

for Lodge rose to defend President Roosevelt and the War Department. He read certain documents which indicated that he was aware in advance of the line of argument which Mr. Foraker would take and had prepared himself to meet it.

Mr. Lodge pointed out that the employment of Browne and Baldwin as detectives had been done originally by William H. Taft when he was Secretary of War and that he had continued their investigations under the direction of Gen. Wright, Mr. Taft's successor in the War Department.

He said that the fund provided in 1899, from which the detectives were paid, had been used by Mr. Root as Secretary of War, and he contended that such good lawyers as Mr. Root, Mr. Taft and Mr. Wright would not have utilized this fund for any other purpose than that for which it was intended if any legal obstacles existed to such use.

It was shown in the course of Mr. Foraker's speech that Browne and Baldwin had received \$16,000 from the Government for the work they did in connection with the Browne and Baldwin case.

After Senator Lodge had finished Mr. Foraker endeavored to get Senator Warren, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to act for the purpose of having a vote on Mr. Foraker's bill for the restoration of the negro soldiers to the army, but Mr. Warren would not consent.

Mr. Foraker's Speech. Senator Foraker began his speech twenty minutes after the Senate adjourned. It contained over 20,000 words, including many of the documents submitted by the President on the Browne and Baldwin case and affidavits procured by Senator Lodge relating to the facts shown to be not free and voluntary.

His speech showed, said the Senator, in summarizing his conclusion: "If the testimony taken by Browne and Baldwin and their detectives and submitted to the Senate by the President as exhibits of his message of December 14, 1898, were all truthful it would be incompetent as a proof of guilt for the reason that upon the facts shown it was not free and voluntary."

Senator Foraker said that he was not relieved of that duty by the fact that the money can be expended only with the approval of the President. So far as he can see, the most important and determined opposition to the measure and that there was another measure pending which provided that all might be reinstated who cared to re-enlist, but that the right to further prosecute and to sue for military damages should be reserved as an all-guarantee in any manner at any time after such enactment.

Referring to the testimony presented by the President as to the general character of this whole miserable business I feel more keenly than ever that it is the duty of the Congress to put an end to it and for all time to the possibility of continuing such outrages and illegal proceedings by so amending my bill that it should pass it as to provide a tribunal before which these men can appear and be heard in their own defense, if there be any person anywhere to prefer any charge against any one of them that he can be fairly judged by men old enough in service and in years and high enough in rank to be independent of every improper influence.

Referring to the testimony presented by the President as to the general character of this whole miserable business I feel more keenly than ever that it is the duty of the Congress to put an end to it and for all time to the possibility of continuing such outrages and illegal proceedings by so amending my bill that it should pass it as to provide a tribunal before which these men can appear and be heard in their own defense, if there be any person anywhere to prefer any charge against any one of them that he can be fairly judged by men old enough in service and in years and high enough in rank to be independent of every improper influence.

Referring to the testimony presented by the President as to the general character of this whole miserable business I feel more keenly than ever that it is the duty of the Congress to put an end to it and for all time to the possibility of continuing such outrages and illegal proceedings by so amending my bill that it should pass it as to provide a tribunal before which these men can appear and be heard in their own defense, if there be any person anywhere to prefer any charge against any one of them that he can be fairly judged by men old enough in service and in years and high enough in rank to be independent of every improper influence.

Referring to the testimony presented by the President as to the general character of this whole miserable business I feel more keenly than ever that it is the duty of the Congress to put an end to it and for all time to the possibility of continuing such outrages and illegal proceedings by so amending my bill that it should pass it as to provide a tribunal before which these men can appear and be heard in their own defense, if there be any person anywhere to prefer any charge against any one of them that he can be fairly judged by men old enough in service and in years and high enough in rank to be independent of every improper influence.

Spanish-American War to enable the President to meet emergency army contingencies such as were then arising in connection with our military establishment, should have been construed to be a permanent appropriation, and that there is still a large unexpended balance out of which payments of the character now under consideration are being made.

Especially so in view of the fact that the Constitution of the United States provides in the enumeration of the powers of Congress that it shall have power to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years. Under this provision the general statutory provision on the subject, the appropriation lapsed at the end of the fiscal year of 1901, and no exception of the statute in favor of "permanent" or "specific" appropriations could keep it in force beyond that date.

At that time it became the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the unexpended balance to the general fund of the United States and the appropriation it was doubtless in view of this fact that the War Department at that time estimated for the further appropriation of \$1,000,000, as the report shows of the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ending 30 30 1902, which estimate was, however, disallowed. It would be interesting to know how and why and by whose authority the unexpended balance of this fund has been kept available, in its entirety, for the purpose of paying what kind of vouchers it has been illegally drawn upon through all these years.

I also call attention to the fact that it is provided by section 183 of the Revised Statutes that the head of each Department shall make an annual report to Congress, giving a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund for his Department has been expended.

Whether the \$3,000,000 fund drawn upon in this case is under the control of the Chief Executive or the Secretary of War, it would seem to be the duty of somebody to make a report with respect to it. This appropriation being for the War Department, the report should have been made by the Secretary of War, and he is not relieved of that duty by the fact that the money can be expended only with the approval of the President.

It would seem that, granting all I have indicated, they are yet, nevertheless, clearly illegal in that violation of the general statutory provisions, found at page 50, volume 17, United States Statutes at Large, namely: "That no employee of the Pinkerton Detective Agency or similar agency shall be employed in any Government service or by any officer of the District of Columbia."

In view of these statutes, all these payments are clearly illegal, not only without warrant or authority of law, but in plain violation thereof.

After reviewing in detail the methods employed by the President's detectives in their endeavor to obtain evidence from several of the soldiers, Senator Foraker continued:

They wrote letters to Boyd Comers and that sought to induce and entrap him with a promise that his comrades were "peaching" and that if he would arrest and extradite to Texas, from where he would probably never return to his young wife and family he must make a sworn statement confessing his absence, comrades, and then, when he refused to comply, asserting his innocence, they fabricated a story of confession and attempted suicide, which was a barefaced attempt to entrap him and has now been completely and fully shown.

In all the history of crime and its detection nothing more atrocious, disreputable and disgraceful has ever been recorded.

It seems a waste of time to cite cases in support of propositions so elementary as that confessions involving criminal guilt are never permitted in any court, unless it can be shown that they were given voluntarily, without inducement or hope of reward or promise of immunity, or without any duress, or without any suggestion of benefit of any kind, or without discovery to the party making the confession.

TILLMAN AFTER ROOSEVELT
DECLARES HIS INTENTION OF MAKING ANOTHER SPEECH.

He Says He Will Give the President a Dose of His Own Medicine—Attorney-General Bonaparte Disputes Tillman's General Character Concerning His Actions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, who is mad clear through, has made up his mind to keep after President Roosevelt, his speech, which will be made in the Senate, and the Roosevelt policies will not end with the effort he made in the Senate yesterday, when he felt called upon to defend himself from the implied charge of reprehensible conduct in connection with a deal involving the purchase of some railroad lands in Oregon formerly owned by the Government.

Senator Tillman said today that later on he would have another speech to make in the Senate, in which he would include evidence that the President was guilty of doing some of the things which he found so reprehensible in Mr. Tillman. Mr. Tillman said that he believed that this evidence would be conclusive and that he intended to give the President a dose of his own medicine. He expressed the hope that he would remain in good health until he made his speech, the preparation of which he has begun already.

It is likely that there will be an investigation of the President's accusation against Mr. Tillman by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which has been charged with the duty of investigating the President's insinuations in regard to Congressmen and the secret service and to which Mr. Roosevelt sent the evidence concerning Mr. Tillman's connection with the proposed land deal.

Members of the Senate apparently are convinced that the President's charge against Mr. Tillman is a mere matter of law. Mr. Tillman's part and they are disposed to believe that nothing would be accomplished by going into the matter further. It is probable therefore that the movement on foot to have the committee report a separate report regarding Mr. Tillman's case will not be presented.

Attorney-General Bonaparte issued a statement today disputing Senator Tillman's assertion that the President had been guilty of doing some of the things which he found so reprehensible in Mr. Tillman. Mr. Bonaparte said that he had no idea from the conversation that Senator Tillman was actually engaged in an effort to purchase land, continuing the Attorney-General says.

I gave him a full statement of the information which I had received from the Department as the result of a protracted investigation made by Messrs. Townsend and McElair as special counsel and which was contained in the Washington papers, part of the preceding year. I told him also that we deemed it advisable to secure Congressional action in the form of a resolution which would require the President to claim a forfeiture of these lands and that I felt some apprehension lest such action should be opposed by the large interests which it would affect.

Mr. Tillman then offered to introduce a resolution on the subject if I would prepare one, and I did prepare such a resolution, which he introduced and which was promptly adopted. During this interview I explained to him that it would be impracticable to compel the corporations claiming the lands to return the same to the Government, and that the Government could establish a forfeiture of rights under the act of Congress of 1862, which was passed upon to entry on the same terms as any other portion of the public domain.

Of course if it was at the time of the purchase of the lands in question through arrangements with Messrs. Reeder and Watkins, or otherwise, this forfeiture might tend to discredit the President's commission to administer the public lands and to prevent the discriminations that are prohibited by the act.

MORE ABOUT MRS. MORRIS.
President Gives Out Letters to Justify Her Ejection From White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President Roosevelt this morning gave out copies of letters intended to show that Mrs. Minor Morris, who was ejected from the White House in the spring of 1908, was not unjustly treated. In making public the letters a memorandum is attached as follows:

"In view of the reference by Senator Tillman in his speech of yesterday to the Mrs. Minor Morris incident the following correspondence is made public."

The correspondence referred to consists in part of a letter from Francis J. A. Darr of Gladstone, Somerset, N. J., to the President, dated of September 1, 1908, expressing a desire to make the "amable honorable" for having criticized the President in the public press several years ago in connection with the violent ejection of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House.

Mr. Darr explained his action by saying that Mrs. Morris had recently spent some time at his house, and declared that "if she acted with one-quarter the noise and violence at the White House that she did while here, nothing would be done for her that could have been too much."

Another letter was from the same writer to the President's secretary enclosing a letter from Lieut. Highleyman, a son of Mrs. Morris by her first marriage. In this second letter Mr. Darr says that he forwards the letter of Mr. Highleyman with the object of giving warning of what Mrs. Morris may do on the occasion of her contemplated visit to Washington in the fall of 1909.

The intention is that Mr. Darr and Mr. Highleyman fear that Mrs. Morris will do some violence to the President, and the President gives out both letters with the object of giving warning of what Mrs. Morris may do on the occasion of her contemplated visit to Washington in the fall of 1909.

The President's object in giving out the letters is evidently to show that since Mrs. Morris is now eccentric and somewhat unstable, according to the writers of the letter, she must have been in the same condition three and a half years ago.

Mrs. Morris's ejection from the White House office building was on the occasion of her visit there for the purpose of talking with the President about the reinstatement of her husband in the secret service. The President did not wish to see her and Benjamin F. Barnes, who was then one of his assistant secretaries, talked with her in the presence of the President. She then applied to see the President, and according to the testimony of eyewitnesses declared that she would sit there until they allowed her to see him.

Mr. Barnes called two police officers, and the woman was literally dragged from the building, and then for a distance of several hundred yards to the other end of the White House, where the police called a cab to take her to headquarters.

Leaders in Congress Determined to Find out What Administration Has Done With So Much Money and Check Such Executive Abuses in Future.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In view of what has been ascertained up to this time by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the House in regard to the apparent diversion of public funds for the purpose of making investigations under the executive department it is probable that legislation will be enacted at the present session of Congress for the appointment of a permanent joint Senate and House commission to continue inquiries into this subject beyond the life of the existing Congress. While the object of the inquiry now under way is primarily to ascertain for what purposes and to what extent Government funds have been used in making investigations, some of them of a secret character, the intention is to make a permanent record of the means of curtailing abuses which are said to exist.



The Satisfaction that Comes from Owning The WEBER

To know that the piano that stands in your home will be admired by every musician who tries it is gratifying to you as the owner.

To know that your choice is approved by such famous pianists as Paderewski and Rosenthal is a still further source of satisfaction.

The recognition that the greatest musicians in the world are according to the Weber Piano, is evidence that it possesses something which other pianos lack.

Throughout the Weber's half century of existence, it has won numerous honors, but never was the consensus of opinion in the musical world so emphatically in its favor as at the present day.

Recent Weber models, typifying the highest development of the modern pianoforte are here for your inspection.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 363 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., NEW YORK

\$23,000,000 FOR SPY SYSTEM
AMOUNT EXPENDED LAST YEAR FOR INVESTIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House of Representatives today passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to expend \$23,000,000 for the purpose of making investigations under the executive department. The resolution was passed by a vote of 275 to 125.

The resolution was introduced by Mr. Darr of New Jersey, and was passed by a vote of 275 to 125. The resolution was passed by a vote of 275 to 125.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 275 to 125. The resolution was passed by a vote of 275 to 125.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 275 to 125. The resolution was passed by a vote of 275 to 125.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 275 to 125. The resolution was passed by a vote of 275 to 125.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 275 to 125. The resolution was passed by a vote of 275 to 125.

WILL OPPOSE TARIFF BILL. Democratic Members of Ways and Means Committee Meet to Map Out a Plan. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means met today to map out a plan of action to guide the minority in its opposition to the tariff bill which will be reported to the House at the special session to be convened immediately after the inauguration of President Taft.

There's Nothing Better For Coughs and Colds than Hale's Honey Cough Drops. DON'T WALK THE FLOOR USE PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS. HOSKINS Milk and Rest Cure. DIED. CARY—On January 11, 1909, at his residence, 71 Lexington Ave., in Clanton Cary, in his 118th year. Funeral services, Boston papers please copy.