NUMBER 6949.

Yesterday's Circulation, 50,108

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1911.

Eighteen Pages

PRICE ONE CENT.

BILL THAT PROVIDES FOR SNOW REMOVAL PASSED BY SENATE

Dillingham's District Measure Goes Through Without Any Opposition.

APPROPRIATION OF **\$10,000 IS CARRIED**

Carefully Prepared to Avoid Fate of Predecessors-Streets Not Included.

The Dillingham bill, providing for the removal of snow and ice from the various sidewalks of the District of Columbia, was passed by the Senate without opposition this after-

Senator Heyburn of Idaho asked a number of questions about the bill, but did not oppose its passage.

Previous legislation on this subject has invariably been knocked out by the courts. The present bill had been carefully prepared by Senator Dillingham in an effort to avoid the objections which the courts have raised in the past.

It carries an appropriation of \$10,000 to be used for carrying it into effect. Half of this comes out of the District revenues.

Provisions of Bill.

The bill provides that it shall be the duty of every person or corporation, joint stock company, or syndicate owning, occupying, or leasing or in charge effort of any building or lot within the fire limits of the District, fronting or abutting on a paved sidewalk, to clear away the snow or sleet within the first four hours of daylight after it has ceased to

The second section of the bill makes it the duty of the Commissioners within the first four bours of daylight after the fall of snow or sleet, or after the against this accumulation of ice on the various sidewithdrew his suggestion. walks in front of c adjoining all public buildings, public squares, reservations, and open spaces owned or leased by the ice to be removed.

On Cross Walks.

squares, reservations, or open spaces. | body to the respect of the railroads and ings. The bill does not apply to the clean-

ing of streets generally. It is strict- near resulting in its makers being legisly limited to the cleaning of paved lated out of office when the Hepburn troller of the Treasury and its intersidewalks within the fire limits. In last was passed. framing the bill Senator Dillingham has attempted to make it non-dis-

Important sections of the bill are Nos. 5 and 6. These provide that in event of failure of any property the Georgia Legislature, and then went nized as a teacher. owner or occupant to clean the snow. sleet or ice from the paved sidewalks was prominent in passing the railroad in front of his building or lot of land the Commissioners shall remove the snow or ice themselves and assess the original interstate commerce law on the

Penalty Provided. A penalty of \$3 for each failure to

clean walks is also to be charged up against the person responsible for the snow or ice removal. Senator Dillingham of Vermont pre-

sented to the Senate this afternoon the before the Hadley stocks and bonds certificate of election of Senator Page, who has been re-elected for a six-year

The Senate decided to adjourn till Monday at the close of the session to-

Pension Bureau Fire Does Little Damage railroads to refund over \$1,500,000 over-

Fire, the origin of which is still purely conjectural, was discovered on the ground floor of the Pension building at about 4 o'clock this morning. An alarm cidedly more advanced attitude on combrought the Fire Department, and the merce regulation than did his predeblaze was soon extinguished.

Room No. 35 suffered the worst. That room is entered from the interior court May Presage Fight two doors, and between these two doors there were piled many huge books containing old pension records thought that the fire started in this pile of records.

Although nearly every document in this room was reached by the fire, scarcely any of them were illagible.

Justice Gould today to take charge of shall receive four days' pay. When the \$200,000 legacy left Frank Healy, two substitutes are employed each The total damage caused by the fire who for the past seventeen years has will consist of only that to the interior woodwork, windows, card index cases, pital for the Insane, it is hinted, will be and the intrinse value of books and pa-pers which were damaged. The opera-tion of the pension agency will not be

WEATHER REPORT

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT. Rain tonight. Temperature freezing; Saturday unsettled.

TEMPERATURES.

12 noon.....

TIDE TABLE Today—High tide, 6:28 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. Low tide, 12:43 a. m. and 12:43 p. m. Tomorrow-High tide, 7:28 a. m. and 7:48 p. m. Low tide, 1:40 a. m. and 1:44 p. m.

SUN TABLE. Sun rises...... 7:18 | Sun sets...... 5:00 Advt.

Commission Head

JUDSON C. CLEMENTS.

TO SUCCEED KNAPP

Commerce Commission

Elected Chairman.

elected chairman of the Interstate Com-

Edgar E. Clark, Republican, of Iowa.

The commission was for a short time

interest of the President to have a man

It is now known that members of the

on understanding the matter in detail,

On Radical Side.

Few men have had longer experience

to Congress eight years. In Georgia he

in Congress, in turn, he helped place the

Interstate Commission.

In 1892 Harrison made him interstate

commissioner and he has held the place

since. He has for years strongly advo-

cated physical valuation of railroads,

commission, where he urged strong Fed-

It is said no opinion written by him

has been overturned, as to its sub-

stance, by the Supreme Court. He han-

dled the great series of cases involving

rates on Southern pine to the Ohio river,

in which the commission compelled the

charges on shipments. The highest

While a moderate in method and state-

The appointment of a committee by

to collect payment for the many years

Gould today. He named Daniel W.

Baker, former District Attorney, and

C. W. Darr the committee, and fixed

Healy was left the money by a rela-

tive who died just after Christmas. He had been admitted to the asylum as a patient unable to pay for treatment.

The Southern's Southeastern Limited

Leaves Washington daily 6:20 p. m. for Columbia, Aiken, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Florida points. Ex-

and Compartment Cars. Dining Car .-

cellent service; Pullman Drawing-re

their bond at \$125,000.

For Asylum's Fees

ment, Judge Clement's represents a de-

court fully sustained his rulings.

eral control of securities.

cessor, Judge Knapp.

lements has for many

course, and the President,

Georgia,

merce Commission.

and official mouthpiece.

commission protested

CLEMENTS CHOSEN

TEACHERS FORFEIT SALARIES ON DAYS THEY ARE ABSENT

Decision Changes Rules In Vogue for Over Forty Years.

SUBSTITUTES GET REGULAR SALARIES

New Rule Made Following Objection From Comptroller of the Treasury.

Hereafter no Washington school teacher who is absent from duty on account of sickness, quarantine, or any other unavoidable cause, will re ceive pay during such absence

Owing to new provisions for the payment of substitute teachers, school teachers in the future will not receive their monthly checks until the tenth or the fifteenth day of the following month.

Substitutes Also Affected.

All substitute teachers employed must meet the requirements of regularly employed teachers, and during their term of teaching shall receive the full basic saarles of regular teachers.

Senior Member of Interstate These are three of the most pertinent points in an agreement reached by Alonzo Tweedale, Auditor of the District, and Henry P. Blair, representing the Board of Education, regarding the payment of substitute teachers.

The decision is of sweeping import-It necessitates changes in the senior member, was today rules of the Board of Education which have been in operation for more than forty years. It was brought about by the objection of the Comptroller of the of President Taft in behalf of Treasury to the system of paying teachers during their absence, and allowing these teachers to employ substiconsiderably excited over the reported tutes, whom they paid only a portion of their salaries. of his own party, and one rated as distinctly a conservative, made chairman

May Appeal to Congress.

It is likely that this interpretation of the present law which the represcutative of the Board of Education agrees is correct, will result in a peition to Congress at its present session to so amend the school laws that teachers may receive pay during absences from sickness or other unbeen accounted as of the radical side of avoidable cause

The 200 pay checks of teachers for the commission; but he is only radical by comparison with some of the col- December salaries now being held up Removal of snow, sleet, or ice is re- leagues who have served with him. He at the auditor's office pending a dequired also from all cross walks of im- was a strong supporter of the commis- cision on these points will be paid proved streets and places of intersec- sion's policy when, near a decade ago, during the present week, as soon as tion of alleys, paved sidewalks, and also its stronger members determined to the secretary of the board revises the from all paved sidewalks through public fight for power enough to entitle the payrolls, to conform with the new rulconfidence of shippers. That fight came

A number of mooted points are cleared by the decision of pretation by Mr. Tweedale and Mr. Blair. The status of a substitute with the development of Government teacher is defined exactly. She must regulation of transportation. After ger- have all the requirements of a regving in the Confederate army he prac- ularly employed teacher and during ticed law, served from 1872 to 1880 in her term of service is officially recog-

This was not the case under the old system by which a substitute was commission legislation of the State, and employed by the regular teacher and was not officially recognized as such. During her term of absence a regular teacher virtually passes from the employ of the school system, though it is understood that her position awaits her

Pay for Holidays.

One of the most interesting phases of the decision is that ruling regarding and recently represented t#: commission the pay for Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays. Regarding school days as the days for which teachers were paid would have obviated difficulties, but it was found that this was not according to the law which provides that a teacher's salary shall be computed on a basis of "one-tenth of a year's pay for each month and one-thirtieth thereof for each day."

This raised the question of whether a teacher who was absent on Friday and returned to her duties on Monday should lose one or three days' pay. According to Auditor Tweedale such r is regarded as absent only one If she is absent on Friday and Monday, however, she will lose four

Pay for Substitutes.

When a teacher is absent on Friday and Monday and one substitute is employed for that period the substitute Justice Gould today to take charge of shall receive four days' pay. When

the signal for that institution to try a teacher who has had her salary increased by longevity increases, but that Healy has been there as a patient unable to pay his way.

Whether this can be done or not is a teacher for whom she is substituting. Whether this can be done or not is a matter that possibly cannot be settled without recourse to the law. It is thought likely, however, that the hospital can at least collect for the month just past.

The matter came before Justice The payment of teachers for services they did not actually perform."

Finding of Woman's Body Reveals Murder Mystery

BOSTON, Jan. 13.-A mysterious murder was revealed today when the body of a young woman was discovered in a narrow passageway on Central wharf. She had been beaten

to death.

The young woman was a stranger in the neighborhood. She was about twenty-five years old.

the lack of efficient help which is referred to in general terms in the report of the Civil Service Commission. The work in the War Department is kept up

Great Fighting Craft Ready for the Water, and Its Sponsor



MISS MARY L. MACON,

Daughter of Representative Macon, of Arkansas.

CLERKS' PENSIONS

Would Be Good Investment for Govern-

ment As Greater Efficiency Would Be

Obtained From Employes.

the Government employe has not increased in proportion. I wish that

some means might be devised by which the salaries of deserving clerks

might be increased. I also favor a retirement system, such as is now in

the humane pension plan used on the Illinois Central lines-a system which

always has paid good dividends-made the above ringing comment today

on the situation which confronts the Government employe in Washington.

to show that a retirement system for civil service employes is a necessity.

He also joined the ranks of those who are obliged to admit that the

average Government employe does not receive a salary commensurate

Mr. Dickinson's Views.

Discussing the situation as it now ex- in accordance with the current require-

ists in the Governmental departments, a ments, whether the employes be young

situation to which he has called at- or old. However, that does not detract

tention in two annual reports, Mr. Dick- from the fact that a retirement system-

"I have not worked out the details of a straight civil pension-is greatly of a Governmental employes' re- needed in the Government service. The

years as the extreme age of service, the same privilege of seeking retirement

for retirement, under a suitable pension pelled to retire, secure in the knowledge

compulsory retfrement at that as that which is recorded the railway em-

go unrewarded.

either on the contributory plan or that

that his long period of service will not

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

vogue with some of the great railway systems of the country."

with the higher cost of living.

arrangement, when he shall have

reached the age of sixty years. Such

systems have worked out satisfactorily

and humanely in the big industrial cor-

porations; the same results, I believe,

could be obtained by the Government of

"In my department I have not noted

the lack of efficient help which is re-

inson continued:

the United States.

"I appreciate that the cost of fiving has increased, and the wage of

Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson, who, when in private life drafted

Mr. Dickinson pointed out that in his annual report he had attempted

WITH HIGHER PAY

DICKINSON URGES

The Arkansas, America's Greatest Warship, to Be Launched Tomorrow.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 13.-The Arkansas, second to no ship in the navy, and equaled only by her sister ship the Wyoming, will slide down the tallow-Representative Macon of Arkansas. The launching will be attended by Macfarland. prominent officials of the navy from Washington, Annapolis, Norfolk, New which started today, has revealed the

The launching of the great war machine, marks an epoch in the naval construction of the United States. She At its conclusion appears the statement has no equal affoat, and will be the as to candlenower, heretofore quoted first of the nation's ships to carry an armament of twelve twelve-inch gund, mounted in five turrets on the central line of the ship, and operated by electric motors. She is also fitted w'th submerged torpedo tubes, and has ten small guns for boat service.

tion from the State whose name she

More than fifty feet longer than the Delaware, the first American dread-naught, she will be made a flagship, and as such will carry a complement of about 1,000, of whom sixty will be of-ficers.

General Latrobe Dead After Brief Illness

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.-General Ferdinand C. Latrobe, who was mayor of Baltimore for seven terms, died at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon. He was stricken on Tuesday at his home with pneu-

General Latrobe was seventy-seven

years old and up to the time he was stricken had enjoyed remarkably good health, going daily to his office and attending to his law practice personally. General Latrobe was born in Baltimore ctober 14, 1833, and educated at the College of St. James, Washington county, Md. He studied law with his father, and, after being admitted to the bar, became in 1853 assistant counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companw. He was elected to the house of elegates in 1868, and during almost the tirement plan, but I am free employe in the Government service who entire session was chairman of the to say that I would have seventy reaches the age of sixty years should have committee on ways and means. He was elected speaker of the house in 1870.

time. I believe that the Government employe should have the right to apply Of Engineer Corps

Senator Bailey of Texas practically "I have advocated such a retirement served notice on the Senate floor today plan in my annual reports, and I have that there will be no legislation this pointed out some of the things that session for increase of the Army Enmake the Government service, under gineer Corps. the present conditions, unsatisfactory

Senator Balley has been hostile to this and unattractive to the employe, who, bill for some time. His hostility grows outside of this feature, must also realize out of the fact that the army engineers, that in the majority of instances his in passing upon projects, have undersalary has not been increased in a mantaken to set forth their commercial pos

NEW ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTS APPROVED BY ALLEN IN 1901

District Engineer Reported 700-Candlepower Lamps Met Requirements.

OVERCHARGE PAID UNTIL RECENTLY

Inquiry Into the Matter Started Today By the Commissioners.

"Moreover, the new, enclosed type of arc lamp meets every requirement of the law as to candle power."

This statement, contained in a recommendation of Walter C. Allen, District Electrical Engineer, to the District Commissioners, on October 21, 1901, is the basis of an investigation started today by the Commissioners into the overcharge by the Potomac Electric Power Company for arc lamp service furnished the people of Washington, the purpose being to fix responsibility for the

Judson Makes Disclosure.

The fact that the law and the contract of the Potomac Electric Power Company call for arc lamps of 1,000 candlepower, and that for nearly ten years the company has been using a lamp of only 700-candlepower, became known about a month ago, when Engineer Commissioner Judson made the statement before the House Appropria tions Committee, in the hearing on the District appropriation bill.

Major Judson said he had discovered this condition but a few weeks before and that as soon as it came to his as tention he refused to approve the arc amp bills of the light company. This account is still standing; nothing has been paid on it since November 1. The Engineer Commissioner gave as his reason for refusing to approve the bill, the failure of the electric light company to comply with the law and with its con irac; with the Commissioners.

Change Made in 1901.

investigation thus far has revealed the fact that the change from the 1,000-candlepower lamps to the 700-WATS CHRISTENING candlepower lamps was made during the fiscal year 1901, by order of the District Commissioners. The order bears trict Commissioners. The order bears the date of November 5, 1961, and is as

> That the United States Electric Lighting Company is hereby author-ized to change its series of open arc lamps to those of the enclosed type, in accordance with the recommendation of the Electrical Engineer, under date of October 21, 1901.

This company was the predecessor of the Potomec Electric Power Company. The order was signed by H. B. F. Macfarland and Major John Biddle, the latter beinb the Engineer Commissioner at greased ways to break water for the that time. Commissioner Henry L. West first time here tomorrow. The sponsor is recorded as having been absent from will be Miss Mary L. Macon, daughter of the meeting. At that time the Electrical Engineer was under Commissioner

The Commissioners' investigation York, and by the Congressional delega-tion from the State whose name she bears. Mr. Macfarland and Major Biddle. It is document No. 3046 in the flies of the Electrical Department of the District.

Allen Asked to Explain.

The Commissioners today called on Mr. Allen for an explanation of his statement that the enclosed are lamp, installed in 1901, met the requirements of the law as to candle pawer. Mr. Allen made a verbal statement and later # quested permission to make a written statement. He is working on that today and will present it to the Commissioners this afternoon.

When asked to make a statement for The Times today Mr. Allen declined. saying his position would be fully set forth in his written statement to the Commissioners; that he presumed the Commissioners would make it public, and that, in the meantime, he could not discuss the case.

It is understood that Mr. Allen's explanation will be practically the same as that given by Major Judson and Gen. George H. Harries, vice president of the Electric Light Company, before the House Appropriations Committee, when the arc lamp question first came

up a month ago.

The discovery of Mr. Allen's recommendation for the change in lamps, containing the specific statement that the new lamps would meet all the requirements of the law, has thrown a new light on the case, and causes the Commissioners to wonder whether any deception has been practiced on the District. This is what they are trying to discover by the present investigation.

IN CONGRESS TODAY

Senator Swanson introduces amendment for Panama Canal celebration in Washington. Senator Lorimer's strength in Senate estimated at thirty-three votes.

Experimental parcels post bill ordered favorably reported to Senate.

Senator Bailey blocks passage of bill to increase analyses.

White House Callers.

to increase engineer corps.

District Commissioners Judson, Rus iolph, and Johnstop. Minister to Portugal Henry T. Gage. H. H. Topakyan, of Persia.