

Fair; warmer tonight and Sunday; light northeast to east winds.

# The Washington Times

BOIL THE WATER  
It's a Safeguard  
THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

NUMBER 3730.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## SYLVESTER WANTS BIGGER SALARIES FOR POLICEMEN

Submits Estimate of Expenses for the Next Fiscal Year.

Wants Increase of 170 Privates at \$900 Per Annum Each.

Major Sylvester's estimates of the money required to run the police department during the next fiscal year were submitted to the District Commissioners today, showing that an increase in men, salaries, and stationhouses is regarded as being indispensable for the proper preservation of peace and order in the District.

Item after item is added, showing that the present police force is too small and is underpaid to a large extent. District Commissioner Macfarland this morning said he agreed with Major Sylvester, and promised to do all in his power to secure larger appropriations from Congress for the department.

The most important individual salary increase asked is for Captain Boardman, who is now paid \$1,800 a year as "captain and assistant superintendent."

Wants Salary Raised.

In asking that the salary be put up from \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year, Major Sylvester says in his estimates:

"The captain and assistant superintendent possess the authority in law which secures for him the respect of the men immediately under his control, and the whole force if necessary. He gives the Secret Service an impetus, and intelligent action, which could not be expected of an officer of lower rank, wanting in explicit authority. In the absence of the Superintendent, through leave or sickness, he becomes the acting head of the department, and having been promoted from the ranks, his experience enables him to properly direct the force as well as his particular branch of the service."

"He must possess exceptional qualifications; give his time night and day to the work in hand; be a student of crime and proper director of the men under his control; possess a ready capacity for the solution of all the problems; be honest, respectful and willing, kind and strong; be able to read human nature in its many phases; have an acquaintance with the law of his own and other jurisdictions; a full knowledge of the needs of the city, and so assign cases committed to his charge as to obtain the best results, besides having a familiarity with criminology and the methods of investigation, police photography, and methods employed elsewhere."

Asks 170 Privates.

Another striking request is the addition of 170 privates to the police force, such an addition calling for an increase of \$113,000 in the police appropriations. In speaking of the need of the additional men, and the justice of paying every policeman not less than \$900 per annum, the major makes the following explanation:

"This police jurisdiction is not a municipality; it is a territory comprising about seventy square miles. As representative of all the civilized nations reside here, there is always room for international questions to arise, and the attention of the world is attracted to every part of their beast; to the extent of their power prevent crime; examine all papers and windows; report policy dealers, gamblers, receivers of stolen goods."

"In this connection permit me to enumerate in detail some of the duties incumbent upon them. They must examine and thoroughly inform themselves as to every part of their beast; to the extent of their power prevent crime; examine all papers and windows; report policy dealers, gamblers, receivers of stolen goods."

## WEATHER REPORT.

The cool wave has reached the Atlantic coast, and the temperatures are considerably below the seasonal average from the Mississippi valley eastward, except in the northern upper lake region. In the West the temperatures have risen accompanied by a general fall in pressure. Showers have continued in the Gulf and south Atlantic States and the middle and southern plateau; elsewhere the weather has been fair.

Showers will continue locally tonight and Sunday in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States, while in the Ohio valley, lower lake region and middle Atlantic States the weather will be fair. Higher temperatures may be expected Sunday.

On the middle Atlantic coast the winds will be light to fresh northeast to south-east; on the south Atlantic coast fresh northeasterly; on the east Gulf coast light and variable, and on the lower lakes, fresh and mostly southwesterly.

TEMPERATURE.

2	62
3	65
4	68
5	70
6	71
7	71
8	71
9	71
10	71
11	71
12	71
1	71
2	71
3	71
4	71
5	71
6	71
7	71
8	71
9	71
10	71
11	71
12	71

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.  
(Registered at Aetna's Standard thermometer.)

9	71
10	71
11	71
12	71
1	71
2	71
3	71
4	71
5	71
6	71
7	71
8	71
9	71
10	71
11	71
12	71

THE SUN.  
Sun sets today..... 6:49  
Sun rises tomorrow..... 5:24

TIDE TABLE.  
High tide today..... 9:36 a.m.  
Low tide today..... 3:29 p.m.  
High tide tomorrow..... 8:22 a.m.  
Low tide tomorrow..... 3:23 p.m.

## REPRESENTATIVE LANDIS.



INDIANIAN CALLS AT OYSTER BAY. Tells President Roosevelt That Despite Tom Taggart the Hoosier State Will Go Republican.

## TAGGART SCARES HIS OPPONENTS

Republican Leaders in Panic About Indiana.

LANDIS REASSURES THEM

Calls at Oyster Bay and Assures President There Is No Cause for Worry.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 27.—Representative Charles B. Landis, of Indiana, is telling President Roosevelt today about political conditions in the Hoosier State. Disquieting reports have been brought from Indiana within the last few days, and many believe that in spite of the presence of Senator Fairbanks on the ticket, the Republican ticket will have hard sledding.

Chairman Tom Taggart, of the Democratic National Committee, is said to be organizing his forces in Indiana with such skill and thoroughness that the Republican managers are experiencing panic sensations.

Mr. Landis assured the President that there was not the slightest occasion for alarm and that the Republican national ticket will roll up a fine majority.

Representative Littaure, who was President Roosevelt's guest over night at Sagamore Hill, left Oyster Bay this morning on an early train.

Little Quentin in the President's small boat was out on the water in the afternoon. After Mr. Littaure was deposited upon the station platform, Quentin and Julius Lassigore, the coachman, took two ice-cream sodas at the drug store before returning to Sagamore Hill.

Mr. Littaure refused to divulge any information concerning his visit to the President.

## MURPHY PICKS OUT McDONALD

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—It was said by the best informed man on New York State politics last night that Col. Daniel S. Lamont would probably not be the Democratic nominee for governor, for the reason that Colonel Lamont was convinced, after thinking it over, that his health was in no condition to permit him to accept such a great responsibility.

Many prominent Democrats therefore are making their plans without reference to Colonel Lamont.

The most surprising news of the day was that Charles F. Murphy had at last picked a candidate, in the person of John B. McDonald, contractor for the subway, and that Tammany's votes would all be cast for him.

Mr. Murphy had a long talk with William F. Sheehan and he and Mr. Sheehan went over many things, and it was said that Mr. Murphy was in a humor which was very gratifying to the campaign manager of Judge Parker.

## UNCLE SAM'S MONITORS JOIN SANDS' SQUADRON

Arkansas and Florida Leave Channel This Morning, and the Nevada, This Afternoon.

Two of Uncle Sam's monitors, the Arkansas and Florida, which have been anchored off the foot of Seventh Street for the past two or three days, lifted anchor shortly after sunrise this morning, and started on their journey to join Admiral Sands' squadron at Solomons, Md.

The Nevada, which was the last of the trio to reach Washington, will depart some time this afternoon.

After joining Admiral Sands' squadron the monitors will steam directly to Chesapeake Bay, where target practice will be held.

They will then return to Annapolis to land the middies from the Naval Academy, and subsequently go to their summer quarters.

See Capitol Heights ad.; \$1 down—Adv.

## PORT ARTHUR'S FALL BELIEVED NEAR AT HAND

Dispatch Says Japanese Have Now Penetrated Stronghold.

## WITHHOLDING THE NEWS

The Campaign About Liao-Yang Begins Again in Earnest.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The correspondent of the "Evening Standard," at Tientsin, sends a special dispatch to his paper, in which he says:

"I have good reason to believe from private information which I have received that the Japanese have effected an entrance to Port Arthur, and that the fall of the fortress is virtually accomplished."

JAPANESE WITHHOLD NEWS.

Despite the fact that an entrance has been effected at Port Arthur, the Tientsin correspondent says the Japanese will not make any announcement until all fighting is ended.

Continuing, the correspondent says the entrance was made by way of the Itzeshan forts.

The Japanese occupied Peiyushan and the parade ground within the forts at dawn on August 24, from which they swept down with unceasing fire throughout the day. The losses were heavy, the correspondent adds, but the courage of the Japanese troops was undaunted.

The publication of the dispatch announcing that the fall of Port Arthur is virtually accomplished caused considerable excitement on the streets of this city. Newsboys are rushing through the thoroughfares waving posters with the heading in big type, "Fall of Port Arthur."

## KUROKI PRESSES ON KUROPATKIN

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—General Kuropatkin, in a preliminary report of the fighting on his eastern front, covering the operations up to yesterday, says:

"A Japanese battalion on August 24 attacked a position in the valley of the Sinda River, where there was a small detachment of our troops. The assault was checked. The Russians had five wounded."

"On the same day two Russian companies successfully resisted the enemy's advance in the village of Kofunsa. Our losses were a lieutenant and fifty-three men killed and wounded."

On the evening of August 24 the enemy, having repulsed our outposts, occupied the highest southeastward of Landasan and began to construct earthworks and entrenchments thereon. One of the Japanese batteries opened at 5:30 o'clock on Thursday morning on the village of Kofunsa. A Russian battery replied successfully and silenced the Japanese guns, whose gunners took to cover.

"A brigade of Japanese infantry and four batteries marched through the Sinda River valley toward Tamsinpu and Tasintun. They requisited two of our companies, but a company of the Japanese advance guard came under the fire of our guns and was forced to retire, apparently losing heavily."

"The enemy in the morning got two batteries in position in front of Landasan and bombarded our position and the Russian advanced post. After a brisk exchange the enemy's infantry appeared from Erlado, moving toward Kaminsa. During the artillery duel one of the Japanese batteries was quickly silenced."

Russians Withdraw.

"Our advanced post was withdrawn at 11 o'clock to the main position, and the Japanese infantry occupied a wooded height west of Kaminsa. Thirty-six Japanese guns were discovered at Erlado at noon, and four batteries were seen to be concentrated between Kaminsa and Katsai."

"A mountain battery which was advancing toward Tasintun was checked by our guns, and was unable to take its position. Another mountain battery was silenced with heavy losses, but succeeded in retiring."

"Japanese infantry, which was intruding on the heights east of Katsai was scattered by our artillery fire. Companies of Japanese infantry were seen later intruding on the heights south of the Sapa Valley. Another mountain battery northeast of Kaminsa was forced in the afternoon to abandon its position."

"The enemy, which consists of fully two divisions of infantry and ten batteries, was seen at 5 p. m. advancing against the Landasan position."

"LIAO-YANG, Aug. 27.—Fighting is in progress southeast of Liao-Yang. The whole Russian front, from the Taitse River southwest to the coast."

TOKYO, Aug. 27.—Press dispatches from Mottan report that last Saturday 600 Russian infantry and 100 cavalry were stationed at Wellingyung, on the right bank of the Taitse River, crossed on Japanese scouts.

Subsequently a Japanese battalion, scouting in the neighborhood of Han-

(Continued on Second Page.)

## FLYNN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 8th & D K.

Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a yr.—Adv.

## MISS JUANITA LALLANDE



SPONSOR FOR BATTLESHIP LOUISIANA. Launching Witnessed by Governor Heard and a Party of Prominent Officials and Citizens.

## Battleship Louisiana Launched Successfully

Uncle Sam's Great Fighting Machine Plunges Into the Water at Newport News—She Is Christened by a Beautiful Creole.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 27.—At high tide today the 16,000-ton battleship Louisiana glided down the ways at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. and floated on the historic James.

Governor W. W. Heard, of Louisiana, and a party of prominent officials and citizens of the State were present to cheer the splendid fighter. The sponsor, Miss Juanita Lallande, of New Orleans, is a strikingly handsome young woman of the Creole type. She received an ovation as she ascended the christening stand and, breaking a bottle of champagne over the prow, said: "I christen thee Louisiana."

A bedlam of cheers and whistles greeted the plunge of the new battleship into her natural element.

The guests of the shipyard were then taken to the Hotel Warwick, where collation was served.

Heavy Armor.

The Louisiana is 450 feet long. Her normal draft with 900 tons of coal in the bunkers, will be 24 feet 6 inches, but she has bunker capacity for 2,200 tons of fuel. Her normal displacement will be 15,000 tons but with full bunkers and a war supply of ammunition aboard she will displace 17,500 tons of water. She will be driven with twin screws at a rate of 18 knots an hour.

## Judge George O'Reilly Dying in a Hospital

Well-Known Character of Washington, Once Consular Agent at Zanzibar—Shot Rock Salt at the Queen.

Judge W. George O'Reilly is dying. One of the most picturesque and original characters in Washington official life is slowly passing away at the Washington asylum.

Judge O'Reilly was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 14, 1821. He came to this country when a lad and was educated in the public schools of Virginia. He later took up the study of law, and had an extensive practice in Accomac county.

He entered the political field when a young man and became prominent as a leader of Republican forces in Virginia.

Judge O'Reilly was a politician first, last, and all the time. He was affiliated with the Republican party, and did such good work in its interest that it attracted the attention of President Grant, who appointed him a consular agent at Zanzibar, South America. It was at this place that he came prominently before the public.

It was a habit of the Queen of Zanzibar to take her daily bath in the waters surrounding the United States consulate. This did not meet with the sanction of the judge. He served notice on the dusky ruler that such practice must cease.

No attention was paid to his warning, and after repeated warnings which did not stop the practice, the judge informed the bathers that the next day he would shoot whoever attempted to bathe in the water near the consulate. Either he was not taken seriously or

## NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAGGAMAN CASE

All Parties Waiting for Statement of Assets and Liabilities—May Be Finished Monday.

Creditors holding claims against Thomas E. Wagaman are anxiously awaiting the completion of the statement of his assets and liabilities.

Until this schedule is made up and placed at their disposal it will be impossible for persons involved in the engagement to ascertain anything definite concerning the extent of his resources and indebtedness.

At Mr. Wagaman's office it was intimated today that the statement will be ready within a short time, possibly by Monday. The announcement has already been made that no attempt will be made to withhold it, but, on the other hand, it will at once be turned over to the creditors.

On this schedule hinges the entire outcome of Mr. Wagaman's difficulties, as it is said some of the note-holders are waiting until it is seen whether he can meet his liabilities. In the event of the statement failing to make at least a fair showing, it is believed a number of suits will at once be instituted against the embarrassed real estate operator.

Mr. Wagaman continues to maintain absolute silence in regard to his affairs, and steadfastly refuses to see callers at his office. Attorneys holding claims for clients against him complain that they are invariably informed at his office that he is out.

Irvine Williamson, counsel for Mr. Wagaman, was in consultation with his client all the morning, but declined to say what had transpired.

## NO MONEY TO INSPECT THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Insufficient funds is the obstacle that will prevent the Department of Agriculture from inspecting the slaughterhouses across the river in Virginia, which supply the meat to the District.

In response to a recommendation made by the Commissioners that such inspection be made, Acting Secretary Willis I. Moore announces that while the law authorizes the department to establish inspection at slaughterhouses doing an interstate or foreign business, Congress has no money appropriated to enable it to conduct the inspections.

## CHICAGO PACKER SAYS: "NOTHING TO ARBITRATE"

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Conferees of the committee appointed to attempt a settlement of the stock yards' strike resulted in nothing.

After a session of three hours Mayor Harrison said: "The packers have said just what they said before—that they are running their plants, and have nothing to arbitrate, and that there is no reason why they should confer with the men."

See Capitol Heights ad.; \$1 per month—Adv.

## TYPHOID FEVER SPREADS SLOWLY THROUGHOUT CITY

Seven More Cases Reported by Health Department Up to Noon.

## THE WATER IS BLAMED

Local Authorities Are Powerless to Act Except in Sending Out Warnings.

The fact that eleven cases of typhoid fever developed in Washington yesterday, added to the more serious fact that, by noon today, seven more cases were reported to the Health Department, give reason for the belief that this city is in greater danger than ever of suffering an epidemic of typhoid.

Should the epidemic prevail here, there will be little doubt in the minds of the District officials that the cause is the Potomac water being polluted by the typhoid outbreak at Mount Savage, Md., from which place all drainage is carried into the Potomac.

Can Only Warn.

At present all the Health Department officials can do is to warn the people repeatedly not to drink unboiled Potomac water. The District authorities will also take all precautions possible to prevent the disease gaining headway among the poorer classes in the city. Their means are not such as to enable them to take the necessary precautions in guarding against the disease or in treating it after it has developed.

So far, 100 cases of typhoid have developed in the District since the first day of this month, that is, in twenty-seven days. Such a state of affairs is far above the normal, and physicians generally are beginning to understand that something must be done to guard against a general infection.

All Blame Water.

All counsel the utmost care in drinking water, and the most scrupulous cleanliness about houses and lots.

The claim that the large number of cases may be due to the prevalent temperature instead of to the Potomac water meets with general acceptance. Because theory among practitioners is that the water is the cause, and that, this being the case, every householder should take the means of purifying the water. Filtering, if it is again polluted, will not purify the water of the deadly bacteria. Boiling is the only sure way.

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