both sides the court proceeded to a discussion of the law applying, saying that the rules of law governing in such matters are only the rules of reason and justice which must commend themselves to all unprejudiced persons who value their freedom. The court then indulged in extended hypothetical reasoning which summed up the issues involved in the case. But the court observed that "all these considerations are of no consequence in determining what the law is, and should be, in a case like the one supposed. There is something more important than fair wages, and that is the right to work for any wages the workman is willing to accept."

Continuing, the court said: "There is something more important than an eight-hour day, and that is a free day. Any enhancement of wages, any lessening of the hours of labor, any improvement in the conditions of employment, would be too dearly bought by the surrender of the smallest fraction of individual liberty under the law. Workmen themselves are the last men in the world who should willingly suffer the loss of such a right. That is about all they have gained, or that has been gained for them, in the long struggle for rights which has been going on since the beginning of organized society. Individual men, even great classes of men, may lose sight of its importance for a time in their desire to secure some coveted advantage; but the law does not lose sight of it, and so long as the ancient landmarks of our jurisprudence are observed these rights will be safe.

Real Difficulty in Case.

"The real difficulty in the present case," the court continued, "has been for the court to satisfy itself by the mere reading of affidavits exactly what has occurred. Such of the parties as have shown themselves in court have presented a very favorable appearance. It is difficult to believe that such men have deliberately intended to transgress the law. So far as they may have done so, they must have been carried away by zeal for their cause, and probably without fully appreciating the meaning and effect of their acts. But in deciding what probably did occur we are to remember that the union and its members were carrying on what seemed to them a sort of warfare to secure better conditions for themselves and their fellow-craftsmen. Being out of employment themselves, many of the defendants devoted their whole time to winning the strike. It was a matter of intense personal interest to them."

As to the threats alleged to have been made by the defendants, the court said:

"The court is inclined to believe that on some occasions there were covert suggestions of personal injury as being likely to result to those who continued to oppose the purpose of the union; but however this may be, it has little doubt that workmen in the employ of the complainants, who were bound by contract to serve them for stated periods, have been induced by the defendants to break their contracts and leave the service, and that many others who would have entered the service, or were already employed and would have continued in the employment, have been withdrawn from the service of the complainants by acts of the defendants, which have amounted to coercion under the rules above stated."

Definition of Freedom.

"No better definition of freedom has ever been given than this: that one man's liberty ends where another man's liberty begins. Union men would think themselves unjustly treated if they should be importuned and besought, picketed, followed about the streets and made objects of ridicule and contempt because they refused to leave the union, or because they refused to continue in the service of an employer they did not care to serve. They should be willing, and the law requires them, to treat their fellow-laborers as they would insist upon being treated under the same circumstances. It makes no difference how large may be the majority of those who believe that their interests are best protected inside the union, nor how few and deluded are those who take the opposite view. It makes no difference how great an obstacle to the laudable purposes of the union a few misled or disloyal associates may be. It is a question of individual right. Those who wish to surrender a part of their individual freedom of action for the sake of the larger benefits that may be gained through union have an unquestioned right to do so. The law recognizes their right and gives standing to the union itself, but the right of those who choose to remain outside is just as sacred and inviolable in the eyes of the law.

Ought to Be Enjoined.

"After a careful and deliberate examination of the testimony the court finds itself possessed by an abiding conviction that the case is one which calls for its aid, and that the defendants ought to be enjoined, pending the suit, from interfering with the complainants' conduct of their business by attempting to persuade their employes, who are under contract, to quit their service, or by attempting to coerce their other employes into leaving their service, or attempting to coerce others from engaging in their service.

"The bill also prays for an injunction against the use of the boycott. Some expressions in articles issuing from the defendant union during the early stage of the controversy hinted of interruptions and delays that would attend the performance of work by the complainants for their customers, and upon that ground recommended such customers to employ only union shops. But the later emanations from the union seem to have kept carefully within the bounds of the law, and it is considered unnecessary at this time to issue any injunction against a boycott. If the occasion for such an injunction should arise it can be moved for hereafter."

Views of Defendant's Counsel.

Mr. Jackson H. Ralston, of counsel for the eight-hour committee of Columbia Typographical Union, when seen this afternoon by a Star reporter and asked regarding the decision of Justice Stafford and its probable effect, said that it is a partial victory for the Typothetae, but in a broad sense and in an emphatic way, so far as the strike has been conducted, it is essentially a defeat for the Typothetae, for this reason: "The right of the printers to persuade the employes of the Typothetae offices to leave them when they are not under solid contract has been sustained.

"In addition," Mr. Ralston added, "the appeal of the printers to the public, which has been denounced as boycotting, has been found not to be boycotting, and the injunction against boycotting has been refused.

"Although an injunction against violence is granted, the court in its findings says, in effect, that no violence whatever has been indulged in. The effect, therefore, of the decision upon the conduct of the strike will be trifling, and practically limited to attempts to persuade workmen who are under valid contracts.

"The implication, though not the exact words of the decision, is that many of the so-called contracts between the Typothetae and the workmen are invalid.

"The admonition of the injunction will, of course, be scrupulously observed by the defendants."

Statement by Mr. Parsons.

Mr. T. C. Parsons, chairman of the printers' eight-hour committee, said to a Star reporter this afternoon:

"So far as we are concerned the judge has decided certain things to be unlawful, but he has not charged us with being guilty of unlawful acts. This has been the most peaceable and orderly strike ever carried on by any body of men. We feel that our cause is so just and humane that we are perfectly satisfied to rest it with the people. We have been charged with boycotting. We are not boycotting our enemies, but are boosting our friends."

Expressed Pleasure.

Several of the officers of the Typothetae of Washington assembled at their headquarters just before noon and discussed the decision of Justice Stafford. They expressed pleasure at the result, and one member predicted that the final decision would be even more favorable to their side of the controversy. It was impossible this afternoon to locate any of the officers of the Typothetae.

Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said the right to picket has been conceded "by every intelligent judge in the country. In our bill of grievances that we recently presented to the President and to the Senate and the House of Representatives we called attention to the abuses of the injunction."

The master plumbers are said to be well pleased at the decision and will, it was added, at once take steps to secure similar action against the journeymen plumbers.

Quarantine Bill a Special Rule.

The House committee on rules today agreed on a special rule making the quarantine bill the special order in the House for next Tuesday. The measure is a general extension of the federal powers in yellow fever quarantine.

ON LOCAL MEASURES

Meeting of the Senate District Committee.

ROCK CREEK PARK BILL

Consideration Given to the Proposed Extension.

MATTER POSTPONED A WEEK

Senator Carter Has an Amendment—Favorable Reports Ordered on Several Measures.

The Senate committee on the District of Columbia held a meeting today at which a number of bills of local interest were considered.

Senate bills to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings, to provide for the abatement of nuisances and for the establishment of building lines in the District of Columbia were among the important measures that were acted upon favorably by the committee, and which will be reported to the Senate early next week.

Extension of Rock Creek Park.

The committee considered the bill for the extension of Rock Creek Park, but as Senator Carter had requested to be heard on that measure and could not be present today it was allowed to go over until next Friday.

It is understood that Senator Carter desires to amend the bill by joining with it another bill providing for the purchase of a couple of acres opposite the residence of former Senator John B. Henderson, on 16th street. It is proposed in this bill to add these two acres to the park system, and it is understood that such an addition will cost about $600,000, also that a very large sum of money will have to be expended in grading the two acres referred to.

The committee discussed the bill for the addition of 100 acres to the park at an expense of about $420,000, but no action was taken.

The committee had before it a letter written by Gen. John M. Wilson, president of the Board of Trade of this city, transmitting the resolutions of the board adopted Wednesday evening favoring this addition of 100 acres to Rock Creek Park, bordering on Rock creek and Massachusetts avenue.

"This land," says General Wilson, "if purchased now at the very low price mentioned would bring the southern boundary of the park down to the line of Massachusetts avenue, while its southeastern boundary will border on Rock creek, thus affording an opportunity for easy access to these beautiful grounds by those of our people who are unable to provide themselves with carriages.

"Our board of trade is a representative body of about 700 public-spirited business and professional men, citizens of the District of Columbia, and its object, as provided by our by-laws, is simply 'the consideration of an action upon matters concerning the commerce, prosperity and advancement of the material interests of the national capital.'"

The committee will further consider this bill for the extension of Rock Creek Park during the coming week.

Bills Favorably Considered.

The committee ordered a favorable report on Senate bill 47, to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia. This board is to consist of the assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, in charge of buildings, the health officer and the inspector of buildings of the District.

This bill was prepared by the Commissioners and is under consideration by the District committee of the House.

House bill 14578, to provide for the establishment of a public crematorium in the District, was also ordered reported favorably without amendment. The bill provides for the cremation of any pauper who dies of a contagious disease in the District.

House bill 4461, to provide for the abatement of nuisance, was also ordered favorably reported by the committee. This is also a bill that has received the approval of the Commissioners and is regarded as of very great importance locally.

Senate bill 59, authorizing the Commissioners to establish building lines, was discussed and a favorable report on it was ordered. By this bill the Commissioners are to establish building lines on streets less than 90 feet wide and upon petition of owners of more than one-half of the real estate affected. This measure is of especial importance in securing uniformity in building lines in this city.

Referred to Subcommittees.

The committee referred Senate bills 4254 and 4944 to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Long, Burkett and Blackburn. Senate bill 4254 is to incorporate the East Washington Heights Railway Company and Senate bill 4944 is to authorize the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company to enter the District of Columbia.

Senate bill 4268, to change the name of Douglas street to Clifton street, was referred to Senators Burkett and Dubois.

ON LEGISLATIVE BILL

MR. OVERSTREET'S OBJECTION NOT SUSTAINED.

The legislative bill was immediately taken up after the reading of the calendar.

Mr. Bede (Minn.) just before the House went into committee of the whole rose and said that as he had voted "no" on the proposition to resume consideration of the legislative bill and as there were no "ayes" he desired to make a parliamentary inquiry.

"State your inquiry," said the Speaker.

"I desire to call up a bill on the Speaker's table," and while the House was laughing at the temerity of the Minnesota representative, the Speaker also convulsed, shook his head and said: "A little later, a little later."

Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), following his objections made yesterday against the appropriations committee usurping the prerogatives of the post office committee, moved to strike out a paragraph relating to the so-called "postage stamp agency" for which the bill carries an appropriation.

"It is my judgment," said Mr. Overstreet, "that the next contract for printing postage stamps will not go to the bureau of engraving and printing." He said he hoped that the House would see to it that a government bureau should not be awarded a contract unless it was the lowest bidder.

"My judgment is," remarked Mr. Overstreet, "that the appropriations committee is having trouble of its own, without widening its field."

Mr. Tawney (Minn.), in explaining the reason why the paragraph was carried in the bill under discussion, said that the postage stamp agency in Washington had been dropped by the Postmaster General, but the committee felt that the clerks should be provided for and it was so provided. The abolishment of the present agency was accomplished in order to work out the Postmaster General's scheme of reorganization of the Post Office Department.

Mr. Tawney explained that in the economy planned by the Postmaster General one man under the paragraph would do the work of the stamp agency where until the change was made two men were provided to do the work.

Mr. Overstreet's motion to strike out was defeated by a vote of 47 to 55.

Suit for Limited Divorce.

Mamie R. Sollers today instituted proceedings in the District Supreme Court for a limited divorce from Randolph Sollers. The complainant states that she was married in Alexandria, Va., August 4, 1902, and lived with her husband until March 12, 1906, when, she alleges, her husband cruelly treated her and also deserted her. The complainant is represented by Attorneys Herbert A. Wrenn and W. R. Graham.

NOT DUE TO FRICTION

STATEMENT REGARDING CHANGE IN CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

Institution for Girls at St. Alban's—Bishop Satterlee Compliments Retiring Teachers.

Changes in the management of the National Cathedral School for Girls announced at the Wednesday meeting of the guild by Bishop Satterlee created surprise in general circles. The resignations of Miss Bangs and Miss White, principals of the school, were accepted at a recent meeting of the board of trustees, of which the bishop of Washington is president, and a successor in the person of Mrs. Barbour Walker, formerly of Savannah, Ga., now of New York city, was appointed.

Rumors that the change is due to friction between the management and the bishop were denied this morning at the episcopal residence, the statement being made that the prospective change has been known in church circles for two months or more.

Miss Bangs and Miss Wheton were selected to organize the school by the bishop himself, and as they entered upon their duties before the completion of the building, when the scheme as planned by the philanthropy of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, the founder of the institution, was all undeveloped, the work they have done has received the highest commendation. Miss Bangs' zeal and executive ability, it is said, at once placed the institution on a basis of stability, from which in this, its sixth year, it has attained an enviable rank.

Miss Whiton, who is rather more responsible for the scholastic or pedagogical features of the school, while Miss Bangs has been the administrative and social force, is a connection of Mrs. Mary Whiton, whose death was announced yesterday, and is a descendant of John Alden.

THE BEST CARD YET

DISMAL WEATHER KEEPS DOWN BENNING ATTENDANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

BENNING, D. C., March 30.—The Washington Jockey Club and the owners and trainers framed up the best card of the meeting this afternoon, but the dismal weather kept down the attendace to the regulars and the many scratches made the program look like a sieve.

The track, which was worked up to being only about three seconds slow yesterday, was once more in a muddy condition and the going will be very slow.

Following are the scratches in the first race: Plantagenet, Edgerly, Dr. Coffey, Cassandra Nil and Nattie Bumpo.

First Race at Benning.

First Race.—Chieftain, 2 to 1 and even, first; Brush Up, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Blue Coat, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.10.

Tomorrow's Entries.

Following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, selling; three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, Columbia course—Sais, 105; Hindoo Princess, 100; Echodale, 105; Lady Desdemonia, 98; Judge White, 89; Northville, 100; Ladisarion, 106; Water Dog, 93; Cottage Maid, 100; Setauket, 105; *Jack MeKeon, 98; *Winchester, 95.

Second race, the Oxnard Dinner stakes; two-year-olds; to name, two; run, one, to be named at 12 m. on Saturday, March 31; four and one-half furlongs, old course:

A. Belmont's Okenite, 109.
A. Belmont's Curriculum, 109.
P. Belmont's Donna Elvira, 109.
P. Belmont's Eldorado, 112.
Columbia stable's Orphan Lad, 112.
Columbia stable's Lady Vera, 109.
W. C. Eustis' Sinette, 109.
W. C. Eustis' Enthrall, 109.
Geo. Hellen's Mary Custis, 109.
Geo. Hellen's Leesburg, 112.
F. R. Hitchcock's Fantastic, 109.
F. R. Hitchcock's Mitre, 112.
George Howard's Manila, 109.
George Howard's Rectortown, 112.
James Kerr's Merry Lassie, 109.
James Kerr's Wicomico, 109.
P. Lorillard's Town Topics, 109.
P. Lorillard's Flip, 109.
E. A. Mitchell's Mammymoo, 109.
E. A. Mitchell's Bettie Landon, 109.
Edward Morrell's Duffield, 112.
Edward Morrell's Gayfield, 112.
Robert Neville's Allegra, 109.
Robert Neville's Hanihara, 109.
H. T. Oxnard's Belle of Oakley, 109.
H. T. Oxnard's Piedmont Belle, 109.
H. A. Seymour's Pompous, 109.
H. A. Seymour's Melting, 109.
Horace Wescott's Sprigtail, 109.
Horace Wescott's L'Orpheline, 109.

Third race, selling, three years and up, five and one-half furlongs, Columbia course—Hyperion, 98; Brush Up, 96; Sky Blue, 106; Cannon Ball, 108; Sneriff Bell, 102; Chieftain, 104; Plantagenet, 102; Dr. Coffey, 86; Andronike, 90; Nutwood, 92; Royal Window, 99; Palora, 96; *Gentian, 87; *Fustian, 97; *Dixie Andrews, 91; *Riggs, 84; *Monte Carlo, 97.

Fourth race, steeplechase; about two miles—Tom Cogan, 156; *Thistledale, 149; *Prince of Pilsen, 149; *Douro, 140; Yama Christy, 146; Tibo, 142; Kassil, 138; Lexky, 137; Loney Haskell, 137; Black Death, 133; Croxton, 130; Howard Lewis, 130; *J. W. Colt entry.

Fifth race, the Potomac purse, three-year-olds and up; 6 furlongs, Columbia course—Ben Hodder, 116; Bellsnicker, 111; Veronese, 111; Pater, 108; Sir Brinkley, 106; Old Guard, 106; Fancy Bird, 103; Lackey, 103.

Sixth race, maiden three-year-olds and up; seven and a half furlongs, Columbia course—Topright, 110; Zany, 108; Hanover Hornpipe, 105; Kolaneka, 103; Tarlac, 91; Paeon, 91; Warning, 91; W. W. Pierce, 88.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BENNING BOOKMAKERS

STATEMENT BY UNITED STATES ATTORNEY BAKER.

United States Attorney Baker today, in reference to the statement that Commissioner West had furnished the United States attorney's office evidence upon which to issue warrants for the arrest of bookmakers at Benning, said:

"In view of the fact that there has already been an adjudication by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as to the present method of betting at Benning, in favor of the Washington Jockey Club, I did not order a warrant, applied for by the police department, to issue, for the reason that I wanted to make a thorough investigation of the law on the subject, and examining further into the manner of how the betting is now being conducted at the race track before so doing.

"Capt. Boardman, acting for the police department, yesterday called upon me and asked what evidence would be necessary upon which to base a prosecution of the Benning bookmakers. I informed him that it would be better not to take any step to that end until after I had decided whether or not a prosecution would lie under the existing conditions which prevail at the race track.

"The adjudication of the matter to which I refer was made in the case of the United States agt. Max Klein, decided by the late Justice Bradley of the District Supreme Court. In that case the court held that the method of betting at Benning is not a violation of the gaming law in the sense of setting up a gaming table or device. However, as stated in a confidential communication to the Commissioners, this opinion was in my udgment contrary to the reasoning of the Court of Appeals in the Miller case, which was decided several years previous to the Klein case."

Water Registrar Appointed.

The Commissioners this afternoon appointed George W. Wallace to the position of water registrar, made vacant by the resignation of H. L. Karpeles. Mr. Wallace was assistant engineer in the sewer division at a salary of $1,500 a year.

"FREE ALCOHOL" BILL

Favorably Reported to the House Today.

ONLY FOR USE IN THE ARTS

Temperance Organizations Have Been Supporting It.

WHY THE FARMERS URGE IT

They Can Dispose of Their Surplus Stock of Unmarketable Things to the Distillers.

The "free alcohol" bill, which was favorably reported by the committee on ways and means of the House today, is likely to attract a great deal of interest in Congress. The bill relieves from internal revenue tax alcohol which is suitable only for industrial purposes and not fit for use in beverages.

The bill is being urged by the farmers' organizations throughout the country. The claim is made that the farmers can sell their surplus stocks of bad potatoes, fruits, unmarketable grain and the like to the distilleries, to be turned into alcohol to be used in the arts. This suggestion to the farmer has been carefully pushed along, it is said, by the distilleries trust, whose stock on the New York stock exchange has been steadily advancing since the ways and means committee took hold of the subject.

Temperance Men Support It.

Strangely enough, the temperance organizations have been supporting this bill, which is to increase the output of alcohol. Their position is that the spectacle of the widespread use of alcohol as a mechanical agent will serve to lessen its internal use by many, and that ultimately its use as a beverage will be prohibited.

The advocates of the bill claim that alcohol will be so cheap as to get into general use as fuel and motor power as well as cheapening many kinds of manufacturing. It has been reported that the Standard Oil Company is opposed to the bill because it will cut into the sale of gasoline and coal oil for motor purposes. This suggestion, when made to the farmers' assemblies, it is said, usually expedites the sending of petitions to Washington.

For if there is one thing the farmers like it is to get after the Standard Oil Company. If the bill becomes law, there may be an interesting contest between the great distilleries trust and the Standard Oil trust for control of this new element in industries.

It is quite doubtful if the bill passes the Senate at this session, however. The Senate committee on finance has not had opportunity to give hearings on the bill and some members of the committee say they are not posted on the merits of the bill. The influences which have been at work in the House in behalf of the bill will now be transferred to the Senate, and the "granger" pressure exerted there.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill provides that from and after three months from the passage of this act domestic alcohol of such degree of proof as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, may be withdrawn from bond without the payment of internal revenue tax, for use in the arts and industries, and for fuel, light and power, provided the alcohol shall have been mixed in the presence and under the direction of an authorized government officer, before withdrawal from the bonded warehouse, with denaturing material suitable to the use for which the alcohol is withdrawn, but which destroys its character as a beverage and renders it unfit for liquid medicinal purposes. Any person who uses alcohol withdrawn from bond under the provisions of section one of this act for manufacturing any beverage or liquid medicinal preparation, or knowingly sells any beverage or liquid medicinal preparation made in whole or in part from such alcohol, or knowingly violates any of the provisions of this act, or who shall recover or attempt to recover by redistillation or by any other process or means, any alcohol rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal purposes under the provisions of this act, or who knowingly uses, sells or conceals alcohol so recovered or redistilled, shall on conviction of each offense be fined not more than $5,000, or be imprisoned not more than five years, or both; for the employment of such additional force of chemists, internal revenue agents, inspectors, deputy collectors, clerks, laborers and other assistants as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may deem proper and necessary to the prompt and efficient operation an enforcement of this law, and the sum of $250,000 is hereby appropriated.

For a period of two years from and after the passage of this act the force authorized by this section of this act shall be appointed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and without compliance with the conditions prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service," and with such compensation as the commissioner of internal revenue may fix, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A REMARKABLE RESCUE

FOURTEEN MINERS TAKEN FROM FRENCH MINE—LIVED ON HAY.

LENS, France, March 30.—Fourteen of the 1,200 miners who were entombed in the coal mines at Courrieres twenty days ago were taken from the mine alive and well today.

They had lived on hay found in one of the underground stables and the morsels of food which they took into the mine with them nearly three weeks ago. All attempts to rescue the entombed men had been abandoned more than two weeks ago.

The sudden appearance of the imprisoned men caused stupefaction. A gang of salvagers had just completed their night's work, when they were startled to see a group of miners, terribly haggard and exhausted and with eyes sunken, appear from a remote part of pit No. 2. The strongest of the party said they had broken out of a distant gallery, where they had been entombed since the disaster of March 10.

The rescued men were taken up the elevator, but were unable to see owing to the dazzling daylight. The mine officials were deeply affected as the weeping survivors were taken to a hospital. The men were able to talk feebly but sensibly. They all asked for news of relatives or friends and wished to go home immediately.

The doctors, however, prevented them with difficulty from so doing.

Others Reported Alive.

Later crowds besieged the mines in the hope of hearing of further escapes, necessitating the employment of a strong police force and detachments of troops to maintain order. It is said that others of the entombed miners are alive and about to be brought out, their signals having been heard.

One of the men rescued today, a man named Nemy, said that for the first eight days the party ate the bark off the timbering of the mine. Later they found the decomposed body of a horse, which they cut up and ate with hay.

The Anti-Injunction Bill.

The House committee on the judiciary today set April 18 as the date for further hearing on the bill prohibiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes, known as the anti-injunction bill.

DELAY ON SCHOOL BILL

DRAFTING A MEASURE PUT OFF UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

Members of the Morrell Subcommittee Will Try to Learn the Sentiment of the House.

The school subcommittee of the House District committee, of which Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania is the acting chairman, will not get together until next week to begin the drafting of a school bill. Representative Green of Massachusetts is ready now to start in on the proposition, but Mr. Morrell is so busy these days that he cannot figure out a meeting before the time indicated.

In the meantime the members of the subcommittee will endeavor to ascertain the drift of sentiment in the House on the subject of school legislation. Speaker Cannon will be asked if he will put any obstacles in the way of a bill to increase the teachers' salaries, and the House leaders will be approached on the same subject. The members of the House appropriation committee will come in for a little questioning in this regard. One member of Congress is understood to have been told by Speaker Cannon that he did not at the present time look with favor on a school bill to merely increase the salaries of the teachers of Washington without making retrenchments in some other direction.

Belief of the Subcommittee.

But the school subcommittee does not interpret Mr. Cannon's attitude this way. They believe that if they can bring in a bill which will "show" Mr. Cannon that the school teachers of the national capital are much underpaid, and that the bill proposes to give them only a very reasonable increase in the neighborhood of adequacy, he will interpose no objections. The subcommittee is going to have a struggle next week with the authors of various reform, reorganization and other school bills introduced at this session of Congress, and will then get down to the business of grinding out a measure for submission to the full committee.

The subcommittee undoubtedly desires to do what is best for the teachers of the city and for the school system as a whole. Both Representative Green and Representative Morrell have had experience along lines that will help them in drafting the proposed measure, and they are going to try to frame a bill that will go through Congress at this session.

No Show for Reorganization.

It is believed by those interested in the school situation that Messrs. Morrell and Green will find, after they have sounded the Speaker, the House leaders and the membership as a whole, that a school bill which merely contains increases for the teachers and nothing else will have a very fair chance of getting through the House and through Congress at this session. It is believed that the more they inquired into the subject the more apparent it will become that a school bill which is loaded down with so-called reforms, reorganization and retrenchment provisions will not stand the ghost of a show of getting through even the House, much less through Congress and into the hands of the President.

Consequently friends of the public schools are somewhat encouraged by the very apparent prevalence of a sentiment favorable to salary increases and against attempts at reorganization at this late day of the session. They are hoping now that when the smoke clears away it will be found that Messrs. Morrell and Green have stood by their guns and have decided to do what will be for the best interests of the school system and the teachers—to report a bill such as that urged by the Business Men's Association and other disinterested and interested organizations and persons in Washington to increase salaries and to do nothing else.

FAVORSCONTRACTPLAN

GEN. DAVIS' VIEW ON PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

The contract plan for the building of the isthmian canal was strongly advocated by Gen. George W. Davis in resuming his testimony before the Senate committee investigating canal affairs. He thought the entire work of construction should be turned over to one contractor, who should have full freedom of scope regarding places of getting material and labor and to be under no restrictions as to hours.

Specifications should be prepared carefully, he said, for every item of work, and payment offered on the basis of unit quantities. He thought the railroad should be turned over to the contractor as a tool, the contractor being a temporary lessee of the railroad, which would reduce the commercial business to necessary transfers of freight.

He expressed the opinion that there would be no difficulty in getting a satisfactory contractor who would be able to furnish a bond of from ten million to fifty million dollars, or whatever amount was decided upon as advisable. Half a dozen contractors in American and Europe would be bidders for the work, said Gen. Davis.

Senator Morgan replied that European contractors would not be desirable, because of the criticism their employment would raise in this country.

Generally speaking, said Gen. Davis, foreign contractors were better able to take over big works of this character than American contractors, and he called attention to the fact that there were many foreign contractors working in this country now.

Cost of Lands to Be Taken.

Gen. Davis spoke at some length concerning the difficulty of adjusting titles to lands in the canal one. He expressed the opinion that the United States could expect to be robbed in making these settlements, and that the cost would be many million dollars. The cost to this government would be much greater, he thought, if the minority plans for the canal were adopted, and this government has to pay for the land submerged in making the proposed central lake.

Concerning the military aspects, Gen. Davis recommended that the canal be strictly neutral.

The danger of earthquakes was ever present on the isthmus, he said, but he did not believe this should be considered seriously if a sea-level canal, without any great masonry structures, were built.

UNIVERSITY IS BURNED

THE MAIN BUILDING OF IDAHO INSTITUTION DESTROYED.

MOSCOW, Idaho, March 30.—The main building of the University of Idaho was completely destroyed by fire early today. Other buildings were not damaged, but, owing to the limited fire-fighting apparatus, had narrow escapes. The building destroyed contained seventy-five rooms, including the offices of the president, registrar and the director of the agricultural experiment station and the chemical laboratory, and was 100 feet square.

The building was crowded last night with students who had listened to a debate between the University of Washington and the University of Idaho.

One man was asleep in the building at the time of the fire, but escaped injury. The origin of the fire is not known.

Myron M. Buck Dead.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., March 30.—Myron M. Buck of St. Louis died at his summer home here today. He had been in poor health for nearly a year and submitted to a surgical operation several months ago. The operation afforded only temporary relief, however. Mr. Buck was identified with several financial institutions and various business enterprises in St. Louis. He was sixty-nine years old.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT

Verdict in the Case of Mrs. Mary V. Wallace.

FATALLY HURT IN ELEVATOR

Deplorable Occurrence at United States Capitol Yesterday.

RESULT OF CORONER'S INQUEST

Verdict Expresses Belief That Conductors Are Not Sufficiently Instructed in Their Duties.

A coroner's jury composed of Messrs. Thomas B. Walker, G. S. Wainwright, Gustav Linke, Geo. J. Mueller, jr., Chas. Graff and S. Porter House, impaneled to inquire into the cause of the death of Mrs. Mary V. Wallace, who was so badly injured on a Senate elevator yesterday afternoon that she died within two hours after the accident, found that the woman's death was due to an accident.

The jury further found that the elevator conductors at the Capitol have not had proper instruction as to the closing of the doors of the elevator and elevator shaft, and recommendations are made as to the closing of the elevator doors. The verdict in full is as follows: "That Mrs. Wallace died at 5:30 p.m., March 29, 1906, at the Casualty Hospital, from injuries received in an elevator at the United States Capitol. From the evidence given, under the existing conditions, as to governing the elevators, the said death was an accident. Furthermore, in our opinion, proper instruction had not been given the conductor in charge of the elevators. We would recommend that the elevator doors, as well as the cage doors, be closed when in motion."

Mr. Wood's Instruction.

In respect of the charge that the conductors have not been sufficiently instructed in the management of elevators, it was recalled today that Superintendent Woods of the Capitol gave the matter of instruction and inspection special emphasis in a recent annual report.

He said: "One thing in particular has received special attention, and that is the elevator service. In general, accidents to elevators will happen, notwithstanding the best precautions taken, and I should like to make it a matter of record in behalf of the employes under the direction of this office that the inspection of our elevator service is very complete. For this purpose a card system has been in operation during the past year, something after the following fashion:

"One ach morning two accredited engineers of each wing of the Capitol make a thorough inspection of the machinery. One of these engineers takes up a position at the overhead machinery, and while the operator slowly moves the car up and down the engineer passes the cables through the hands. By this means he is able to detect even a single strand of broken wire, and if such is found, that elevator is immediately thrown out of service and remains so until a new cable is put in place. It would seem, therefore, that if an accident to any one of the elevators should happen it would occur despite our every precaution.

"This inspection is made on every elevator and its machinery daily during the session of Congress and once a week during recess, and includes the inspection of the cleanliness of car and machinery and competency of the safety devices installed on the car. After the inspection, the person making the same writes his report on the card, signs his name to it, passes it through the hands of the chief engineer, who, if he has no recommendations to make, forwards the card approved to this office, where it is placed on record."

Daily Visitor at Capitol.

Mrs. Wallace came to Washington from Denver, Colo., in February last, and had been making her home with Mrs. William F. Davis at 216 C street northwest. She had been almost a daily visitor to the Capitol, being much interested in the discussions in the Senate, and had spent several hours in the Senate gallery yesterday afternoon, and had entered the elevator on the gallery floor when the accident that killed her occurred.

After the injured woman was released from the elevator and had been taken into the captain's office Senator Patterson, who was a friend of Mrs. Wallace, went to her and aided the physicians in doing what could be done to relieve her sufferings. Senator Gallinger, who is a physician, also gave voluntary aid to those who were treating the case.

The deceased was about fifty-eight years of age and was an extensive traveler. She was much interested in public affairs, and this interest drew her to the Capitol, to hear the debates in Congress on the questions of national interest now under consideration. She was a resident of Denver, where she has relatives, and was quite wealthy.

Mrs. Wallace's remains were last night removed from the Casualty Hospital to Lee's undertaking establishment, where they were prepared for burial. What disposition will be made of the body will not be determined until a brother or sister, who are traveling in Florida, can be communicated with.

After deliberating about twenty minutes the jury decided upon the foregoing verdict, as given above.

Evidence Obtained at Inquest.

The inquest was held in the morgue, and began shortly before noon. In the absence of Coroner Nevitt, Deputy Coroner Glazebrook conducted the investigation.

Dr. Reeves, the first witness examined, stated that he was called to the Capitol about 3 o'clock yesterday evening, and found Mrs. Wallace lying on a sofa in the office of the captain of Capitol police. He discovered that her condition was serious, and gave her stimulants, and recommended that she at once be sent to the hospital. He accompanied her to the Casualty Hospital and was with her when she died. When he examined Mrs. Wallace's injuries he found a wound across the entire front of the abdomen, with the intestines protruding.

Dr. Frank C. Hayes, the resident physician of the Casualty Hospital, and who was the next witness, corroborated the statements of Dr. Reeves regarding the injuries received by Mrs. Wallace. In the opinion of the physician they were necessarily fatal.

Mr. E. C. Stubbs, chief engineer of the Senate was next called. Witness stated that following the accident he had made an examination of the elevator where Mrs. Wallace had been killed and found it in perfect running order, but the ironwork at the top of the carriage was bent up. Witness saw but one spot of blood and that was on the wall of the elevator shaft.

J. F. Sellers of the Capitol police testified that he saw nothing of the accident, but helped to carry the injured woman into the office of the captain of police. Mrs. Wallace, the witness said, made no statement as to how she was hurt.

N. T. Morgan of the Capitol police stated he was on duty at the basement floor of the Senate. He heard a noise and the voice of a woman in pain, and looking up, saw the body of the woman caught between the top of the car and the floor above, with her feet projecting out into the car. The conductor of the car was trying to release the woman, he said, and he called to him to run the car back. This was done and the injured woman was brought down to the floor on which he stood, and he assisted in carrying her into the captain's office.

In reply to questions, witness said that when he saw the woman she was lying face down, and the top of the car was pinning her to the floor above.

Elevator Conductor's Statement.

Mr. Jesse J. Crayne, conductor of the elevator on which Mrs. Wallace met her death, was next sworn. He stated that he had been running the elevator since March 1, and had been instructed in its workings by Conductors Riley and Williams, experienced men. When he first went to work he had been put on the private elevator on the Senate side, and after three days, while he was under instructions, he was put on the elevator he was running yesterday. On the trip when the accident occurred the car had left the top floor well filled, but when the Senate floor was reached there were but four persons in it, one of whom was Mrs. Wallace. Just as he started his car down for the basement floor Mrs. Wallace said:

"Oh, I want to get out here."

As she said this, she shoved her hands out, forced the door of the shaft open and sprang forward. She was caught by the top of the framework of the door by the descending car and was pinned to the floor above, before he could stop his car.

The door that Miss Wallace opened, the witness said, was caught by a spring that allowed it to open easily from the inside. There was also a door to the car, but this was not closed usually, unless the car was crowded.

Witness was positive he closed the door before he started the car down. In reply to questions witness said he could not say that he had ever had any positive instruction regarding the closing of the door of the elevator car, and worked as was the custom among the elevator conductors.

Mr. Crayne was much affected, and several times in telling his story his eyes filled with tears.

Engineer Stubbs was next recalled and told of the positive instructions the elevator men had regarding the closing of the door of the elevator car.

Senator Warner of Kansas, without being sworn, took the stand and stated he regarded Mr. Crayne as a careful and prudent man, and that he was frequently on the elevator with him. He noticed him particularly because he came from Kansas and he knew him before he came to Washington.

This closed the evidence and the case was given to the jury.

THE
Saturday
Star

Many attractively illustrated special features will be found in tomorrow's big paper. Among the most notable articles will be the following:

CANADIAN FORESTS.
Frank Carpenter tells how Americans are turning the trees into boards and newspapers. Illustrated.

EFFECTS OF CLOTHES.
Results of experiments calculated to show the influence of wearing apparel on the mind.

SOON TO VISIT PARIS.
An interesting story concerning King Sisavath of Cambodia and his hundred dancing girls, who will shortly make a trip to the French capital. Illustrated.

FEATHERED SONGSTERS.
More than two hundred thousand canary birds are imported annually to this country from Germany. Illustrated.

THE HEAVENS IN APRIL.
Positions of the stars and constellations in the sky during the coming month. Illustrated.

In Fashion's Realm.
COAT GOWNS FOR GIRLS.
Styles in cloth suits for misses display a dressiness and Parisian prettiness seldom seen before. Illustrated.

FOR EASTER PARADE.
Modes that will be seen in costumes worn on the great spring festival day. Illustrated.

Fiction.
IN PRUTSKI'S CAFE.
A charming short story written for The Star by Constance D'Arcy Mackay. Illustrated.

THE YELLOW DANGER.
Interesting installment of M. P. Shiel's entertaining serial story.

**ALL WASHINGTON
READS
THE SATURDAY STAR.**

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

TODAY'S MEETING OF METHODISTS AT BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30.—An executive session opened the day's proceedings of the Baltimore M. E. conference at Madison Avenue Church this morning. At this session the hearing on the result of examinations of candidates for the ministry was taken up. There were sixteen candidates, as follows:

Messrs. W. R. Anderson, C. W. Ball, H. W. Burgan, J. T. Creek, E. L. Feltner, Cornelius Hann, Louis Horpel, Carlisle Hubbard, W. T. Jarboe, C. H. Lanham, Ralph Pearce, J. R. Pennell, H. G. Spencer, Edward Smith, J. H. Shockey, J. E. Snyder. The board of examiners is composed of the following ministers:

Chairman, Rev. J. C. Nicholson; registrar, Rev. J. W. R. Sumwalt; Revs. E. T. Mowbray, R. G. Murray, W. J. Meeks, Edward Hayes, William Sheers, James McLaren, Joseph Dawson and J. M. M. Gray.

The result of the hearing will be announced by Bishop Wilson this afternoon.

There is a rumor current that Rev. Dr. H. R. Nailor, presiding elder of the Washington district, may be retired on account of his age, which makes it difficult for him to attend to the many duties connected with the post. It was understood that it is deemed advisable to elect a younger man to succeed him, as Washington district is growing rapidly and increasing in importance.

The Laymen's Association met this morning and will also hold an afternoon session.

At 3 o'clock the Women's Home Missionary Society will hold its anniversary, and this evening at 8 o'clock the Church Extension Society will hold its anniversary, with an address by Rev. Dr. J. C. Iliff.

Mrs. Tewkesbury Extradited.

LONDON, March 30.—Mrs. Violet Tewkesbury, who was arrested in this city in November, 1905, together with her husband, Lewis G. Tewkesbury, charged with passing worthless checks, and thereupon jumped her bail and fled for France, was extradited today from Paris. She was arraigned at the Bow street police court, where the magistrate refused to release her on bail. Mrs. Tewkesbury declared that she had acted innocently, and stated that she had only fled from London because of her husband's coercion.