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# The Ogden Standard

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## WEATHER FORECAST

UTAH—THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE WEATHER WILL BE FAIR TODAY AND TOMORROW.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANSWER TO CHARGES MADE BY CONGRESS

### In His Special Message, He Cites Many Cases in Which the Secret Service Officials Have Been Instrumental in the Conviction of Crafty, Powerful Men, Who Used Their Public Trusts for Personal Gain

Washington, Jan. 4.—Unusual attention was paid in the house of representatives today to the reading of a message from the President replying to a resolution of that body calling on him for an explanation of the information in his annual message that members of congress were afraid to be investigated by the secret service. The galleries were packed.

The President's specific references to certain speeches by Messrs. Tamm, Minnesota; Smith, Iowa; Shriver, Kentucky; and Fitzgerald, New York, when the provision for the restriction of the operations of the secret service was up for discussion, and also to Mr. Busby, the speaker's private secretary, called a storm of laughter. The speaker several times vigorously tapped for order.

As the reading of the message proceeded, many of the members chuckled, others laughed outright, while some were prone to joke with their neighbors.

When the reading of the message had been concluded, Mr. Perkins of New York, chairman of the special committee, which originally considered the matter, recommended that the resolution be returned to the committee.

"Is a resolution in order to that effect?" asked Mr. Griggs.

"It is," replied the speaker.

"Then," said Mr. Griggs, "I move that this message be returned."

"Oh no," shouted several of Mr. Griggs' Democratic colleagues.

Mr. Perkins insisted that the message should go to the special committee, and in the meantime, Mr. Griggs withdrew his motion, saying he took that action at the recommendation of the resolution.

The message is as follows: To the House of Representatives: I have received the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 17, 1908, running as follows:

"Whereas there is contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill which passed congress at its last session and became a law, a provision in reference to the employment of the secret service in the treasury department; and

"Whereas in the last annual message of the president of the United States it was stated in reference to that provision: 'It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes'; and it was further stated: 'The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men'; and it was further stated: 'But if this is not considered desirable, the provision could be made in the law, providing the use of the secret service in investigating members of congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and to drive to prevent or at least to diminish the use of the secret service by the executive branch of the government; and

"Whereas the plain meaning of the above words is that the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by secret service men and that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question; and

"Whereas your committee appointed to consider these statements of the president and to report to the house can not find in the records of the house or senate, any justification of this impeachment of the honor and integrity of the congress; and

"Whereas your committee would prefer in order to make an intelligent and comprehensive report, just to the president as well as to the congress, to have all the information which the president may have to communicate: Now, therefore,

"Be resolved, That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statements that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and also to transmit to the house any evidence connecting any member of the house of representatives of the sixtieth congress with corrupt action in his official capacity, and to inform the house whether he has instituted proceedings for the punishment of any such individual by the courts or has reported any such alleged delinquencies to the house of representatives.

within the power of the house alone. In the prosecution of criminals and the enforcement of the laws the president must resort to the courts of the United States.

In the third and fourth clause of the preamble it is stated that the meaning of my words is that "the majority of the congressmen are in fear of being investigated by secret service men" and that "congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question," and that this is an impeachment of the honor and integrity of the congress. These statements are not I think in accordance with the facts. The portion of the message referred to runs as follows:

"Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service, which provided that there should be no detail from the sundry civil appropriation bill therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. It deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime. It could not have been better devised to this end. It forbade the practices that had been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for twenty years. To these practices we owe the securing of the evidence which enabled us to drive great lotteries out of business and secure a quarter of a million dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the great criminals whom the government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it certainly hampered the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the treasury, but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury himself in the effort to utilize the employees of his department in the best manner for the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices, and has seriously seriously hampered the government in the investigation of employees in the secret service and this feature discourages good effort. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer.

The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. It was further stated: "But if this is not considered desirable, the provision could be made in the law, providing the use of the secret service in investigating members of congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and to drive to prevent or at least to diminish the use of the secret service by the executive branch of the government; and

"Whereas the plain meaning of the above words is that the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by secret service men and that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question; and

"Whereas your committee appointed to consider these statements of the president and to report to the house can not find in the records of the house or senate, any justification of this impeachment of the honor and integrity of the congress; and

"Whereas your committee would prefer in order to make an intelligent and comprehensive report, just to the president as well as to the congress, to have all the information which the president may have to communicate: Now, therefore,

"Be resolved, That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statements that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and also to transmit to the house any evidence connecting any member of the house of representatives of the sixtieth congress with corrupt action in his official capacity, and to inform the house whether he has instituted proceedings for the punishment of any such individual by the courts or has reported any such alleged delinquencies to the house of representatives.

I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. 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, as was done in the case of Senator Mitchell and Burton, and Representatives Williamson, Herrmann, and Briggs, at different times since I have been president. 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 of the duties of the president to report to the house "alleged delinquencies" of members, or of the supposed "corrupt action" of a member "in his official capacity." The membership of the house is by the constitution placed

ed with the bad in a heated and unwarranted championship of all, or in a heated and unwarranted assault upon all. I would neither attack nor defend all executive officers in a mass, whether presidents, governors, cabinet officers, or officials of lower rank; nor would I attack or defend all legislative officers in a mass. The salary of free government rests very largely in the ability of the plain, everyday citizen to discriminate between those public servants who serve him well and those public servants who serve him ill. He cannot thus discriminate if he is persuaded to pass judgment upon a man, not with reference to whether he is a fit or unfit public servant, but with reference to whether he is an executive or legislative officer, whether he belongs to one branch or the other of the government.

This allegation in the resolution, therefore, must certainly be due to an entire failure to understand my message.

The resolution continues: "That the President be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon (Continued on Page Two)

## GREAT PROGRESS IN RECLAMATION SERVICE

WILLIAM E. CURTIS GIVES AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

Total Area That Will Be Redeemed at Completion of 31 Enterprises is 2,292,346 Acres.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Under a Washington date the Record-Herald today prints a resume by William E. Curtis of the work of the reclamation service in the west, which he declares, "has now reached a point where results can be enumerated without boasting."

"Thirty-one different enterprises," he says, "have been in progress, of which nine are entirely completed and ten more are more than half done."

"The total area that will be redeemed when the entire thirty-one enterprises are completed will be 2,292,346 acres and the estimated cost will be \$89,451,500 of which \$42,091,000 has already been expended."

"Some of these enterprises are very interesting. That at Mindoko, Idaho, diverts water from the Snake river on both banks, and when the pumping works are completed, about 60,000 acres, now covered with sagebrush, on either side, can be brought under cultivation.

tunnel six miles long into the Uncompahgre valley in southwestern Colorado, a portion of which is under private irrigation.

This project when completed will redeem 145,000 acres of desert and the cost will be five and a half millions of dollars.

"There have been several projects to redeem the rich soil around the City of El Paso, where Texas, Mexico and New Mexico have a common interest and to expend \$5,000,000 to redeem 160,000 acres of land and give a certain supply of water to about 20,000 acres more.

"The waters of the North Platte river in Nebraska are to be gathered into a large reservoir about 50 miles from Caspar, Wyo., and used for the reclamation of the North Platte valley between that town and Bridgeport, Neb. This cost will be \$4,000,000.

"What is known as the Shoshone project, eight miles above Cody, Wyoming, is intended to irrigate 50,000 acres of land, and, excepting the El Paso and the Salt river projects, will be the most expensive undertaken by the government."

## NEW COURT MAY BE ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK

IN IT DOMESTIC TANGLES WILL BE HANDLED EXCLUSIVELY.

This Tribunal Will Be For the Purpose of Pacification Instead of Divorcing Husbands and Wives.

New York, Jan. 4.—The proposal to establish a court in New York which would handle exclusively the cases of domestic tangles, divorcements and the like should be handled exclusively, is taking definite form. The legal department of the Educational Alliance has prepared a bill creating such a court, which is to be presented to the legislature in the near future.

Statistics show that there are more than 25,000 cases of abandonment in Greater New York of which number 15,000 occur in Manhattan and the Bronx. Speaking of conditions and the need for a court as outlined, Benjamin Rabbin, an attorney employed by the Educational Alliance, says:

"We have courts for the purpose of divorcing husbands and wives, of separating mothers from children and children from their fathers. But where is the public tribunal to which a family in discord could appeal and which would be ready to step in between the unfortunate mate and like the high priest of old, act as the angel of peace in an effort to adjust the differences that tear them asunder for their own sake, for the sake of their children, and for the sake of the welfare of the community at large."

## HE HAD A HAND IN WRITING 'IN THE BATTLE'

ROCKEFELLER AGAIN SURPRISES FRIENDS AS TO VERSATILITY

In Cleveland Moffett's Play, Several Lines of Oil King Will Be Used.

New York, Jan. 4.—The appearance of John D. Rockefeller's memoirs occasioned somewhat of a surprise, but the announcement that he had a hand in the writing of Cleveland Moffett's play "In the Battle," now appearing at a local theater, caused even more comment as to the unique versatility of the oil man. According to Mr. Moffett, several lines of Mr. Rockefeller, to be used with his full knowledge and consent, have been inserted in the dialogue and will be used beginning Thursday night.

"It is not merely capital and plants; it is not merely the strictly material things which make up a business, but the character of the men behind those things; their personalities and their abilities."

their fathers' lives look poverty-stricken by contrast."

"The Battle" is a play along socialistic lines and the words purported to be Mr. Rockefeller's will be spoken by Mr. William Lackaye who takes part of a millionaire who goes into the East Side of New York, there routing socialists by practical demonstration.

## NEW JERSEY WILL HAVE IMMENSE STOCK YARDS

WILL RIVAL IN CAPACITY THOSE OF THE WEST.

Modern Slaughter Houses Are Designed to Supply Cheaper and Fresher Meat for Greater New York.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—According to plans which have been announced here, immense stockyards, rivaling in capacity those of the West, are to be constructed on the Hackensack meadows in New Jersey. In connection with the yards there will be modern slaughter houses designed to supply cheaper and fresher meat for Greater New York and vicinity, as well as to compete with the world's trade. The organization, it is said, will be capitalized for \$10,000,000. Plans for the proposed stockyards have progressed so far that surveys for the yards are now being made by engineers. Fifteen hundred acres will be used.

Not a dollar of Chicago or other western capital is to be used in the project. It is said, but it is to be backed by English and Canadian capitalists. Work on the buildings will begin this spring and it is expected some of the plants will be in operation by the fall of 1909.

The new plant is to be situated between Secaucus and West New York, N. J., in direct line with the Pennsylvania railroad's tunnel connection with New York City, and connection with the Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Reading, Erie and other railroads. It will be comparatively an easy task to construct a belt line to the yards. Further transportation will be afforded by dredging the Hackensack river and Newark bay with a channel now under construction.

## ARMY OF AMAZONS IS BEING TRAINED DAILY

When Trouble With Austria Does Come This Organization Will Assist Other Troops.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—An army of Amazons trained to wage war on the Austrian empire is the newest body to take up the profession of arms, according to Dr. Spiro Sargentich, commissioner of health of Tacoma, Wash., now speeding westward from Chicago on route for Montenegro, where he went to offer his services to his former ruler and watched the women of Montenegro training for a possible war with Austria.

"When we read in the 'Herald' of the women who helped in the siege of Troy, we were positive that we would not encounter a similar condition in our every-day life," declared the western health commissioner. "In our little country of Montenegro, where the designs of Austria become more and more galling as the days go by, our women are preparing for a possible fray. Daily they drill and practice with their rifles and revolvers, and when trouble does come, they will fight side by side with the 70,000 men who comprise our fighting force."

The man who is health commissioner of an American city still refers to Montenegro as "his little country" and he has served in the Montenegrin and Austrian armies and wears the Order of Prince Danilo I, conferred on him a month ago.

Metal Market.  
New York, Jan. 4.—Lead, firm, \$1.17 1/2-22. Copper, firm, 14 3/8-14 5/8. Silver, 50 3/8.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Resolutions were introduced today in the senate and house providing an appropriation of \$500,000 for Italy.

# APPROPRIATION OF \$800,000 FOR ITALIAN SUFFERERS IS RECOMMENDED

### President Urges This in His Special Message to Congress—This Is Most Generous Fund Ever Contributed by Any People for Succor of Sufferers in Other Lands

Washington, Jan. 4.—The President, in a message to congress today asked for a direct appropriation of half a million dollars for the relief of the stricken people in the earthquake zone of Italy. This is the most generous fund ever contributed by the American people for succor of sufferers in other lands, and is to supplement the dispatch of the supply ships Celtic from New York, and the Culgoa from Port Said, for Messina, with their big cargoes of necessities, or originally intended for the American fleet, diverted to the immediate use of the Italian victims. It also supplements the President's proffer of the services of the entire American fleet of sixteen or more battleships, whose use in whole or in part, hinges only on the grateful acceptance or declination of the Italian government. The message was drafted and prepared by the committee on appropriations and was made public by the President's press officer.

As a result of the President's message, the house added \$300,000 to its appropriation, making in all \$800,000 instead of \$500,000 as originally planned to be given for the sufferers.

Ten minutes before the house convened, the speaker received a letter from the White House, suggesting that the amount be increased to \$800,000. Before any action could be taken by the committee on appropriations, the house was in receipt of the President's message on the subject.

At a hurried meeting of the committee, the amount was increased to conform with the President's letter of recommendation, with comparatively no delay. Mr. Hale reported to the senate a resolution adopted by the committee on appropriations and it was agreed to with only one vote in the negative which was cast by Senator Bailey.

Later the senate agreed to the resolution adopted by the house increasing the appropriation to \$800,000, and this amount becomes immediately available.

The text of the President's message is as follows:

"To the senate and house of representatives: The appalling calamity which has befallen the people of Italy is followed by distress and suffering throughout a wide region, among many thousands who have escaped with life, but whose shelter and food and means of living are destroyed. The ordinary machinery for supplying the wants of civilized communities, is paralyzed, and an exceptional emergency exists which demands that the obligations of humanity shall regard no limit of national lines.

"The immense debt of civilization to Italy: the warm and steadfast friendship between that country and our own; the affection for their native land felt by great numbers of good American citizens who are immigrants from Italy; the abundance with which God has blessed us in our safety; all these should prompt us to immediate and effective relief."

"Private generosity is responding nobly to the demand by contributions through the safe and efficient channel of the American Red Cross Society. Confident of your approval, I have ordered the government to supply ships Celtic and Culgoa to the scene of the disaster, where, upon receiving the authority, which I now ask for you, they will be able to dispense food, clothing and other supplies with the consent of the Italian government."

"I suggest that the law follow the form of that passed after the Mount Pelee disaster in 1902."  
(Signed) Theodore Roosevelt.  
The White House, Jan. 4, 1909.

RESOLUTIONS MADE BY HOUSE AND SENATE

Washington, Jan. 4.—Resolutions were introduced today in the senate and house providing an appropriation of \$500,000 for Italy.

the Italian sufferers is hereby ratified and approved.

"In the execution of this act, the President may use any vessels of the United States navy and such other vessels as he may in his discretion employ."

The house resolution reads: "That to enable the President of the United States to procure and distribute among the suffering and distressed people of Italy such provisions, clothing, medicines and other necessities as he shall deem advisable, for the purpose of rescuing and succoring the people who are in peril and threatened with starvation, the sum of \$800,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"In the execution of this act, the President is requested to ask and obtain the approval of the Italian government, and hereby authorized to employ any vessels of the United States navy and to charter and employ any other suitable steamships or vessels."

## HE PLANS HIS OWN DEATH

### Henry C. Potter Sends Bullet Through His Head

Detroit, Jan. 4.—Henry C. Potter, Jr., of this city, vice president of the People's State Savings bank of this city, committed suicide at his home shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Potter had been suffering from nervous prostration for some time.

About a month ago, Mr. Potter was found unconscious in the bathroom of his residence on Jefferson avenue. Gas was escaping from an open jet. It was stated then by members of his family that the gas had been turned on accidentally as he was overcome by an attack of heart trouble. This morning a shot was heard in the bathroom of Mr. Potter's residence. When the family and servants entered the room, he was found dead on the floor with a bullet through his head.

Cashier Geo. H. Lawson of the People's State bank, stated that ill health, and nothing else, impelled Mr. Potter to destroy himself. "Mr. Potter's affairs as vice-president for this bank were absolutely straight and all right," declared Mr. Lawson.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF WORLD'S MARKETS

ADVANCES IN PRICES IN STOCK MARKET

New York, Jan. 4.—An excited advance of four in Missouri Pacific was a feature of the opening trading. Colorado & Southern second preferred advanced 3. First preferred 2 1/8 and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Saitte Ste Marie stocks 1 1/2 to 1 5/8. Otherwise the changes were moderate with gains predominating a little with a sprinkling of losses. New York Central fell back 1/4 after its violent advance of Saturday. A few of the strong specialties extended their gains, but the general list developed weakness.

Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul, 160. Colorado Fuel and Iron, 40. Colorado and Southern, 57 3/4. Delaware and Hudson, 180. Denver and Rio Grande, 29. Denver and Rio Grande, pfd., 51. Erie Railway, 33 7/8. Great Northern, pfd., 116 7/8. Great Northern One Cts., 72. Illinois Central, 147 1/4. New York Central, 128 3/4. Reading Railway, 141 1/4. Rock Island Company, 24. Rock Island Co. pfd., 60 1/2. Southern Pacific, 119 1/2. Union Pacific, 181. United States Steel, 52 7/8. United States Steel, pfd., 112. Wabash Railway, 18 3/4. Western Union, 68 1/2. Standard Oil company, 680.

Chicago Livestock.  
Chicago, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts estimated 3,000; market 10 to 12 lower; beefs \$3.90-7.50; Texans 7.50-8.00; westerns \$3.75-6.00; steers and feeders \$2.80-4.50; cows and heifers \$1.75-5.00; calves \$1.50-3.00. Hogs—Receipts estimated 45,000; market steady to strong; light \$3.45-5.95; mixed \$5.60-6.15; heavy \$4.45-6.20; rough \$5.65-6.80; good choice heavy \$5.80-6.20; pigs \$4.50-5.20; bulk of sales \$5.75-6.10. Sheep—Receipts estimated 26,000; market steady to 10 cents lower; live \$2.75-3.20; western \$2.90-3.50; yearlings \$5.40-6.75; lambs, natl \$4.50-7.75; western \$4.75-7.75.

Chicago Close.  
Chicago, Jan. 4.—Close: Wheat \$1.08 3/8; July 99 5/8; St. 95 7/8. Corn—July 57 1/2; May 61 1/2; J. 61 7/8; Sept. 62. Oats—May 51 5/8-3/4; July 46 1/2; Sept. 39 1/2. Pork—Jan. \$16.47 1/2; May \$17.19 1/2; July \$19.90; Sept. \$19.90. Lard—Jan. \$5.45-47 1/2; May \$5.45-47 1/2; July \$5.45-47 1/2. Rye—Cash, 75 1/2; May \$1.00-1.00. Barley—Cash, 60-65. Timothy—March, \$9.30. Clover—March, \$3.95.

Kansas City Livestock.  
Kansas City, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 11,000; market steady to 10 cents lower. Stockers and feeders \$3.00-5.20; bulls \$3.00-4.75; calves \$4.00-8.00; western steers \$3.80-5.75; west cow \$2.75-4.50. Hogs—Receipts 16,000; market steady; bulk of sales \$5.00-6.00; heavy \$5.50-6.00; packers and butchers \$5.70-6.00; light \$5.40-6.80; pig \$4.50-5.25. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; market steady. Muttons \$4.50-5.15; lambs \$5.25-7.50; range wethers \$4.00-5.00; ewes \$3.75-6.00.

Sugar and Coffee.  
New York, Jan. 4.—Sugar, raw—Quiet; fair refining \$3.17; centrifugal 96 test \$3.67; molasses sugar \$2.95. Refined sugar; crushed \$5.35; powdered \$4.75; granulated \$4.60. COFFEE—Steady; No. 7 Rio 3-1/4-7/8; No. 4 Santos 23-24.

Before Submitting to the Surgeon's Knife, He Makes a Statement

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Former President Castro of Venezuela was operated on in this city this morning by Dr. Israel, the German specialist, for the kidney complaints from which he is suffering.

The operation is designed to come the effects of an unsuccessful one performed in Venezuela about a year ago.

The present operation was regarded as so dangerous that before subjecting to it, President Castro caused the following statement to be given to the press: "I can only express my satisfaction that this operation is to be performed."

It is believed that the operation will be successful. The patient is expected to be discharged in a few days.

# STANDARD OIL IS UPHOLD BY THE SUPREME COURT

Washington, Jan. 4.—The \$20,000,000 fine case of the Standard Oil company will not be reviewed by the supreme court of the United States.

The decision of the court to this effect was announced by Chief Justice Fuller as soon as the court convened today. The case came to the court on a petition filed by the government, asking the court to issue a writ of certiorari, or order to the record in

the case for a review of the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit, by which Judge Landis originally decided, imposing a fine of \$20,000,000 against the Standard Oil company for accepting rebates from the railway companies.

The action of the court consisted in the announcement that the government's petition would not be granted. The effect of this announcement will be to leave standing the decision of the court of appeals, which was adverse to the government and favorable to the company.

ment contending for such privilege as a right, while it was urged in behalf of the oil company that the precedents were all against such a proceeding. The action of the court consisted in the announcement that the government's petition would not be granted. The effect of this announcement will be to leave standing the decision of the court of appeals, which was adverse to the government and favorable to the company.