

# SENATOR FORAKER INDULGES IN A SULPHUREOUS OUTBURST

## Looses His Wrath in Fuming Frenzy Upon Head of Nation's Chief Executive.

### BROWNSVILLE INCIDENT IS FUEL FOR HIS RED FIRE

#### Accuses President and Mr. Taft of Misappropriating Army Funds to Pay for Private Detective Work—Char- acterizes Former's Conduct in Affair as "a Shameful Performance."

Washington, Jan. 12.—A renewal of the discussion of the Brownsville affair in the senate today by Senator Foraker called out a large gathering that filled the galleries to overflowing. The senator had the strictest attention of his colleagues on the floor, nearly all of whom were present, together with a considerable number of members of the house, who occupied places in the rear of the chamber.

Among the visitors in the gallery there was a large number of negroes, men and women, many of whom have been present on every occasion when Mr. Foraker has defended the negroes of the Twenty-fifth regiment against the charge of having "shot up" the town of Brownsville on the night of August 13-14, 1895.

Senator Foraker had prepared his speech very carefully, but his reading of the manuscript had all of the interest of an extemporaneous address. When Mr. Foraker commented on a statement of the detectives respecting a letter he had written to one of the discharged soldiers he laid down his manuscript and with considerable vehemence declared:

"I have doubtless written some letters needing explanation. I have doubtless written some letters that I would not have written if I had all the information I got at some other time. But I've never written any letters since I left my mother's knee of which I am ashamed or need any lying to explain."

As he proceeded his voice grew more and more intense. "If I have shown any undue zeal in commenting on these proceedings," he said, glancing from his manuscript, "it is not through anger, but through the indignant resentment that every self-respecting man feels who is spied upon by the government in the line of service. No language can completely describe such a shameful performance. I don't exempt anyone from that remark who is connected with it from the highest to the lowest."

Commenting on the report of Herbert J. Brown, who had charge of the investigation by detectives Mr. Foraker declared that he had been shocked and horrified when he read his statements. "I wish," he said, his voice resounding throughout the chamber, "somebody else who prates about the dishonesty of other people," evidently meaning the president, "could be shocked and horrified."

Illegal diversion of public funds by the president and William H. Taft while secretary of war, to pay for the investigation by private detectives into the Brownsville affair was charged by Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio in the senate today in a speech replying to statements of Herbert J. Brown of this city and William G. Baldwin of Roanoke, Va., who were employed by the secretary of war to secure evidence of the guilty negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, U. S. A., in shooting up Brownsville on the night of August 13-14, 1895. The government use of the private detectives was characterized by Mr. Foraker as "atrocious, shocking and revolting."

This charge of illegal diverting \$15,000 from the war funds of \$3,000,000, appropriated by the deficiency act of March 3, 1898, was made by Mr. Foraker in concluding his remarks, which consisted of a very careful consideration of certain phases of the Brownsville affair and the reading of a number of affidavits by soldiers, whose testimony and "confessions" Mr. Foraker alleged he had secured to unravel the mystery of the identity of the men who did the shooting, and these affidavits deny with great particularity nearly every statement of importance by the detectives.

Speaking of the \$3,000,000 war fund of 1898, appropriated as an emergency to meet unforeseen contingencies constantly arising, to be expended at the discretion of the president, Mr. Foraker says:

indicated, they are yet, nevertheless, clearly illegal and in flat violation of the statutory provision:

"That no employee of the Pinkerton Detective agency or similar agency shall be employed in the government service or by any officer of the District of Columbia."

is Unspeaking. Speaking of the use of private detectives in investigating the Brownsville affair, Mr. Foraker declared that "it is impossible to find language with which to fittingly characterize such a procedure as this detective business has been from its inception down to the monstrous stages it has reached. It is atrocious, revolting, shocking in every sense of fairness, justice and even common decency."

Mr. Foraker reviewed the statements made by the president in his message to congress on the Brownsville affair. "It will be noted," he said, "that the guilt of these soldiers, as charged by the president, was, according to the president, 'conclusively' established by the testimony first submitted." The senator said, however, that the president "recognized the necessity for strengthening his case, and thereupon dispatched Mr. Purdy and Major Blockson to Brownsville to secure the evidence reported by him."

"In the message he sent to the senate after the report of the committee on military affairs, he reiterated that the facts claimed by him had been, by testimony, thoroughly established." When the committee reported, Senator Foraker said, "everybody, apparently, supposed the investigation was ended."

Unreliable and Insufficient. He continued: "But not so. As though conscious that, notwithstanding all his assertions and declarations in answer to the sufficiency of testimony, it was, in fact, unreliable and insufficient to justify his order of discharge, we were favored with the further message of December 14, 1898, in which we were informed that detectives had been employed by the war department and that they 'have been at work for months.'"

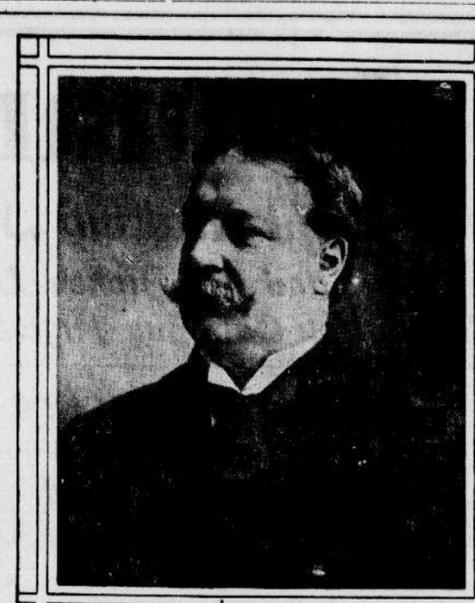
Speaking of the reply of the president and of the secretary of war to a senate resolution calling for information on the detectives' investigation, Mr. Foraker said:

"This message of the president, with its exhibit, and this report of the secretary of war present a new and most serious feature of this unhappy business. They not only disclose determined effort on the part of the president to again bolster the case against these men, but that he has resorted to a method in his effort to secure such testimony that cannot be fittingly characterized without the use of language, which, if employed, might appear to be disrespectful, and, worst of all, in this endeavor to secure such testimony, the president has himself committed the serious offense, condemned by every court that administers the common law that has ever had occasion to speak on the subject of holding out to these men an inducement or a reward for giving such testimony."

Utterly Oblivious. "It does not lessen the gravity of his offense that it appears to be imperceptible to him; or, if not so, that he has become utterly oblivious to all the restraints of law, decency and propriety in his mad pursuit of these helpless victims of his ill-considered action."



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT.

### JAPAN CURRENT SHIFTS AND COLD WAVE FOLLOWS

Tacoma, Jan. 12.—Dr. Willis Eugene Keveret, a scientific writer of this city, says that the entire Pacific coast as far north as Alaska may expect seismic disturbances between the full moon of January and the full moon of February. He says the unusually cold weather in the northwest is due to the fact that the Japan current has been thrown 1,500 miles out to sea and that the cold weather will continue until the current rights itself.

### EXPLOSION IN MINE KILLS MANY

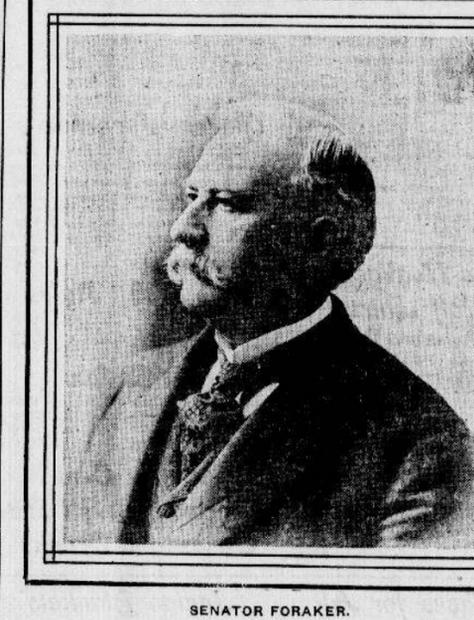
#### SECOND DISASTER AT LICK COL- LIERY SNUFFS OUT MORE THAN 100 LIVES.

Bluefield, W. Va., Jan. 12.—An explosion of gas in the Lick branch colliery today snuffed out more than 100 lives. In these same mines two weeks ago today 59 miners were killed by a similar explosion.

A sound like thunder reverberated along the miles of corridors and air passages crowded with those who work in the mine. From the mine mouth belched forth a cloud of flame, soot, dust and debris, heavy timber, broken mine cars and even a massive motor. Terrorized women and children rushed to the mine mouth and implored those there to allow them to aid in the effort to save their loved ones, who might still be alive within.

Mine Foreman Bowers, who was near the entrance, was blown from his feet, but managed to crawl out safely, as also did Robert Smith, a miner.

A rescue party rushed into the smoking mines and tried to rescue a miner named Halliday, who was hurled back by the blast. They were driven back by the deadly fumes of the gases and were compelled to leave him to his fate.



SENATOR FORAKER.

## BONAPARTE REPLIES TO TILLMAN SPEECH

### Attorney General Declares Senator Consulted With Him Regarding Status of Oregon Land Grant, But Denies That He Gave a Single Hint of Any Connection With an Arrange- ment to Acquire a Portion of Those Lands.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Attorney General Bonaparte tonight issued a statement replying to that part of the speech of Senator Tillman delivered yesterday in which he declared that the resolution in regard to the Oregon land grants, introduced by him in the senate on January 31, 1908, had been prepared by the attorney general, and that his "interest in the matter had been first aroused by a desire to purchase some timber land."

Mr. Bonaparte also replies to Senator Tillman's remarks in the senate last February that he had not "bought any land anywhere in the west nor undertaken to buy any."

The attorney general says: "There are two passages in the remarks of Senator Tillman, published in today's congressional record, which demand notice from me. He says: 'It might be well to inquire whether or not the attorney general has been expected not to obey the law of congress passed last April—which I will call the Tillman-Bonaparte law—ordering suit to be instituted for the recovery of the lands. My culpability is of such enormity and magnitude in contemplating the purchase of 1,440 acres of the land at \$2.50 an acre in the eyes of this stickler for official rectitude in others that it may be found that he is determined to block my so-called nefarious transaction.'"

### TILLMAN PREPARING A "SCORCHING" SPEECH

Washington, Jan. 12.—"Many people are sending me material in regard to Roosevelt's dark and crooked ways, and I am preparing a speech in which I will try and redeem my promise made yesterday," said Senator Tillman today. He said he did not know how soon he would be able to deliver his speech, but he would make it before the president retired from office.

### SCHEME TO SECURE INSURANCE

#### OFFICER DECLARES CARMICHAEL PLANNED TO DEFAUD COM- PANY OF MONEY.

Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 12.—"John H. Carmichael killed Gideon Browning in an effort to give the impression that he himself was the victim, and that his wife might get the insurance money," Thus declared Deputy Sheriff Moore of Port Huron, Mich., when he passed through here today with the body of Carmichael, who killed himself at Carthage, Ill., after fleeing there from Adair, Mich., where he killed Browning in the Battle Run Methodist Episcopal church. This mercenary detective, insisted the deputy sheriff, caused Carmichael deliberately to plan and carry out the murder. He regards the minister's story of Browning's hypnotic influence as a mere invention of the murderer for possible use in his defense.

Sheriff Waggensell and Deputy Sheriff Moore of Port Huron; Lieutenant Ely Baker of the Detroit police department, and two Chicago detectives identified the body of Carmichael at Carthage and took charge of it. Hypodermic syringe wounds were found on the body. This suggested that Carmichael was a victim of drugs. In one of Carmichael's pockets was discovered Browning's watch. The pocket knife with which Carmichael committed suicide belonged to Browning.

The letter left by the murdered to Mrs. Carmichael was made public today. In it Carmichael further accuses himself of cowardice for not staying to face the results of his act. It was ascertained that Carmichael, during his flight, rode on a Burlington train from Chicago to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. After having his beard shaved off, he completely changing his appearance, he went to Carthage Friday.

### CAUSES EMBARRASSMENT.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Some embarrassing has been manifested in both official and press circles as to the exact character of the approaching visits to French ports of the American battleships, now in the Mediterranean. The prevailing idea is that the ships are not making official calls, that they are merely coming to give the officers and sailors opportunities for shore leave. Nevertheless the battleships will be cordially received.

### HOTEL MEN OPOSED TO PROHIBITION LAWS

Salt Lake City, Jan. 12.—A decided stand against prohibitive liquor legislation was taken by the Western Hotel Mens association this afternoon. The ground was taken that such laws are neither of moral nor of social value. A fund will be raised by the association to oppose sumptuary legislation. Resolutions favoring a 1-cent a mile railroad rate for the G. A. R. encampment in Salt Lake and endorsing Denver's international exposition in 1911 was adopted. An organ recital at the tabernacle and a banquet at the Commercial club were the social features of the day.

## CLASH OCCURS OVER FAIR CLERKS

#### LEGISLATORS FAVORING MORE WOMEN EMPLOYES AND OPPOSITION LOCK HORNS.

### LIVELY TILT IN HOUSE

#### Committee Report Recommending Em- ployment of Ten Additional Steno- graphers Is Sent Back for Further Consideration—Donlan Presents Bill Raising Salaries of State Officials.

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Helena, Jan. 12.—The usual locking of horns between the members of the house who want to keep their promises of jobs for women clerks and those who make no promises made in the house this afternoon. Temporarily the job promise lost out, but it was only for a time, unless this legislature makes a new record. The committee on house employees made a report recommending the election of 10 more committee clerks, and then the fun began. The engagement was sharp while it lasted, and when the smoke of battle had cleared the committee had back its report for further consideration and the young women applicants who were on the list were disappointed.

The first objection to the report came from Pierson, of Carbon, who moved to lay the report on the table. In support of his motion, he said its adoption meant the presence in the house for 60 days of a lot of useless people who would be on the payroll. King also opposed the report, saying the house had been in session for eight days at an expense of \$5,000 and all it had done had been to elect 10 employees.

Critchfield amended the Pierson motion by moving that the report be referred back to the committee, and the amendment was adopted. Then Hayes tried to resurrect it again, by offering a motion to reconsider, but the motion was declared out of order. Twenty-two bills were introduced in the house today and a raft of notices given.

The senate held a purely routine session, being in session an hour, the only business transacted being the introduction of bills and the giving of notices.

**Bills Introduced.**  
The bills introduced were:  
By McCone—Relating to sale of mortgaged property and its removal from the county in which it is situated. Referred to committee on judiciary.  
By Meyer—Relating to the granting of new trials in criminal cases. Referred to committee on judiciary.  
By McCarthy—Creating legislative reference bureau. In essence it authorizes the employment of a competent person to draft bills for legislators at \$10 a month. Referred to committee on libraries.  
By Donlan—Fixing the salary of the governor at \$7,500, attorney general at \$5,000, secretary of state at \$4,000, auditor at \$4,000 and treasurer at \$5,000. Referred to committee on finance and claims.  
By Donlan—Publicity measure, availing the services of officials of the office of the commissioner of agriculture, labor and industry.  
By Everett—To regulate traveling fees of county and state officers, jurors and witnesses where the state pays the same, making it 5 cents on railroads and 10 cents on stages and the like. Referred to committee on counties and municipal corporations.  
By Cowgill—Relating to transfer of school funds from one district to another. Referred to committee on education.

**Notices of Bills.**  
Notices of bills were given as follows:  
By McCone—Relating to banks and bankers, their capital stock and providing for conversion from state to national banks.  
By Muffley—Invalidating marriages between whites and blacks, whites and Chinese and the like.  
By Sanders—Providing for the compulsory use of electric head lights on engines.  
By Romney—Relating to commission merchants and others who sell on commission farm and horticultural products.

**In the House.**  
In the house, in addition to the report of the house employees committee, there was one from the committee on appropriations recommending the passing of three bills making appropriations for the payment of the salaries and per diem of members, salaries of employees and other legislative expenses.  
The bills introduced in the house follow:  
By Whaley—To amend section 632, revised codes of 1907, relating to jury lists.  
By Whaley—To amend sections 532, 533, 535, revised codes, relating to carrying concealed weapons.  
By Allen—To secure a lien to mechanics, laborers, horsehoers and others.  
By Frank—Appropriation for payment of claim of Julius Barney.  
By Berkin—Providing for the placing of paddle wheels in all streams and at the intakes to ditches.  
By Duncan—To amend law relating to water appropriations in adjudicated streams.  
By Harbert—To prohibit livestock from running at large in any county.

(Continued on Page Four.)