### BIG STICK SMASHES; ROOSEVELT DEFENDS THE SECRET SERVICE

#### In Message to House President Declares His Statements in Previous Words to Congress Were Grossly Misunderstood.

Washington. - President crashed down upon the Representatives Tawney of Minnesota, Smith of Iowa, Sherley of Kentucky, and Fitzgerald of New York, when the executive sent a special message to the house of representatives, berating those solons for being champions of the successful move to place limitations upon the scope of the secret service.

The president also declared that the interpretation of the house of the secret service clause in his last message was misunderstood, and had there been any evidence which would point to the neces-sity of an investigation of members, such evidence would long ago have been turned over to the proper authorities,

The message was in answer to the res olution transmitted from the house in which the representatives asked for evidence upon which Mr. Roosevelt based his statements that the "chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not thomselves wish to be investigated by secret service men." Message of the President

and Reasons Therefor. The message in part To the House of Representatives: I

have received the resolution of the house of representatives of December 17, 1968, running as follows:
"'Whereas, there was 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 to the two houses of congress 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 argumen 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 a special exception could be made in the law, prohib Iting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive

branch of the government;" and "'Whereas, the plain meaning of his words is that the majority of the con-gressmen were in fear of being investigated by secret service men and that con-gress as a whole was actuated by that notive in enacting the provision in question. Now, therefore,

'Be it 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 congressestigated by secret service men,' and also to transmit to the house any evi-dence connecting any member of the house of representatives of the Sixtleth 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

Cannot Understand Trend of

the House Resolution "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 cases of Senators Mitchell and Burton, and Representatives Williamson, Herrmann and Driggs, at different times since I have been president. 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.' membership of the house is by the constitution placed 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 clauses 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.

Declares He Said Nothing to Warrant the Statement. "A careful reading of this message will show that I said nothing to warrant the statement that 'the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by the secret service men, or congress as a whole was actuated by that motive.' I did not make any such ment in this message. Moreover I have never made any such statement about congress as a whole, nor, with a few in-evitable exceptions, about the members of congress, in any message or article or speech. On the contrary I have always not only deprecated but vigorously resented the practice of indiscriminate attack upon congress, and indiscriminate condemnation of all congressmen, wise and unwise, fit and unfit, good and bad alike. No one realizes more than I the importance of co-operation between executive and congress, and no one holds of the United States in higher respect than I do. I have not the slightest sympathy with the practice of judging men. merits, but in a mass, as members of one particular body or one caste. To put together all men holding or who have held a particular office, whether it be the office of president, or judge, or senaatives, and to class them all, without regard to their individual differences, as good or bad, seems to me utterly indefensible; and it is equally indefensible whether the good are fonfounded with the bad in a heated and unwarranted championship of all, or in a heated and un-warranted assault upon all.

Charge in Resolution Due to Density of the Solons. "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 which he based his statements that the 'chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to investigated by secret-service men. This statement, which was an attack upon no one, still less upon the congress, s sustained by the facts.

"If you will turn to the Congressional

Record for May 1 last, pages 5553 to 5560, inclusive, you will find the debate on this subject. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. Smith of Iowa, Mr. Sherley of Kentucky, and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, appear in this debate as the special champions of the provision referred to. Messrs. sons, Bennet and Driscoll were the leaders of those who opposed the adoption of the amendment and upheld the right of the government to use the most efficient means possible in order to detect crimnals and to prevent and punish crime. The amendment was carried in the com-mittee of the whole, where no votes of the individual members are recorded, so I am unable to discriminate by mentionng the members who voted for and the members who voted against the provision, but its passage, the journal records, was greeted with applause. I am well aware, lowever, that in any case of this kind many members who have no particular knowledge of the point at issue, are content simply to follow the lead of the committee which had considered the matter, and I have no doubt that many mem-bers of the house simply followed the lead of Messrs. Tawney and Smith, out having had the opportunity to know very much as to the rights and wrongs of the question.

Chip is Knocked Off

Roosevelt's Shoulder.

"I would not ordinarily attempt in this way to discriminate between members of the house, but as objection has been taken to my language, in which I simply spoke of the action of the house as a whole, and as apparently there is a de-sire that I should thus discriminate, I will state that I think the responsibility rest-ed on the committee on appropriations, under the lead of the members whom I ave mentioned.

"Now as to the request of the congress that I give the evidence for my state-ment that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congress-men did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men.

"The part of the Congressional Record to which I have referred above entirely supports this statement. Two distinct lines of argument were followed in the debate. One concerned the question whether the law warranted the employment of the secret service in departments other than the treasury, and this did not ouch the merits of the service in the least. The other line of argument went to the merits of the service, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed, and here chief if not the only argument used was that the service should be cut down and restricted because its members had 'shadowed' or investigated members of congress and other officers of the government. If we examine the debate in de-tail it appears that most of what was urged in favor of the amendment took the form of the simple statement that the committee held that there had been a 'violation of law' by the use of the secret service for other purposes than suppressing counterfelting (and one or two other matters which can be disregarded), and that such language was now to be used as would effectually prevent all such 'violation of law' hereafter. Mr. Tawney, for instance, says: 'It was for the purpose of stopping the use of this service in every possible way by the departments of the government that this provision was inserted; and Mr. Smith says: 'Now, that was the only way in which any limitation could be put upon the activities of the secret service.' Mr. Fitzgerald followed in the same veln, and by far the largest part of the argument against the employ ment of the secret service was confined to the statement that it was in 'violation of law.' Of course, such a statement is not in any way an argument in favor of the justice of the provision. It is not an argument for the provision at all. It is simply a statement of what the gentlemen making it conceive to have been the

Regarding Restrictions of the Secret Service.

"There was both by implication and direct statement the assertion that it was the law, and ought to be the law, that the secret service should only be used to suppress counterfeiting; and that the law should be made more rigid than ever in this respect.

"Incidentally I may say that in my judgment there is ample legal authority for the statement that this appropriation law to which reference was made imposes no restrictions whatever upon the use of the secret service men, but relates solely to the expenditure of the money appropriated. Mr. Tawney in the debate stated that he had in his possession 'a letter from the secretary of the treasury received a few days ago' in which the secretary of the treasury 'himself admits that the provisions under which the appropriation has been made have been violated year after year for a number of years in his own department.' I append herewith as appendix A, the letter referred to. It makes no such admis-sion as that which Mr. Tawney alleges. It contains on the contrary, as you will see by reading it, an 'emphatic protest against any such abridgment of the rights delegated to the secretary of the treasury by existing law," and concludes by asserting that he 'is quite within his rights in thus employing the service of these agents' and that the proposed modification which Mr. Tawney succeeded in carrying through would be 'distinctly to the advantage of violators of criminal statutes of the United States.' I call at tention to the fact that in this letter of Secretary Cortelyou to Mr. Tawney, as in my letter to the speaker quoted below, the explicit statement is made that the proposed change will be for the benefit of the criminals, a statement which I simply reiterated in public form in my message to the congress this year, and which is also contained in effect in the report of the secretary of the treasury

to the congress. "A careful reading of the Congressional Record will also show that practically the only arguments advanced in favor of the limitation proposed by Mr. Tawney's committee, beyond what may be supposed to be contained by implication in cer-tain sentences as to 'abuses' which were not specified, were those contained in the repeated statements of Mr. Sherley.

"Mr. Sherley stated that there had been pronounced abuses growing out of the use of the secret service for purposes other than those intended,' putting his statement in the form of a question, and 'private conduct' of 'members of congress, senators,' and others ought not to be investigated by the secret service, and that they should not investigate a 'member of congress' who had been accused of 'con-duct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of congress.' In addition to these assertions couched as questions, he made one positive declaration, that 'This secret service at one time was used for the purpose of looking nito the personal con-duct of a member of congress. This ar-gument of Mr. Sherley, the only real argument as to the merits of the question made on behalf of the committee on appropriations, will be found in columns 1 and 2 of page 5556, and column 1 of page 5567 of the Congressional Record. In column 1 of page 5566 Mr. Sherley refers to the impropriety of permitting the secret service men to investigate men in the departments, officers of the army and navy and members of congress; in column 1, page 5557, he refers only to members of congress. His speech puts most weight on the investigation of members of congress.

"What appears in the record is filled out and explained by an article which appeared in the Chicago Inter-Ocean of January 3, 1964, under a Washington headline, and which marked the beginning of this agitation against the secret service. It was a special article of about 3,000 words, written, as I was then in-formed and now understand, by Mr. L. W. Busbey, at that time private secretary to the speaker of the house. It contained an utterly unwarranted attack on the secret service division of the treas-ury department and its chief.

"At the time of this publication the work of the secret service, which was thus assailed, included especially the investigation of great land frauds in the west, and the securing of evidence to help the department of justice in the beef-trust investigations at Chicago, which resulted in successful prosecutions.

Efforts to Kill Move

Found to Be Unavailing. "These methods proved unavailing to prevent the wrong. Messrs. Tawney and Smith, and their fellow members on the the protests; and as the obnoxious provision was incorporated in the sundry civil bill, it was impossible for me to consider or discuss it on its merits, as I should have done had it been in a separate bill. Therefore I have now taken the only method available, that of discussing it in my message to congress; and as all efforts to secure what I regard as proper treatment of the subject without recourse to plain speaking had failed, I have spoken plainly and directly, and

have set forth the facts in explicit terms. "Since 1901 the investigations covered by the secret service division—under the practice which had been for many years recognized as proper and legitimate. which had received the sanction of the highest law officers of the government-have covered a wide range of offenses against the federal law. By far the most important of these related to the public domain, as to which there was un-covered a far-reaching and widespread system of fraudulent transactions involving both the illegal acquisition and the illegal fencing of government land; and, in connection with both these offenses, the crimes of perjury and subornation of perjury. Some of the persons involved in these violations were of great wealth and of wide political and social influence. Both their corporate associations and their political affiliations, and the lawless character of some of their employes, made the investigations not only difficult but dangerous. In Colorado one of the

secret service men was assassinated.

Secret Service Starred

"In connection with the Nebraska prosecution the government has by decree se-cured the return to the government of over a million acres of grazing land; in Colorado of more than 2,000 acres of mineral land, and suits are now pending involving 150,000 acres more.

"All these investigations in the land cases were undertaken in consequence of Mr. Hitchcock, the then secretary of the interior, becoming convinced that there were extensive frauds committed in his department; and the ramifications of the frauds were so far-reaching that he was afraid to trust his own officials to deal in thoroughgoing fashion with them. One of the secret service men ac-cordingly resigned and was appointed in the interior department to carry on this work. The first thing he discovered was that the special agents' division or corps of detectives of the land office of the interior department was largely un-der the control of the land thieves; and in consequence the investigations above referred to had to be made by secret

"If the present law, for which Messrs. Tawney, Smith, and the other gentlemen I have above mentioned are responsible, had then been in effect, this ac tion would have been impossible, and most of the criminals would unquestionably have escaped. No more striking in-stance can be imagined of the desirability of having a central corps of skilled investigating agents who can at any time be assigned, if necessary in large numbers, to investigate some violation of the federal statutes, in no matter what branch of the public service. In this particular case most of the men investigated who were public servants were executive branch of the government. But in Oregon, where an enormous acreage of fraudulently alienated public land was recovered for the government, a United States senator, Mr. Mitchell, and a member of the lower house, Mr. Williamson, were convicted on evidence obtained by men transferred from the secret service, and another member of congress was in-

Chief Asks for Reversal

of Action of Solons The president then gave a number of other instances, all of which tend to point out the efficiency of the secret

service, and he concludes: "In conclusion, I most earnestly ask, in name of good government and decent administration, in the name of hon esty and for the purpose of bringing to justice violators of the federal laws wherever they may be found, whether in public or private life, that the action taken by the house last year be reversed. When this action was taken, the senate committee, under the lead of the late Senator Allison, having before it a strongly-worded protest from Secretary Cortelyou like that he had sent to Mr. Tawney, accepted the secretary's views; and the senate passed the bill in the shape presented by Senator Allison. In

senate yielded. "The chief of the secret service is paid a salary utterly inadequate to the importance of his functions and to the admirable way in which he has per-formed them. I earnestly urge that it may be increased to \$6,000 per annum. also urge that the secret service be placed where it properly belongs, and made a bureau in the department of justice, as the chief of the secret service has repeatedly requested; but whether this is done or not, it should be ex-plicitly provided that the secret service can be used to detect and punish crime wherever it is found.

the conference, however, the house con-ferees insisted on the retention of the

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

LAME BACK PRESCRIPTION

The increased use of "Toris" for lame back and rheumatism is causing considerable discussion among the medical fraternity. It is an almost infallible cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following formula is effective: "To one-half pint of good whiskey add one cunce of Toris Compound and one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

Toris compound is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, but it as well as the other ingredients can be had from any good druggist.

WHY WELLS WAS WRATHY.

All Things Considered, He Had Some Excuse for Anger.

Charles E. Wells, who has been called the groundhog senator of West Virginia, because he once introduced a bill advocating the changing of groundhog day from February 2 to July 4, was staying over night at the Grand hotel of a budding West Virginia village not long ago.

He was awakened in the morning by heavy pounding on his door, and the voice of the old man night clerk saying "Five o'clock! Better get up or you'll miss your train.

Mr. Wells didn't intend to catch a morning train and hadn't given any instructions that he should be called at the unearthly hour of five o'clock, so he paid no attention to the old man's early morning greeting and was asleep again almost immediately.

In about 15 minutes he was again awakened by the pounding on his door appropriations committee paid no heed to and heard the voice of the old man saying apologetically: "Don't get up. I rapped on the wrong door."-Lippin-

HANDS RAW AND SCALY.

Itched and Burned Terribly-Could Not Move Thumbs Without Flesh Cracking-Sleep Impossible.

Cuticura Soon Cured His Eczema.

"An itching humor covered both my hands and got up over my wrists and even up to the elbows. The itching and burning were terrible. My hands got all scaly and when I scratched, the surface would be covered with blisters and then get raw. The eczema got so bad that I could not move my thumbs without deep cracks appearing. I went to my doctor, but his medicine could only stop the itching. At night I suffered so fearfully that I could not sleep. I could not bear to touch my hands with water. This went on for three months and I was fairly worn out. At last I got the Cuticura Remedies and in a month I was cured. Walter H. Cox, 16 Somerset St., Boston,

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "CALLING" THE PITCHER.



The captain-See here, you've give seventeen men bases on balls! Dis here's a ball game, not no six-day walkin' match!

Mean Insinuation.

He was a brand-new milkman, and, lacking the wisdom of more experienced members of the species, knew not that on certain subjects he should at all times maintain a frigid silence. "It looks like rain this morning, mum," he said pleasantly, gazing skyward, as he poured the milk into his customer's jug. "It always does," was the curt reply. And the milkman was so dissatisfied with the remark that he strode away and savagely kicked a lamp post.

Fairly Warned.

An old Quaker, not careful of the teachings of his faith, was discovered by his wife kissing the cook behind the door. But the Quaker was not disturbed.

"Wife," said he, gently, "if thee doesn't quit thy spying, thee will make trouble in the family."

THEN AND NOW Complete Recovery from Coffee Ills.

"About nine years ago my daughter, from coffee drinking, was on the verge of nervous prostration," writes a Louisville lady. "She was confined for the most part to her home.

"When she attempted a trip down town she was often brought home in a cab and would be prostrated for days afterwards.

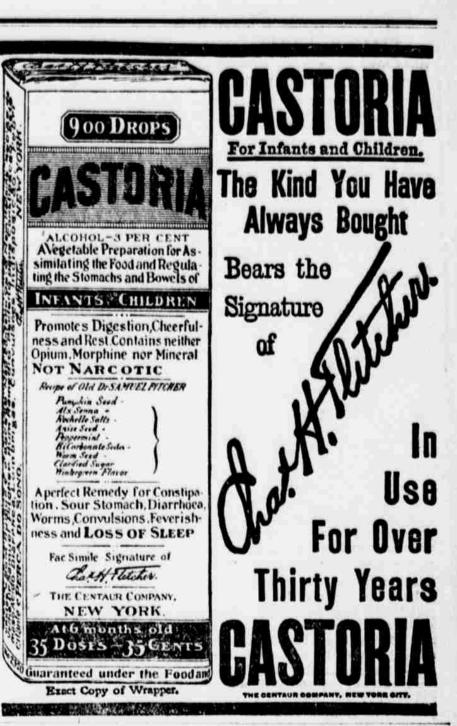
"On the advice of her physician she gave up coffee and tea, drank Postum, and ate Grape-Nuts for breakfast. "She liked Postum from the very

beginning and we soon saw improvement. To-day she is in perfect health, the mother of five children, all of whom are fond of Postum. "She has recovered, is a member of

three charity organizations and a club, holding an office in each. We give Postum and Grape-Nuts the credit for her recovery." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Like an Army.

Patience-She keeps an army of domestics, doesn't she?

Patrice-Well, yes; they seem like an army; they're always fighting!-Yonkers Statesman.

Pleasure First.

"Bobby, did you give a piece of your cake to little Sam Green?" "Yessum, but I punched his face

Quick as Wink.

If your eyes ache with a smarting, burning sensation use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y. As a result of marirage a woman always loses her maiden name, but a

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That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for
the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World
over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

man frequently loses his identity, too.

It is better to desire the things that we have, than to have the things that we desire.-Henry van Dyke.

You always get full value in Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

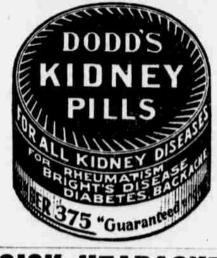
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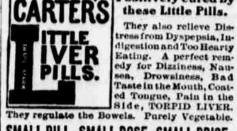
but that's your limit.

Feet Ache—Use Allen's Foot-Ease ver 30,000 testimonials. Refuse imitations. Send for see trial package. A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

It's always the open season for hunt ing trouble.

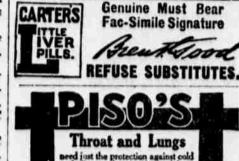


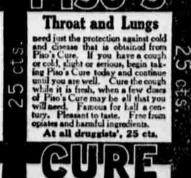
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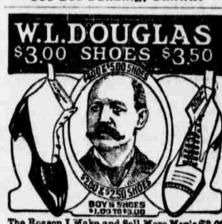
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