

WOULD REFUSE TO CONSIDER "DISRESPECTFUL" MESSAGES

Committee Advocates Extreme Course of Action.

Urges House to Table Communications of President.

Representatives Appointed to Recommend Course to Be Pursued in Regard to Executive's Insinuations, Make Report.

Brand Language Used by Nation's Chief Official as Insulting and Demand Rejection of Missives to Lower House.

Washington, Jan. 8.—By a vote of 212 to 35 the house of representatives today passed a resolution offered by the Perkins committee recommending that the president's message regarding the secret service and that portion of his annual message pertaining to the same subject, be tabled and that the house refuse to consider any communication from any source which it deemed disrespectful to the members of congress. Congressman Pray of Montana was one of the members of the house to vote against the adoption of the Perkins resolution.

Having given consideration to the president's further views regarding the secret service, contained in his message to the house of representatives last Monday, the special committee appointed to deal with the subject today brought in its final report. Accompanying it was a resolution which declared it to be the sense of the house that it shall decline to consider any communication from any source which is not respectful, recommending that the objectionable portion of the president's annual message be laid on the table and that similar action be taken with respect to the message of last Monday because of its being "unresponsive to the inquiry of the house" as to what the president meant when he said, referring to the limitation placed upon the field of operations of the secret service, and the chief "argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated."

Galleries Packed.

When Chairman Perkins of New York, of the special committee, arose to make his report, he faced an almost full membership, while the galleries were packed with interested spectators. Messrs. Tawney, Smith of Iowa, Sherry and Fitzgerald were on the floor prepared by word of mouth to resent what they deemed to be insinuations of the president upon them as members of the committee on appropriations. They were not alone in their indignation. Indeed, for some time past the feelings of the members had been growing more and more intense, and some of them have been giving way to their sentiments in language which fully testified to their wounded pride.

Mr. Perkins addressed the house as follows: "To your committee were referred certain passages contained in the annual message of the president. We were to decide whether in our opinion those portions of the message were couched in such form that a proper regard for the dignity of a great legislative body should forbid their reception. We are of the opinion that some portions of the message do constitute a breach of the privileges of this house, and that, therefore, following the precedent set in similar cases, the house should decline to consider them.

Recognize Right.

"With the merits of the question with reference to the use of the secret service men, this committee has nothing to do. We fully recognize the right of the president to express his disapproval of legislation adopted by the congress, to point out its defects and ask that they be remedied.

"The question will doubtless be considered by congress and such action taken as may seem to be in the public interest.

"But your committee has to consider the criticisms made by the president upon the motives of congress in its action last session to consider his suggestions as to further legislation and to report whether congress with proper self-respect can receive them. It is stated in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the annual message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of the members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief.

Question is Raised.

"In the arguments of the house the gentleman from Kentucky, speaking in favor of the amendment, asked if it was intended that if a member of congress was guilty of unbecoming conduct the department would be warranted in investigating his conduct by secret service men. And the gentleman from New York, opposing the amendment, stated that we all knew, as lawyers, that we were not federal officers, that we were component members of the government, and there



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

was no one over us. Then the gentleman from Kentucky said, notwithstanding the views of the gentleman from New York, the private conduct of a member of congress had once been investigated by secret service men, but the gentleman from New York denied even this one and solitary instance, and stated that the investigation in the case referred to had not been by a member of the secret service, but by a police officer of Washington.

Secret Sins.

"We do not think that even the most timid of congressmen could have been induced by these arguments to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins.

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1894, even by a newspaper reporter, are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House.

Dangerous to Republic.

"It is dangerous to the republic that a large portion of our people should have their confidence shaken in the judges who interpret the laws; equally dangerous that their confidence should be impaired in those who enact the laws, and it is for this reason that the duty devolves upon the lawmakers not to allow the integrity of their motives to be lightly questioned. We may be sure that no legislative body will be respected by the people unless it respects itself. We are jealous of the honor of the nation; we should be equally jealous of the honor of our institutions.

"Doubtless in the congress are sometimes found unft and dishonest men, but I believe that with few exceptions the body is composed of men of integrity, whose vote is determined not by fear of the police, but by an honest regard for the public service. If a time should ever come when a majority of the chosen representatives of the American people were so unft for their trust, that their votes were controlled by a craven fear of the detection of their crimes, then surely the republic will have come upon evil days and the failure of popular government will be demonstrated.

Double Impeachment.

"The people of this country have sent their representatives to the congress. Many of them for long years have been re-elected at the polls or by the legislatures. We do not believe that popular government and universal suffrage are such lamentable features that dishonest, cowardly or unft men are chosen to continue in office. In this matter we stand not only for ourselves, but for those who sent us here. The impeachment of those who are chosen is the impeachment of those who choose.

"The president says that no one holds the dignity of the congress of the United States in higher regard than he does. It would, therefore, be a thing to be deplored, as a result of any unfortunate inadvertence of language, say outward combination of words, expressions should remain in his message which might be interpreted by the people as lessening the dignity and thereby weakening authority of the congress.

Must Protest.

"It is said in the message that criminals should be prosecuted if found in the legislative branch of the government, and with this we wholly agree. But the president adds, 'If this is not considered desirable, a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of secret service of-

ficers in investigating members of congress.' In other words, it is suggested that we pass a law which will facilitate the exposure of other criminals, but will protect ourselves. In a majority of the congress stand in favor of the exposure of their own misdeeds, they would be ready to vote for such a law, but such is not the case, and against it we must protest. If congress listens lamely and timidly to reflections upon character of its members and its honesty of purpose, it will deserve, and it will certainly receive, the contempt of the public. We feel that in view of the suggestions in the president's message the congress should refuse to receive and consider it.

Struggled and Bled.

"During long centuries our English-speaking ancestors struggled and bled that a representative government might be established among English people. Our revolutionary forefathers more than a century ago, struggled and bled that our government should be a representative government; that the laws of the American people should be passed by the representatives chosen by the American people. The congress of the United States today exists as a result of centuries of struggle for popular government. Let every man who is a member of it vote on this question in the manner which seems to him most worthy of the traditions of which we are the heirs, of the institutions of which we are the protectors, of the people of whom we are the representatives.

"As was the case when he first spoke on the question before the holidays, Mr. Perkins was frequently interrupted by applause. Upon the conclusion of his remarks he submitted the committee's report, which, after quoting the president's message, was as follows:

A Reflection.

"Understanding this language to be a reflection on the integrity of its membership, and aware of its constitutional duty as to its membership, the house in respectful terms called on the president for any information that would justify the language of the message or assist it in its constitutional duty to purge the house of the implied charge of corruption.

"The president in his message of January 4 denied that the paragraph of the annual message cast reflections on the integrity of the house; attributes to the house 'an entire failure to understand my message'; declares that he has made no charge of corruption against any members of this house, and by implication states that he has no proof of corruption of any member of this house.

Must Insist.

"Whether the house in its resolution of December 17, 1908, correctly interpreted the meaning of the words used by the president in his annual message or whether it misunderstood that language, as the president implied, would be judged now and in the future according to the accepted interpretations of the English language. This house, charged only with its responsibility to the people of the United States and its obligation to transmit unimpaired to the future the representative institutions inherited from the past and to preserve its own dignity must insist on its own capacity to understand the import of the president's language. We consider the language of the president in his message of December 8, 1908, unjustified and without basis of fact, and that it constitutes a breach of the privileges of the house; therefore, be it

The Resolution.

"Resolved, That the house in the exercise of its constitutional prerogatives declines to consider any communication from any source which is not in its own judgment respectful; and be it further

"Resolved, That the special committee and the committee of the whole house on the state of the union be discharged from any consideration of so much of the president's annual message as relates to the secret service and is above set forth, and that the said portion of the message be laid on the table; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the message of the president, sent to the house on January 4, 1909, being unresponsive to the inquiry of the house, and constituting an invasion of the privileges of the house by questioning the motives and

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SENATE SEEKS ADDITIONAL LIGHT

RESOLUTION QUESTIONING PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN MERGER MATTER PASSED.

INFORMATION DEMANDED

Upper House Demands to Know Whether or Not the Chief Executive Was Authorized to Approve the Absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the Steel Trust.

Washington, Jan. 8.—By a viva voce vote the senate today adopted Senator Culberson's resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to report to the senate whether the president was authorized to permit the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company by the United States Steel corporation.

Senator Hopkins resuming his objections to the resolutions on the ground that the president did not approve the act of the steel corporation in absorbing the Tennessee Coal & Iron company, moved to lay Senator Culberson's resolution on the table as soon as it was called up by the Texas senator today.

On that motion the vote was 14 yeas and 47 nays, the yeas vote being as follows: Burke, Carter, Cummins, Curtis, Daniel, Duffort, Dewey, Hopkins, Keam, McCumber, Platt, Penrose, Richardson and Warner.

All the senators voting to lay the resolution on the table were republicans and of the 47 yeas against that motion 21 were cast by democrats and 26 by republicans. As soon as this test vote was announced Mr. Culberson moved the adoption of his resolution and by a viva voce vote it was adopted, no division being called for.

STATE IS SCOURGED BY STORM KING

WORST BLIZZARD SINCE 1887 HOLDS WESTERN MONTANA IN COLD GRASP.

What is admitted to be the worst storm since 1887 continued to sweep western Montana yesterday and Missoula came in for her share of the general discomfort caused by the unusual strenuousness of the weather. During the day 10 inches of snow fell in this city, bringing the total up to 25 inches, a record that has not been exceeded for two decades. This figure is based on the observations taken at the local station of the government weather bureau and does not include the snow that has fallen since 6 o'clock last night and is still falling at an early hour this morning.

Last night Northern Pacific officials announced that the storm was moderating on the west end of the Rocky Mountain division, but that a fierce nor'easter was blowing between Missoula and Garrison. At Garrison the temperature was reported at 38 below zero. Yesterday's North Coast limited is due at 6 o'clock this morning, while Thursday's No. 1 is stalled at Nagos. There was more or less trouble all day but things were running fairly well last night.

The Weather Observations.

The University of Montana must be a frightfully frigid place. The United States weather observatory is located on the grounds of the state school and the observations taken yesterday showed that 1 degree below zero was the highest point registered by the thermometer. As a general rule the two-for-a-nickel thermometers that everybody owns are not nearly so conservative as the instruments that Uncle Sam puts out, but yesterday the weather gauge on the former said that it was warmer than zero on several occasions during the day, while the government instrument maintained that it was not. All of this would seem to show that the University of Montana is a cold place. The observations:

Maximum 1 below
Minimum 5 below
At 6 a. m.
Thermometer 3 below
Barometer 29.31
At 6 p. m.
Thermometer 1 below
Barometer 29.34
Wind from the southwest; 16 inches of snow; .56 inch precipitation.

Attendance Cut Down.

The storm has not yet caused the closing of any of the city schools, although the attendance for the past few days has been rather small. "Everything is running along nicely," said Superintendent J. U. Williams last evening, "and we have not been compelled to close a single building. The attendance, however, is about one-third less than usual."

Floods to Follow.

Portland, Jan. 8.—Weather conditions in the northwest show no change from the general situation which has prevailed for the past few days. Freezing temperatures prevail in every locality, dropping below zero in several places and especially in the mountains and east of the Cascades. Snow continues to fall at intervals all over the northwest, with the result that roads generally are impassable. So far the

ALLEGED "LAND GRAB" DEAL EXPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT



SENATOR BEN R. TILLMAN

railroads have not experienced great difficulty, though in some sections the tracks are kept clear only with infinite effort. Trains generally are delayed to some extent, but so far the traveling public has not been seriously inconvenienced. River navigation generally is badly hampered and in some instances impossible owing to ice gorges and floating ice.

In Portland the temperature for the past 24 hours was 10 degrees above zero; in Seattle 14, Bellingham 5, Spokane zero and Walla Walla 4 below. The indications are for somewhat colder weather tonight, with continued snowfall in many places.

There is some apprehension that floods will follow the breaking of the cold spell. All the rivers in the Puget sound country, eastern and southern Washington and Oregon are expected to attain flood proportions unless the return of warmer weather is very gradual.

Can't Deliver Coal.

Seattle, Jan. 8.—The most serious situation as a result of the cold snap is the inability of fuel dealers to deliver wood and coal. The supply is sufficient, but there is not enough locomotives to fill the orders. The continued cold weather finds dealers unprepared and swamped with work. Public schools are open today and all street cars are operating, the only difficulty being a few derailments owing to ice. The minimum temperature was 14 above at 1 o'clock this morning. This is the coldest of the season. The local weather bureau does not hope for a change before Sunday. More snow is predicted tonight. The average depth now is about eight inches.

Cold is General.

Helena, Jan. 8.—The blizzard which struck Montana Monday continues with unabating vigor throughout the state. Thermometers are at great variance, but from Kalspell to Missoula and as far eastward as Miles City and Glendive it is hovering between 20 and 30 below. Railroad and street car traffic are being greatly delayed.

Railroad Troubles.

St. Paul, Jan. 8.—Low temperatures prevailing throughout Montana and North Dakota continue to cause serious trouble for the Northern transcontinental railroads. The Oriental Limited on the Great Northern, due today, was 18 hours late.

Extreme Cold Continues.

Special to The Daily Missoulian.
Helena, Jan. 8.—There is little abatement of the cold here. All day the thermometer has hovered around 25 below and snow has been falling. There is no prospect of betterment, though 100 shovels are at work, until the snow stops.

Twelve Feet of Snow.

Reno, Nev., Jan. 8.—The storm is general over the state. Twelve feet of snow is reported in the mountains west of here. A snowslide in the Sierras today delayed all trains six hours.

ROBERTS DIES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—Word has been received here of the death in Northford, Cal., of State Senator Algonzo B. Roberts, a son of the late President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Mr. Roberts represented in the state senate Montgomery county, adjoining Philadelphia. Senator Roberts went to California in October for his health.

PROMINENT MINISTER DIES.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 8.—Rev. M. E. Phillips, pastor of the Whiteville Congregational church, died at his home here last night, aged 63 years. He was for many years connected with the Wesleyan Baptist church and had been chancellor of several seminaries in western states, notably Kansas and Colorado. His son, Lee A. Phillips, lives in Los Angeles.

MURPHY IS WINNER.

New York, Jan. 8.—Before the biggest crowd that has attended a boxing match since the resumption of the sport here, Tommy Murphy outpointed Frank C. Madden, both of New York, in a 10-round bout at the National Sporting Club of America tonight. The men met at 133 pound.

Mr. Tillman Accused of Questionable Conduct.

Details of Transaction Are Laid Before the Senate.

Southern Statesman Is Charged With Seeking to Use His Official Influence for Private Gain.

Efforts Are Also Made to Show That South Carolina's Representative Used Frank in Personal Business.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Roosevelt tonight made public details of an investigation by postoffice inspectors and secret service agents of Senator Tillman's connection with an alleged "land grab" in Oregon. As he presents the evidence to Senator Hale, in response to the latter's request to the heads of the various executive departments for a statement of the operations of the secret service, the president undertakes to show:

That Mr. Tillman used his influence as a senator in an effort to force the government to compel a railroad corporation to relinquish its control of land grants from the United States in order that he and his family and his secretary, J. B. Knight, might profit through the purchase of some of the land.

That the senator used his government franking privileges in numerous instances for the conduct of private business.

Senator Tillman did not permit the fact that President Roosevelt has given out the charges against him to alter his determination to make no statement until Monday. No effort was made by him to conceal that when he had learned the facts concerning the railroad grant he had made an effort to obtain portions of the land in the names of himself and members of his family, but declared that as at most he could have gotten possession of only a few hundred acres, his efforts were, after all, in behalf of the public and not especially in his own interest.

To Talk Monday.

Immediately after the conclusion of the chaplain's prayer Monday Mr. Tillman will ask the recognition of the chair on a question of personal privilege. Departing from his custom of extemporaneous speaking, he will read his statement.

Work Progresses.

Rome, Jan. 8.—The body of a man who lived on the third floor above Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cheney, in the American consulate building, was taken out of the ruins yesterday. The work to recover the bodies of the Cheneyes is progressing.

There was a religious procession along the devastated water front of Messina today. Priests walked through the ruined streets carrying sacred relics. Stuart K. Lupton of the new consulate, Bayard Cutting, Jr., Winthrop Chanler and other members of the consulate have left for Taormina, where they will devote their energies to superintending the work in caring for the wounded.

Relief Funds.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Contributions for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers, which reached the Red Cross today, bring the total amount received from all sources up to over \$600,000.

MALONEY IS WINNER OF INDOOR MARATHON

New York, Jan. 8.—Matthew Maloney of the Trinity club, Brooklyn, won the indoor marathon race at Madison Square garden tonight from 31 other competitors in quite handy fashion. His time was 2:54:45-2-5. Maloney who had run strongly throughout the race, ran his competitors into the ground, after finishing 20 miles, and won practically by himself. He was four laps, or nearly half a mile, ahead of James Crowley, the New York Marathon winner. Sydney C. Hatch of Chicago finished strongly tonight and plucked third place from Sam Meller, the veteran Yonkers runner, who had set the pace for 15 miles.

INTEREST IS PAID.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 8.—The receiver of the defunct Title Guarantee & Trust company today paid one year's interest to creditors of the institution who have \$250 or less deposited, and gave them orders on William M. Ladd, who assumed the obligations of the trust company by which they may secure the full amount of their claims.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Gallipolis, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Judge Bradbury today sentenced Fred Vanmeter to life imprisonment for the murder of his young wife. Vanmeter's wife died after drinking poisoned coffee. His mother-in-law narrowly escaped death.

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