agitated question of prices amicably and agreeable to all concerned. It is expected that a permanent price list will be agreed upon at this meeting. Fifteen cents will probably be accepted as the price of a shave. It was stated that all concerned were coming to realize that this would be a benefit. The journeymen will get their share, as the bosses will give them a larger percentage.

The matter of tips will, it is understood, not be brought up at the arbitration meeting. It is believed that the custom would die a natural death as the result of the 5 cents increase in the price of a shave. When a man comes in, as a rule, he presents a quarter. When he receives the 15 cents change he does not mind giving the barber the nickel, but when he receives but a dime in change he will probably not do this," said one of the delegates.

At the meeting Tuesday evening a resolution was passed indorsing the barbers' sanitary law passed at the last session of Congress and thanking Health Officer Woodward for its rigid enforcement.

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