in a cold sweat. I then leaned over to see if any one might be on the road, when he began to laugh again, and I saw that he was holding a weapon of some sort up his sleeve.

Instantly I made a grab for it and got the hatchet from him and asked what he meant to do with that. He said, "I'll show you," and from his overcoat pocket drew out a knife in each hand.

He came at me, striking with both hands, while I backed across the church down the side aisle and across the front, but I did not dare to turn about to open the front door. Then I threw the hatchet and struck him and he fell.

I then turned to open the door, when he grabbed my leg and threw me down where my hands came upon the hatchet. There was a desperate struggle, in which I used the hatchet until he lay quiet and still.

I cannot tell all that happened after that. I was wild to dispose of the body. I was in a horrible terror, so I began pulling off his garments that I might drag the body away somewhere and hide it. Then when my eyes fell upon one of those knives I flew into a rage and began to cut it, when he woke up and grabbed me again.

Then for a while I used that hatchet until I was sure he was dead. Then I saw the fire was hot enough to make the stovepipe red nearly to the elbow, so I grabbed him by the feet and dragged him down there and cut him to pieces, putting in each part as it was dismembered.

Then I began to put the garments into the front stove, when I remembered that it had a poor draught and the things might not burn.

Then I saw that my clothing was torn and bloody, while some of his was yet whole, and I exchanged, and then took all but a few of mine and piled them in along with the body.

I then went up nearly to Tunnell station, where I turned my rig about and started it on the back track. My big coat hid my torn and bloody garments until I got to Chicago, where I purchased others.

I am tired of trying to hide, though I have succeeded in eluding the detectives so far. If you get this while I am yet alive come and get me. I shall not be far from Carthage, Ill. J. H. CARMICHAEL.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 11.—When asked by THE SUN correspondent to-night if she knew anything about her husband's practice of hypnotism, as alleged by Carmichael, the murdered man's widow said:

"Well, I can't really say. He might have, for he was engaged in things that he would not let me know about. That's one of the reasons I left him. He was quiet in his habits and had papers and wrote to people about whom he never would say anything to me. I said it must be another woman and then he'd get awfully mad and said I lied. 'Then what are them papers?' I'd ask, and he'd only answer "Tain't Ada Bowen or any other woman,' and that's all I could get out of him. I quit asking about his affairs, because he'd fight if I did. He would act like he was drunk even when I knew he hadn't been drinking, and I could explain it only by saying he acted like crazy. But I have written to Willie [her thirteen-year-old son] to get his papers and documents and send them to me right away. I wrote the District Attorney too, and asked him to see that I get them.

"I am glad they caught Carmichael. That clears me. I am sorry for his wife. Poor soul, she's got a burden on her shoulders."

According to the first reports of the murder the body of the Rev. John H. Carmichael was found burned almost to ashes in the stove in the little Methodist church by the caretaker, Myron Brown. Blood was spattered about the floor, on the pews and even on the altar, and the steel part of a hatchet was discovered in the stove. A horse and carriage which belonged to the minister were found at Pine River and in the carriage were some of his clothes.

The minister lived with his wife and three children near the church, and when he had left his family on the day before the murder he had said that he was going to arrange a revival service at Columbus, a town not far away.

PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 11.—Believing that her husband was insane when he killed Gideon Browning in the little church last Tuesday, Mrs. Carmichael, lying in her bed at her home in Adair this afternoon, talked about the affair with Prosecuting Attorney Fred Brown.

The information that her husband had left a confession was imparted to the bereaved woman.

"I cannot imagine anything now more than before," she said, "that would lead him to do such a thing. He was insane. He was insane.

"I remember so well now just two weeks before the affair. I remember of his complaint about trouble with his head. At that time he said that he felt as if he were going crazy, that he was going to have more trouble. That, I believe, brought on his insanity.

"I never gave Gideon Browning a thought. I cannot say whether or not he had any influence over my husband, as the letter says, and I do not know whether he was a student of mesmerism."

"To my mind the Rev. John H. Carmichael died as he lived, almost, you might say, with a lie on his lips," said Prosecutor Brown. "His whole life was a lie, his confession a pitiful attempt on the part of a guilt stained man to put himself right with the world before he ended his own miserable life."

Sheriff Wagensell was much chagrined when he heard of Carmichael's death.

"I would rather bring him back home alive than dead," he declared. "There are many things about this affair that I for one would like to see cleared up. I have always thought that there was a woman in the case. I think so more than ever now."

JEWISH SINGER A SUICIDE.

Israel Cooper, for 23 Years a Cantor and Encourager of Young Artists.

Israel Cooper, for twenty-three years cantor in the Sons of Israel Synagogue, at 15 Pike street, killed himself yesterday morning by inhaling gas through a tube at his home, 2687 Washington avenue, The Bronx. He had been in poor health.

Mr. Cooper was 69 years old, but his voice had not failed him. He was one of the organizers of the Cantors Association of America and the funeral, which will be held from the synagogue in Pike street, will be under its auspices. Mr. Cooper spent much time in instructing those who were too poor to pay for a musical education. He helped Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, at the beginning of the latter's career.

Two of Mr. Cooper's sons, Harry and Irving, are members of the Empire City Quartet. Another son, Bert, is with a music publishing company. Mrs. Cooper survives her husband.

ONE KISS GOT HIM DIVORCE.

Naval Constructor Evans Freed From Wife in Record Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Naval Constructor Holden A. Evans got a divorce to-day. It was just sixteen minutes after proceedings were begun at Solano that a divorce and custody of his three young girls were granted to Evans. It is only five days since the first public intimation of trouble in the Evans family, due to young Lieut. Osborn's kissing Evans's wife on Christmas Day. Assistant Naval Constructor Sidney M. Henry was the only witness and his testimony dealt entirely with that soul kiss which he witnessed with the husband from the head of the stairs of the Evans home.

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TILLMAN MAKES HIS ANSWER

Continued from First Page.

he would have some things to say about Theodore Roosevelt.

When Mr. Tillman finished the crowds in the Senate did not applaud. Everybody left the galleries in a rush and the confusion and noise were so great that the Senate found it necessary to take a recess of ten minutes before it could proceed to business.

MR. TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

For the first time in the history of this Government, as far as I have been able to learn, a member of this body has been brought to the bar of public opinion, before the Senate itself, to be judged under indictment by no less a person than the President of the United States. The manner of the doing of it and the animus and zeal displayed by the Chief Executive are worthy of consideration.

The papers in the case were sent to Senator Hale as acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations late on Tuesday last. I had no intimation in regard to it until after the Senate met on Thursday. By that time the air was thick with rumors, evidently coming from the White House directly or indirectly, that a Southern Senator was in the toils of the secret service, and soon it was understood that Senator Tillman was the man.

Having been informed by Senator Hale of the character of the charges Thursday afternoon, and that he would call a meeting of the Appropriations Committee on Saturday to consider the papers relating to the secret service sent him by the President, I expected to have opportunity to examine fully into the case and make such defence or explanation in the Senate itself as I thought proper. I understand the President had notified Senator Hale that there was no need for hurry and that he would not give the papers to the press before Monday, but on Friday morning he changed his mind and notified Senator Hale that he had determined to give all the facts to the newspapers that evening, and they appeared Saturday morning. It is well to remember that the universal custom heretofore and the courtesy due by any Executive to a legislative body demanded that having sent the papers to the most important committee of the Senate they were in the possession of that body, and it was a gross breach of propriety to make them public. This well illustrates the Executive attitude toward this body. He gave the communication to the press before the committee had seen the papers and examined into the matter.

AN ADEPT AT ADVERTISING.

It is well understood that the President is an adept at advertising and that he has used the press with more skill than any man in American politics. He realizes the importance of "getting in the first blow," though it was below the belt and might well convict him of cowardice. But he cared nothing for either courtesy, custom or decency, thus treating the committee and the Senate with that contempt which has been his wont.

Another probable reason for his great haste was that he sought to distract attention from the action of the House of Representatives on Friday in laying part of his message on the table by the sensational accusations against a man who has had long service in the Senate. I could have made my statement to the Senate and to the country just as easily on Saturday as I make it now, for I have nothing to conceal and there was no great need for delay or preparation; but realizing that the great influence and power of the Chief Executive was being exerted to the limit of his ability to blacken my name and destroy my character and that his words and the exhibits which he sent would be given the widest publicity, while my own statement would probably be epitomized on account of the pressure on the wires, I decided to wait until today, with the hope that my defence, without being unavoidably mutilated, would reach the people in good time. This, the newspaper men tell me, would not have been possible on Saturday. This is sufficient explanation, I trust, for the delay.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHARGES.

An examination of the President's letter to Mr. Hale, which might just as well have been a special message of the type with which we are so familiar, will show that the President's charges, boiled down, amount to two in number.

First, he promotes me to membership in the "Ananias Club" and charges in effect that I have deliberately lied to the Senate.

Second, he charges that I have exerted my official influence and worked as a Senator for my personal benefit alone to secure the passage of a resolution and to press the Department of Justice to bring suit against the corporations which hold so much of the public domain in the West and will not sell it to settlers under the terms of their grants from the Government.

He has prepared his indictment with consummate ability and skill. He is even cunning in the apparently innocent pretence that in making a search through the secret service for one kind of malefactor he had run down another, and the case of that one of such serious importance that his sense of official obligation compelled him to prompt action. Mark you, he has been in the possession of all the facts in this case since July last, and men will be curious to know why, if his zeal was honest, he did not make them known then.

The President announced in his special message to the House on January 4:

I have made no charges of corruption against Congress nor against any member of the present House. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the House in any matter as to which the Federal Government has jurisdiction action would at once be brought.

This would simply be doing my duty in the execution and enforcement of the laws without respect to persons. But I do not regard it as within the province or the duties of the President to report to the House "alleged delinquencies" of members, or the supposed "corrupt action" of a member "in his official capacity."

It therefore follows that he has found no grounds for indicting me in the courts, which, no doubt, would have rejoiced him overmuch, and all this fuss, fury and fustian about the seriousness of the case and the gravity of the offence with which he charges me can be attributed to personal malice alone.

A CASE OF REVENGE.

On January 4 the President declared what he conceived to be his relationship to the House and that he would not do certain things. On January 5 he wrote a letter to Senator Hale, doing the very thing in regard to a Senator which he had declined to do toward a member of the House. Why this difference? In my public work here I have not hesitated to criticise and comment on the official actions and utterances of President Roosevelt, and I have doubtless given him good cause to seek revenge. I have at various times arraigned him in the Senate for tyrannical invasion of the rights of Congress, for usurpation of authority not given him by the Constitution, for disobedience of the law and neglect of duty, and particularly in the case of Mrs. Morris, for brutal and cruel conduct toward a helpless woman. I was not aware that these darts of mine had quivered in the Executive hide and stung him so, but the eagerness and intensity with which he has presented his case against me, his making a precedent where none has existed heretofore, his taking from the committee to which he had forwarded them the papers and giving them to the press before that committee had considered them, indicate that Theodore Roosevelt enjoys to the limit the feeling of getting even with Ben Tillman, and lays on the big stick with the keenest relish, doubtless believing that the pitchfork has gone out of business.

In his letter to Senator Hale I find on page 3 the following:

But a case has just arisen of a different kind, which it seems to me I should put before you, as illustrating in striking fashion the way in which investigations begun by any of these various agents in the strict line of their duty may develop facts of high importance, which the investigators would not in the first instance have sought to discover, which, when discovered, ought not to be hidden or suppressed, but the development of which may tend to create an erroneous impression that the agents in question were being used for purposes not within the line of their lawful duty.

It is well to note that the President recognizes the extraordinary character of his action as well as the unlawful use he has made of the secret service. He pretends that his case against me has been worked up by accident, by reason of the discoveries of the inspectors in investigating the fraudulent transactions of one Bryan B. Dorr, and that the facts "ought not to be hidden or suppressed." The President says:

Senator Tillman denied the statements of this circular, and expressed a wish for an investigation, and upon his request the Post Office Department, through its inspectors, made such an investigation. He stated in reference to this circular:

"I have not bought any land anywhere in the West nor undertaken to buy any. I have made some inquiries, as one naturally would, in roaming through the West. I simply want the people of the country to be put on notice that this swindler at Portland has no warrant whatever for endeavoring to inveigle others into his game."

The President then goes on to state:

This is a confidential report of a type usually not furnished, but in this case the matter is so serious that I feel I should put it before you. I enclose you also as Exhibits D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5, photographic facsimiles of letters and envelopes and telegram from Senator Tillman and his agent, William E. Lee.

ADMITS AUTHENTICITY OF LETTER AND TELEGRAM.

I do not deny the authenticity of the letter or the telegram of which photographs were made. I presume the letter from William E. Lee is also a correct copy, but I was not aware of its existence until now, and I am not in any wise responsible for Mr. Lee's ideas expressed in it. The President says:

On October 20, 1907, Senator Tillman wrote a letter (Exhibit D 3) to Messrs. Reeder & Watkins of Marshfield, Ore., who were attorneys representing people who were applicants for the purchase of certain wagon road and grant land. Dorr was a land agent making his filings through Reeder & Watkins. Senator Tillman's letter runs in part as follows:

"I wired you from Wausau, Wis., as follows, and write to confirm it: 'William E. Lee, my agent, will see you about land. I want nine quarters reserved. Will forward signed applications and money at once. Members of my family are entrymen. Letter follows. (Signed) B. R. T.' I write now to say I wired Mr. Lee, who resides at Moscow, Idaho, to go at once to Marshfield and see you about the land, to locate quarters for the seven members of my family who are of age, and one for my private secretary, J. B. Knight, whom I desire to let into the deal, and, of course, he wants a quarter for himself."

The letter continued, stating in detail what was to be done in order to enable the Senator to get the land.

It will be noted that I accused Dorr in the Senate of being a swindler and asked the Post Office Department to issue a fraud order against him. Dorr declared in his circular:

So sure is Senator Tillman of our success that he has subscribed and paid the necessary fees for a quarter section for himself and ten other quarter sections for ten of his nearest relatives.

It was this bold and outrageous falsehood mainly that caused me to denounce Dorr as a swindler as well as to declare in the Senate that he had no warrant for the assertion. The sleuths which the President put upon my trail have made their report, and a perusal of it will show to any fair mind that so far from endeavoring to justify the fraud order against Dorr they were really put to work to investigate me and endeavor if possible to discover something to my discredit, while the President directed the investigation. I say this because it is hardly possible that a post office inspector would set about getting photographic copies of the letters of a United States Senator and trying to convict him of lying if the orders did not come from a high source.

Let us suppose for a moment that I was guilty of a falsehood in declaring that I had not undertaken to purchase any land. What did that have to do with Dorr's transparent and open use of the mails to induce men to send him money to purchase land? Dorr's declaration that I had paid the fees is an absolute falsehood, and the post office inspectors, while they searched the records for entries at Coquille and noted that Reeder & Watkins had filed "several hundred applications," nowhere mentioned that any had been filed in my name or for me. Therefore the falsehood is proved on Dorr, and yet the President declared:

FALSEHOOD, SAYS TILLMAN.

The assault which Senator Tillman made upon Mr. Dorr was, according to the report of the inspector, a wanton assault made to cover up Senator Tillman's own transactions.

No such statement was made by the inspector. In fact, so earnestly intent on convicting Senator Tillman is the President he actually commits himself to this proposition, to wit: Tillman voluntarily and without any compulsion from any source and with nothing to conceal brought up a matter in the Senate which he need not have done to cover up transactions which were absolutely unknown to any one except himself and his correspondents, Reeder & Watkins, and were entirely honorable and clean. My exposure closed out the swindlers. Dorr, when his mail was not delivered, retired from the land business and became a fruit grower, as reported by the inspectors.

The swindlers had secured a good many thousands of dollars before the exposure in the Senate stopped people from being duped, and yet Theodore Roosevelt, who poses as the only remaining honest man in public life, in the face of these facts has felt called upon to attack the character of a man whose integrity has never before been questioned and whose official position is second only to his own. In doing this he makes a false declaration, for the inspectors nowhere say any such thing as above quoted, which can be proven by an examination of their report.

ABOUT THE LYING.

Now about the lying: My letter of February 15, of which the President secured a photographic copy, antedates by four days my statement in the Senate that I had not bought any land or undertaken to buy any, and the President considers this positive proof of falsehood. I did not say I had not considered the purchase of land; I did not say I had not contemplated the purchase of land, because I had done both. In my conversation with the Attorney-General in regard to the resolution which I introduced, and which he himself prepared after we had talked over the whole land situation, I distinctly remember telling him that my interest in the matter had been first aroused by my desire to purchase some of the timber land and that my coming to him was due to the fact that I discovered upon investigation that I could not buy it through any agency whatsoever; that I could not buy it even by a lawsuit, because I was advised by very able lawyers in the West, among them the Hon. George Turner of Washington, that in attacking the holders of those land grants no one would have any standing in court except the grantor, the Government itself. (See Nichols vs. Southern Oregon Co., Federal Reporter, Vol. 135, p. 234.)

I was perhaps disingenuous, but a moment's thought will convince any honest minded man that—as I had not signed any papers, had not paid any money, had taken nobody's receipt, the usual processes by which one "undertakes" to buy land—I was speaking accurately and not falsely. Everything hinges on the meaning of the word "undertaken" and my use of it. Did I mean to conceal the fact that I was anxious to buy some of this land? Not at all. Did I mean to attack Dorr as a swindler when I myself was engaged in a dishonest and dishonorable transaction? That is what the President would have the people believe. Can I be justly charged with falsehood when if I had told the Senate of the entire transaction it would have made no difference whatever, while I would have been charged with intruding my private affairs into a public discussion? Just what law did I break? What wrong did I do or contemplate?

THE CASE OF HARRIMAN.

According to the report of the Attorney-General in answer to the resolution which I introduced and which passed the Senate Harriman, the President's dear friend, still holds in defiance of law upward of 2,000,000 acres of the best lands of Oregon and California and refuses to sell them at any price. I never expected and could not under the terms of the law as I construed it get more than seven quarter sections for myself and family, one for my private secretary and one for Mr. Lee, making nine in all. This, in the aggregate, would mean that I would obtain through my activity here, as the President's charge is, nine quarter sections, or 1,440 acres, at a cost of $4,500. Will the President undertake to say that I have lost my right to buy land because I am a Senator? Can the President deny that my activity secured the passage of the resolution instructing the Attorney-General to bring suit for the recovery of this land for the use of actual settlers? If Harriman and others like him are made to disgorge by reason of these suits, shall the fact that I was endeavoring to buy a little pittance of the land be used as the basis of a charge of being a liar and a corrupt Senator—to be disgraced?

RESUMÉ OF THE TRANSACTION.

To sum up, this is a brief résumé of the entire transaction: While in Spokane, Wash., in October, 1907, I first heard that there were timber lands in Oregon which were being bought through Reeder & Watkins of Marshfield. On October 5 I wrote to Reeder & Watkins asking for information, telling them of my desire to purchase some of the land if possible. Desiring to find out if the conditions of the grant to the State of Oregon made it possible for "purchasers" and not "actual settlers" to buy at $2.50 per acre, I wired the librarian of the Senate for a copy of the act. Finding that that part of the statement received from a gentleman in Spokane was correct, I notified Reeder & Watkins on October 20 that Mr. Lee, whom I had seen at Moscow, Idaho, in the meantime and talked with on the subject, would go to Marshfield and investigate in person. I authorized Lee to draw on me if he found that the lands were what they were represented to be.

Lee's authority as my agent never went beyond an examination of the land and, if the application was filed, to see that I got good timbered lands instead of rock and marshes. He wired me not to be in a hurry, as there were obstacles in the way. In the meantime I had talked with lawyers who were familiar with the military road land grants, and they informed me that under a decision of the Circuit Court private parties were not permitted to sue for these lands. Still doubting whether I could purchase the lands with any hope of successful litigation, I wrote to Senator George Turner of Washington to get his opinion and incidentally to make inquiry about lands on the Columbia River in that State. He gave the same opinion that I had already received from the other lawyers.

Realizing after I got to Washington, D. C., in December that it was a very doubtful proposition, I let the matter drop until Mr. Lee showed me a letter from Reeder & Watkins, which has been stolen from my desk in my committee room along with other papers in this case, probably by some of the secret service sleuths, and when they indicated their desire that I should exert my influence in the Senate, I wrote the letter of February 15, of which the President obtained a photographic copy. In the meantime, and before that letter was written, from my investigations and after a conference with the Attorney-General, I introduced the two resolutions of January 31, one calling on the Attorney-General for information, and the other (the joint resolution), which became a law, instructing him to institute suits. My official activity, then, is shown to have taken form in the Senate before I knew anything about Reeder & Watkins's attitude or expectations and I was in no way influenced by them.

WAS ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN LAND.

I was still anxious to obtain some of the land if it could be done legally, and wrote to Reeder & Watkins to that effect, but my faith in them and in the whole scheme died when I received the circulars of Dorr, which came to me on February 17 and 18 from three different directions, showing the widespread circulation made of them. Also Mr. Lee's report to me had led me to believe that Reeder & Watkins were not of the calibre and character to be employed in a matter of such magnitude, except possibly as to their familiarity with local conditions and their ability to locate quarter sections which were well timbered, as they were in the possession of a cruiser's map. Dorr, of whom I had never heard before, was evidently pushing his scheme of getting suckers to invest and using my name, as I have indicated, without authority, because I had not paid any fees to him or written to him or filed any applications. I therefore felt it incumbent on me to expose the swindle in the Senate, which I did on the 19th of February, and asked the post office authorities to issue a fraud order.

I pressed the passage of the joint resolution in the Senate, and on April 30 it became a law. March 18 I was taken ill, and on May 16, after a partial recuperation, I sailed for Europe, returning October 21.

SLEUTHS SET TO DO DIRTY WORK.

The President's sleuths, set to do the dirty work of spying on a Senator when that Senator had exposed a fraud which was being perpetrated on the public, reported to him on July 27. I had nothing whatever to do with the change in the law of which the President complains in regard to the secret service.

So the President's animus is not against me on the same ground for which he has attacked Messrs. Tawney, Smith and others in the House, but one of personal malice engendered by hatred because of my course in the Senate during the last seven years.

I have not attempted to deceive anybody; I have not told any falsehoods; I have not broken any law; I have not been guilty of any immoral conduct. I had the right to purchase the land if I could, but my judgment told me it was unsafe as an investment. I would like to get some of it yet, and if the Attorney-General and his successors shall not die of old age before anything is done it may be possible that I will have the opportunity to purchase some of those timber lands of which he made mention in his report. (S. Doc. No. 279, 60th Cong., 1st sess.) Through my action attention has been directed in a compelling way to the need of prompt action by the Department of Justice. Whether I ever get any of the land or not does not matter if Harriman and others of that ilk are made to disgorge the large holdings which they have stolen and are attempting to hold.

MISLEADING STATEMENT.

The President says:

On October 20, 1907, Senator Tillman wrote a letter to Messrs. Reeder & Watkins of Marshfield, Ore., who were attorneys representing people who were applicants for the purchase of certain land grant land. Dorr was a land agent making his filings through Reeder & Watkins.

This statement is misleading and calculated to deceive. The report of the post office inspectors gives the actual truth. It says:

Among the most active agents in this matter is the firm of Reeder & Watkins of Marshfield, Ore. Mr. Reeder is a real estate agent and Mr. Watkins an attorney. They have associated themselves together in locating applicants on these lands.

Further, Reeder & Watkins, by circulating a shrewdly worded circular long before Dorr appeared on the scene, sought to make money by having persons pay them $21 in cash for filing an application with the clerk of the court and tendering to the company $400 per quarter section, which the law originally contemplated as the price of the land. They were to receive $100 additional whenever the Southern Oregon Company should convey the title, and they knew that no one could compel this conveyance except the United States Government, because a similar case had been decided in the United States court so declaring. (See Nichols vs. Southern Oregon Company, Federal Reporter, vol. 135, p. 234.)

I commenced to investigate on the 5th of October, and I made direct application to Reeder & Watkins by telegram and by letter on the 20th of October. Dorr did not appear until early in 1908, as shown by the report of the post office inspectors, and his career as a swindler was brief, as I exposed the whole thing in the Senate on February 19. The President had the papers and knew all this. Reeder & Watkins were receiving $21 for the insignificant work of making a tender to the holding company and filing a notice with the clerk of the court. Dorr was to share in this commission, or whatever you term it, for whatever business he brought, and yet the President would convey the impression that these filings were merely such as are usual in purchasing Government land, when he knew, or could have easily found out from the Attorney-General, that all such proposed purchasers could not thus bring any suit.

In the light of the evidence as presented to the President himself the scheme was a swindle to obtain $21 in cash, as must be apparent to all. But the President acquitted Dorr and convicted me. By this time I had found out the legal status and decided I would not sign a contract, file an application or pay any money, and my only reason for writing to Reeder & Watkins on February 15 was to have them understand that Lee misconceived my attitude in the Senate and that I was not to be considered as a tool but acting in the interest of the public. Remember, I knew nothing of Mr. Lee's letter till sent in by the President. At the same time I was willing to use them in locating desirable quarter sections if later on I found that the action of Congress would make it possible to restore the land to the public domain by the cancellation of the patents.

HAD RIGHT TO BUY LAND.

The President lays great stress on the statement of mine made the 15th of February in a letter to Reeder & Watkins. He italicizes the words "as well as myself," as though it were unlawful, immoral or improper for a Senator to buy any land or to act in this chamber in any question affecting his personal interest. I fail to see any sense or reason in this position, but I must submit that to the judgment of the Senate and the country. I had not become a party to my litigation; I was not interested except as a private individual wanting to purchase and as a Senator desiring to enable others to have the opportunity to do so. Of course the President is sure that I have done something very discreditable and outrageous. He hates me and would destroy me if he could.

The President gloats over the fact that my letter was written "just four days before he announced in the Senate that he had not undertaken to buy any land in the West" as clinching his contention that I have lied to the Senate. The records show that in the interum the Dorr circular had been sent to me, for on February 19, when I made the exposure of Dorr, I said in the Senate:

In the last day or two I have had my attention called to a scheme of swindling, &c.

It is easy for those who are themselves vulnerable to convict others on the most flimsy evidence, and the President seems to work on that theory.

COMBINATION OF SWINDLERS.

On reading Dorr's circular the whole scheme and combination of swindlers—Reeder & Watkins in Marshfield and Dorr in Portland; I did not know anything about Conro and Schaefer—flashed on my mind; and remembering Lee's somewhat dubious report as to the character and qualifications of the firm of Reeder & Watkins I decided at once to see to it that my name should not be used to inveigle others into their game. Hence my action in the Senate.

The President dismisses with a wave of the hand any possibility of my honesty by saying:

It is unnecessary to comment on his proposal made in this letter to use his influence as a Senator to force the Government to institute a suit which would make it easy for him personally to obtain some of the land.

It might be well to inquire whether or not the Attorney-General has been ordered 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 these lands. My culpability is of such magnitude in contemplating the purchase of 1,440 acres of 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 transactions."

The man who announces to Congress that he, Theodore Roosevelt, assumed the right to permit the steel trust to absorb its greatest rival contrary to law would doubtless not hesitate to help his dear friend Harriman in holding 2,000,000 acres of the public domain because Ben Tillman has contemplated and wanted to buy 1,440 acres. The President, having convicted Tillman, proceeded to clear Dorr in both cases, contrary to the facts, and smilingly retires from the centre of the stage which it is his greatest delight to occupy, and complacently looks to have the American people and the Senate give their approval to his verdict. I await that verdict calmly and without fear, and will gladly abide by it.

DEMANDS SEARCHING INVESTIGATION.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I court the most searching investigation. Nay, I demand it. I declare most emphatically I have never sought to conceal my efforts to buy land; I spoke to the Attorney-General about it; I explained to the agent of the secret service the whole transaction when I gave him the Dorr circular and the letters which had been sent me concerning it. The question of motive will at last control and it cannot be shown that I had any reason to conceal anything. I invite comparison of my private life and my public work as a man and a Senator with Theodore Roosevelt or any other man and feel absolutely sure of the ground upon which I stand.

After concluding his prepared speech the South Carolina Senator added an aside explanation, and from that he tilted at the President with something like his old time fire, offering to strike lances with him, so to speak. He said that he had received many letters and telegrams advising him to attack his adversary. "But I am persuaded by my doctor that I am not equal to the double task," said the Senator. "Besides, my own personal character must, in the final analysis, be my bulwark. A man whose life has always been honest and above reproach will hardly turn out a liar and a swindler at 61.

"Tennyson says, 'Soiling another will never make one's self clean.' And Theodore Roosevelt lives in a glass house the floors of which are of glass. At some time in the future of this session, I, if my strength holds out, and I intend to try to conserve it, will make an effort to bring Theodore Roosevelt face to face with his own self and show the people of the United States the character of man they have bowed down to.

"I will conclude by quoting from a closing paragraph of the legend of Sir Calidore, in Spenser's 'Faerie Queene': 'He ranges throughout the world, neither is there any that can restrain him. Of late he has grown especially presumptuous and pestilent, barking at and biting all alike, whether they be blameworthy or innocent. None are free from his attacks. He spares neither the learned wit nor the gentle poet, but rends and tears without regard of person, reason or time.'"

A recess of ten minutes was taken at the conclusion of the speech to enable the Vice-President to restore order in the galleries.

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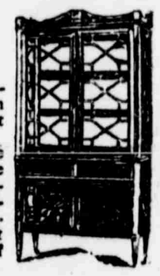
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DIED.

CARLE.—After a short illness, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Paige Smith of 2493 Broadway, Clarissa A. Carle, beloved mother of Mrs. Bessie Petersen and Mrs. Ida Smith.
Friends are respectfully requested to be present at service Tuesday, January 12, at 5 P. M.

CARY.—On January 11, 1909, at his residence, 71 Lexington av., A. Claxton Cary, in his 75th year.
Funeral private. Boston papers please copy.

DODGE.—Entered into rest Sunday evening, January 10, 1909, Sarah Hoadley, wife of the late William E. Dodge, in the 77th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 262 Madison av., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

GEYER.—On January 9, at Frankfort, Germany, Dr. Harold C. Geyer, son of the Rev. Julius W. and Mrs. Caroline Geyer.

HUGHES.—On Sunday, January 10, at the House of the Paulist Fathers, 415 West 59th st., Rev. William Deveraux Hughes, C. S. P.
Office of the dead will be chanted at 9 o'clock and solemn mass of requiem at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, January 13. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SCHUMANN.—On January 11, 1909, William G., beloved son of Charles H. and Louise G. Schumann, aged 11 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 580 East 165th st., on Wednesday, January 13, 8 P. M.

STREET.—On Monday, January 11, 1909, at Darien, Conn., Frances A., wife of William R. Street.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence Wednesday at 3 P. M. Carriages waiting the arrival of the 1:00 P. M. train from New York.

VANDERVOORT.—On Monday, January 11, 1909, Elizabeth H., wife of the late John L. Vandervoort, M. D., in the 91st year of her age.
Funeral services from her late residence, 259 West 92d st., on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

VERNON.—On January 11, 1909, at Scarsdale, N. Y., Laura Emily Vernon, daughter of William H. and Caroline Holbrook Vernon of Charleston, S. C.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, January 13, 1909, at 3 o'clock.