

**HOAR'S ATTACK ON PRESIDENT**  
(Continued from Page One.)

cause of a previous understanding that when Panama's independence had been established and recognized, that government would give this government what Colombia had refused—the territory necessary for the construction of the Panama canal.

In the days that have elapsed since the introduction of the resolution Mr. Hoar has given his careful consideration to the question so that when the resolution was demanded upon the senate today he started the senate by reading from manuscripts what Senator Foraker, of Ohio, declared was a violent attack upon the president and the administration.

Mr. Hoar stoutly denied the charge but held firmly to the position that the president must explain. At times the interchange between the champion of the administration and the venerable senator approached closely to the line of personal resentment.

Senator Gorman, the leader of the minority, was as harsh in his criticisms of the president as he was fulsome in his praise of the stand taken by Mr. Hoar. To a sarcastic taunt of the Republican leader, Mr. Aldrich, as to whether or not the Democratic senators intended to vote against the treaty, Mr. Gorman finally announced that if conditions were as they appeared to be, the Democratic senators would stand for the national honor against the Panama canal.

This statement was significant in that it requires a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty and that a united minority would defeat it.

Indications point to a discussion of the subject at tomorrow's session.

**THE SENATE.**

Washington, Dec. 17.—The engrossed copy of the Cuban reciprocity bill was received from the house and the signature of the president pro-tem attached.

At the conclusion of the routine business, Mr. Hoar, (Rep. Mass.), called up his resolution calling upon the president for all information bearing upon the recent Panama revolution; especially whether Panama had successfully established its independence at the time of ratifying the canal treaty; whether it had adopted a sufficient constitution; what is the capacity of the people of Panama; whether any officers of that government had any personal interest in the construction of the canal; what the orders issued to naval officers relative to it and whether Colombia was prevented by orders or in the absence of them from preventing the secession of Panama.

In referring to a statement made by a Panama editor that Secretary Hay had informed him that a revolution on the isthmus should be made later than September, Mr. Hoar declared that he "didn't believe that was Mr. Secretary Hay's style."

"Is this method of exercising the right of eminent domain likely to help us get the coveted markets of the South American republics?" he asked, "or strengthen the feeling of friendship?" He pointed out that none of the sixteen South American republics had recognized the independence of Panama.

"Do you think it well to proclaim to these governments that if they are weak and we are to deal with them, and find it to our advantage hereafter, that we will act as we are charged with having acted toward Colombia?" he asked.

Later he declared: "We ought to have, and if the resolution is adopted, we will have a positive denial from the president that will compose and forever put an end to such fears at home or abroad."

He declared that if such a policy as charged was to be adopted by the government, its downfall, which was sure, would be mourned only by despots and painted with triumph by nations on the western hemisphere.

"But let it be wrought in a great way," he continued impressively; "in a way worthy of the project, by the unanimous consent of all parties and by the concurrence of all the people. But if that cannot be accomplished let the work go forward without the taint or suspicion of national dishonor."

He said he did not care to inquire too scrupulously into the fact as to whether or not the president waited a sufficient time before recognizing the independence of Panama. "But I do wish to know," he said, "whether the administration having previous knowledge that a revolution was threatened in Panama, arranged matters so that it was permitted to go on unmolesed."

"Did we say in substance that we would not permit Colombia to prevent an insurrection among its own people?" he asked.

Mr. Hoar said it was probably an affront under ordinary conditions to ask such a question, but he felt that inasmuch as the president had seen fit to give the advance extracts from a message to congress, he deemed that the information called for by the question would be eagerly supplied.

Mr. Hoar said without an explanation the attitude of the United States was a declaration of war, from a strong nation toward a weak one, and wanted to know what the government would have done if Great Britain had guaranteed peace on American soil and then interfered with our attempt to suppress an insurrection.

Mr. Gorman of Maryland, the minority leader, made an impassioned speech in denunciation of the president's attitude. He declared it was inexcusable and might involve the government in war. He criticized what he said was the growing tendency of the executive to interfere with legislation. He paid a high tribute to Senator Hoar and compared his attitude with that of Charles Sumner. He denounced cab-

net officers for "going about over the country making political speeches," and spoke of the doubtful propriety of the president issuing telegraphic instructions to party conventions.

He said that outside of the canal treaty the president's action ought to be resented. Mr. Gorman personally and severely criticized Assistant Secretary of State Loomis for a speech delivered recently in New York city "while the wine was working in the heads of those present."

Mr. Aldrich (Rep. R. I.), wanted to know if the senator meant to forecast the opposition of the minority.

Mr. Gorman was on his feet in a moment.

"I think I can say with perfect confidence in the accuracy of my statement," he announced, "that there is no senator with one or two exceptions, on this side of the chamber, who is opposed to the construction of a canal across the isthmus at one of the two points selected by the congress of the United States as is any senator on the opposite side of the chamber, and that whatever may be said here will relate only to the merits of the case now before us, being in favor of the construction of the canal."

His strictures of the president and assistant secretary of state were forcibly put.

After a spirited interchange with Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Gorman emphatically announced that if conditions were as they seemed to be, he would exert his utmost endeavor to defeat the ratification of the canal treaty.

"The national honor is at stake," he declared. He expressed the hope that the senator from Rhode Island would eventually get out from his partisan spell and consider a national issue free from political bias.

Mr. Foraker, (Rep. Ohio), followed in warm defense of the president and denounced the speech of the senator from Massachusetts. He said he was surprised at it and he knew the whole country would be similarly astounded. He made reference to the Democratic caucus and Democratic conscience.

"Something you haven't got," interrupted Mr. Tillman (Dem. S. C.), amidst laughter.

Mr. Foraker thought Mr. Hoar's attack upon the president, as he declared it was, had been made behind closed doors, inasmuch as it is not merely an attack upon the president, but an attack upon the whole country. He declared that the president acted under sentiments of the loftiest and purest intentions for his government.

Mr. Tillman wanted to know whether the senator had any information concerning preparations for war with Colombia.

"I have no such knowledge," he replied.

"Isn't such news being given out from the White House?" inquired Mr. Tillman, "about this nebulous or baby republic that was born in some back room?"

"It isn't being given out to me," responded Mr. Foraker. "I would suggest the senator go there and inquire."

There was a laugh at the expense of the senator from South Carolina who doesn't visit the White House.

Mr. Hoar frequently interrupted to charge that his remarks were being misrepresented. Mr. Foraker denied it. At times a climax would be reached by Mr. Foraker flatly refusing any further interruption, but relenting on the continued demand of Mr. Hoar for an opportunity to explain.

At one time Mr. Foraker said he had too much respect and regard for the senator from Massachusetts to misrepresent him.

"I don't understand that kind of respect and regard," dryly but warmly retorted Mr. Hoar, and a laugh swept over the chamber. Mr. Hoar declared emphatically that he did not purpose being put in a false light by the senator from Ohio, or the senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman.)

Mr. Foraker reviewed the course of the president and the administration step by step, showing, according to his interpretation, that the interests of the government were merely safeguarded promptly and wisely and humanely, in preventing a bloody insurrection on the isthmus.

Mr. Hoar finally insisted that his attitude must not be further misrepresented by Mr. Foraker. He declared that after thirty-four years' service in the senate he did not purpose to submit to false imputations or inferences. He said he had spoken plainly, and that he had not attacked the president.

"Now," he warmly remarked, "if the senator from Ohio persists, I can't help it. He can do his duty and I'll take care of myself."

Mr. Foraker: "I am glad the senator is not afraid and that he has reconsidered."

Mr. Hoar: "I haven't reconsidered." Mr. Foraker: "Well, the record will disclose who is right. I wish the senator from Massachusetts, when he interrupts me would tell me where I am at." (laughter.)

Mr. Hoar: "I'll tell the senator. He was misrepresenting me when I interrupted." (prolonged laughter.)

Mr. Foraker, in conclusion, said he thought that when the facts were all known, even the minority would not criticize the president.

The resolution went over without prejudice, and Mr. Mitchell (Rep. Or.) addressed the senate upon the bill which he has introduced, providing for a government appropriation for an expedition to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Clark-Lewis expedition in Oregon, after which the senate adjourned.

**Before School**

That is the time we want boys to earn good money handling the Morning News.

**WE POINT WITH PRIDE.**

**BENEDICT MASSILLON**

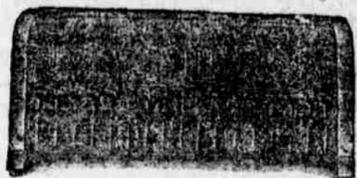
McClymond Block, ERIE AND TREMONT

**TO THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.**




**IS THE SAVING OF MONEY AN OBJECT TO YOU ?**

**IF SO---** It will certainly be to your interest to investigate our claims! Stocks are as large and varied as any in the county. Our Delivery Wagons are seen on Canton Streets every week. **WHY ?** **BENEDICT** sells it for less, that's **WHY**. Price difference on a few articles given below will be evident through the whole establishment. We will pay street car fare, and reasonable compensation for time to any Canton lady who finds any untrue assertion in this advertisement.



A beautiful Davenport, Genuine Mahogany Frame, Upholstered in finest Silk Veronas.  
Our Price \$55.00  
Canton Price \$65.00



One of our Richest bargains, Mahogany Frame, Upholstered, Plain Mohair Car Plush.  
Our Price \$40.00  
Canton Price \$45.00



3 Piece Mahogany Frame, Upholstered in Genuine Leather. Our price \$22.75—Canton price \$27.00.  
3 piece Parlor Suit for \$85.00. Canton price \$100.00.  
3 piece Parlor Suit for \$60.00 Canton price \$70.00.



This fine quarter sawed Oak Side Board at \$20. Canton price \$25. Side Boards up to \$30. We save you \$5 to \$25.



This very Fine Quarter Sawed Oak Dining Table, at \$20. Canton price \$30.



A very Artistic Design, hand Polished, in this the most beautiful Quarter Sawed Oak, Our Price \$18.75, Canton Price \$25.



Quarter Sawed Oak, Polished. A splendid value at \$16.75  
Canton Price \$20.



Patent adjustable  
**MORRIS CHAIR**  
ONLY \$4.95



This splendid easy  
**MORRIS CHAIR**  
Only \$7.50

Mission Chairs and Rockers, \$7.50 and \$8.50



Genuine Mahogany, extra width, Our price \$18.75  
Canton Price \$25.



Genuine Mahogany Chiffonier, Price \$18.75  
Canton Price \$18.50.



Genuine Leather Couch. Patent wire construction. Our price \$21.75  
Canton pride \$25. Leather Couches up to \$40. Save you \$5.00 on a Couch sure.



Tete Davenport, adjustable ends, in Velour, \$12.88.  
Silk Vermon, \$16.75. In Car Plush, \$20.  
A Big Business. Yes, **BENEDICT** sells for less, that's why.



This very substantial Rocker, oak or mahogany. \$2.98; Canton price, \$4.

We have hundreds of customers in Canton who know that above comparisons are not exaggerated. Get the Habit. Wagon deliveries in Canton and towns north 23d and 24th.

**BENEDICT**

Complete Home Furnishing Department Store. West Side of Erie, Cor. Tremont. McClymond Block MASSILLON OHIO.