

TILLMAN LAND GRAB

President Gives Out Copy of Evidence He Sent to the Senate.

DEAL MADE WITH PROMOTERS

Senator Said He Wanted Eight of the Best Quarters Available.

LAND HELD BY RAILROADS

Influence Used to Cause Them to Relinquish Title.

LETTER FRANKED THROUGH MAIL

Photographic Copies of Correspondence Disproves Utterance of Senator on Floor—He Will Reply Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Roosevelt tonight made public the details of an investigation by postoffice inspectors and secret service agents of Senator Tillman's connection with an alleged "land grab" in Oregon. As he presents the evidence to Senator Hale, in response to the latter's request to the heads of the various executive departments for a statement of the operations of the secret service, the president undertakes to show:

That Mr. Tillman used his influence as a senator in an effort to force the government to compel a railroad corporation to relinquish its control of land grants from the United States in order that he and his family and his secretary, J. B. Knight, might profit through the purchase of some of the land.

That the senator used his government franking privilege in numerous instances for the use of private business.

Comparatively few senators were favored with the opportunity of reading the president's report to Senator Hale, but those who did read the report took a serious view of it, although most of the senators refused to believe that Mr. Tillman had ever done anything in violation of his oath as senator.

Senator Tillman did not permit the fact that the president was giving out the charges against him to alter his determination to make no statement until Monday. He said that he could not make his reply so complete as he would desire for tomorrow's papers and that he would therefore withhold whatever remarks he might have to make until Monday, when he would make a statement to the senate.

No effort was made by him to conceal the fact that when he had learned the facts concerning the re-grant he had made in the names of himself and members of his family and declared at most he would have the entire possession of only a few hundred acres. His efforts were, after all, in his own interest.

Immediately after the conclusion of the chaplain's prayer Monday, Mr. Tillman will ask the recognition of the chair on a question of personal privilege. Departing from his custom of extemporaneous speaking, he will read his statement, thus insuring more careful adherence to what he desires to say than he would be able to give in offhand speech.

Letter to Senator Hale. The communication to Senator Hale is nearly 3,000 words in length. In addition thereto is appended numerous exhibits, including copies of letters written by Senator Tillman and his agent, William E. Lee, showing that they did make an effort to secure several quarter sections of the Oregon land, and the reports of the postoffice inspectors who reported on the transactions of the land grants. It was through this investigation that the alleged interest of Senator Tillman was brought to light, and, fortunately, it appears that it was at his instigation the inquiry was begun.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1909.—My Dear Senator Hale: I have requested the different departments of the government, not only those to whom you sent requests, but those to whom you did not, to give me all the information about the use of special mail, franking privilege, inspectors, etc., in their departments to enable me to put before you all the facts which, as I understand it, your committee desires to have. I transmit these reports herewith. I call special attention to the report of the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general.

Need of Secret Service. "Let me at the outset, most earnestly express my cordial agreement with the view that it is not only the right, but the duty of congress to investigate the workings of the secret service, and the special agents with which alone the government can effectively safeguard itself against wrong doing, punish crime and bring to justice criminals. I am well aware of the liability to abuse inherent in any effective detective system or secret service system; for the measure of the efficiency of the system is also the measure of the freedom of the system if it is applied to wrong purposes or directed in an improper manner. It is eminently to the public interest that there should be vigilant inquiry into the workings of this agency, both by the heads of the executive departments and by congress.

Discoveries by Accident. "Certain of the special agents, inspectors and the like, in the several departments have a highly specialized work to perform. In the treasury department the secret service is especially trained to deal with counterfeiters and the special agents with customs frauds. In the postoffice department the corps of inspectors is especially trained and peculiarly fitted to detect criminality or abuses or fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the postal service. In the interior department the special agents of the land office and the inspectors of the Indian bureau are trained in similar fashion to meet present needs. In addition, it is urgently necessary, as set forth in Mr. Root's accompanying report, that there shall be a central force of secret service men who can be detailed for work anywhere in the government service.

Need of Investigation of Specific Frauds. "In the investigation of specific frauds we sometimes come across wholly unexpected cases of misconduct. The frauds in the postal department which were unearthed some six years ago, for instance, offer a case in point. My suspicions were first aroused by a report made as to the very management and debauched manner of one of the postal employees. The report made being made by an official of the secret service in connection with an

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

1909 JANUARY 1909

Table with columns for days of the week and numbers 1-28, representing a calendar or index.

FOR OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS AND VICINITY—Snow furries Saturday, and NEBRASKA—Snow Saturday, with rising temperature.

FOR IOWA—Snow furries Saturday. Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Deg. Hour.

Table showing weather conditions for various locations and times of day.

DOMESTIC

Pivo St. Louis schoolboys, arrested for the murder of a sailor, adult stolen for fun.

House committee, headed by Perkins, reports in favor of tabling President Roosevelt's secret service message and a hot debate follows, after which recommendations of the committee are adopted.

Crowd in attracted to the house by the debate on the president's message. Congressman Smith talks on Stewart case.

Yuan Shi Kai, deposed Chinese counselor, is under charge of investigating murder of emperor and may be tried for the offense.

Radical democrats members of the state senate make up to the fact that the corporations are organizing that body and may join with the republicans to head off move.

Jerry Howard of the legislative delegation is in charge of the bill to give Omaha electric fire and police board.

Commissioner Bruning resents criticism of republican clubs of his action as member of the board.

Story of the first battle, or how Shallenberger colonel charged on Lincoln.

Live stock markets. Grain markets.

Arrivals. Departures.

MATHEWS ISSUES A DEFY

Former Marshal Defends Taking Prisoners to Omaha Club.

SAYS PRESIDENT'S CHARGE FALSE

Insists He Did Fall Duty While Acting as United States Marshal and Especially in Richards-Comstock Case.

T. L. Mathews, who was summarily removed from the office of United States marshal for Nebraska by President Roosevelt because of the scandal connected with the Richards-Comstock land fencing case, on account of which his Attorney General Barker also removed, resents the reference to him by the president in his message to congress published last week.

"The high respect in which I have held the office of the president of the United States has caused me to hesitate to make a public statement that would seemingly reflect on the occupant of that exalted place, but justice to my friends and myself demands that I refute the statement made by the president in his recent message, and which must have been made on false information.

"The charge that my removal was necessary before satisfactory progress could be made in the prosecution of the offenders in the land cases is in only character as unwarranted, ill-considered and unqualifiedly false. The president has not now and never has had, so far as I know, a scintilla of evidence that I, as United States marshal, did in any manner, way or place, obstruct or hinder the administration of justice. He has now in his possession the evidence, in letters written to him and without my solicitation, from General Manderson, Governor Crouse and other men of high character, saying that my record as United States marshal commanded high praise for efficiency, integrity and faithful performance of duty. He has admitted from his Attorney General Anderson, United States commissioner for thirty years; Frank White, ex-United States marshal, and attorneys familiar with the practices of the United States court, that in my action in the Richards-Comstock case I followed an unbroken precedent of thirty years' standing. He had evidence that in that case I did what I had been instructed by the court to do in like cases. He had the evidence of his own attorney general, who, when visited by the entire Nebraska delegation in my behalf, said, 'I admit that you have made an excellent officer, but an example had to be made.' The following letter from Congressman Pollard is pertinent here:

"Mr. T. L. Mathews, Omaha, Neb.—My Dear Sir: I wish to assure you that it was with a great deal of pleasure and approval that the Nebraska delegation when called on the afternoon of January 4, 1909, at St. Paul, Minn., expressed its confidence in your ability to do the duty of your office. I should have been glad to have you with the delegation in any extent. I am sure, however, that your statement contained all the facts and that your attorney general so informed us. Assuring you of my highest personal regard, I remain, very truly yours, ERNEST M. POLLARD."

Interview with President. "The president had the evidence of his own knowledge, for he said to me in his private office that he had personally investigated my official record and that he had found it good. He further said that after investigating my record and facts connected with my removal, he had made up his mind to restore me to the marshalship, but after talking with the attorney general, he had decided that it would not be good policy to do so, and gave as his chief reason for that course that democrats were charging that prosecutions in the land cases were not being made in good faith and that my removal was made to show that the administration was in earnest. He further explained that he had been led to believe that I had twice, in my removal, been guilty of any crime, but he said that I had made a mistake in not putting the defendant in jail. The commitment under which I held the defendants did not authorize me to do so, and without an order from the court, commanding me to put them in jail, and naming the jail, and authorizing the jailer to receive them, which I did not have, I had no more authority to put Richards and Comstock in jail than I had to put the president in jail, and when I said that to him, and informed him that I had been so advised by some of the best attorneys in Nebraska, he intimated that he did not attach much value to the opinions of a Nebraska lawyer. In view of the friendly reception given me by the president, his twice repeated and voluntary statement that he (would) or might be glad to do something for me later on, makes his new charge, never before heard of by me, beyond my comprehension. The statement of the president, that my removal was the result of information furnished by the detectives, does not agree with the statement of the attorney general, who, in his letter to me, said he got his information from the press. The charge that I obstructed the administration of justice is disproved by the facts as they appear of record.

"The Krause brothers were indicted for fencing the public lands by a grand jury summoned by my office. They were tried and convicted by a jury summoned by my office, and in charge of a bailiff appointed by me. Where did I obstruct justice in this case?"

Judge Munger's Part. "Richards and Comstock were indicted by a grand jury summoned by my office. Every paper placed in my hands for service in this case was served by my office. The defendants appeared in court and pleaded guilty without trial. They were arraigned for sentence and the court pronounced sentence. With the terms of that sentence I had no more to do than had the president. I executed the order of the court as it came to me, executed it as Judge Munger says I did, in his letter that I presented to the president, 'agreeable to the letter and spirit of the court's order,' from which I quote as follows: 'I am just in receipt of yours of the 14th.

"It is quite generally known that my home is at Council Bluffs. Why this special reference to these cases which chance to be prosecuted in my vicinity, although the offenses were all committed more than 30 miles from my home, and in another state, unless it was that it was intended to insinuate that the proximity of these cases had in some way influenced my action in this matter, but for the fact that the president said all this to 'illustrate the ramifications of interests with which the government has to deal.'

"I am not at liberty to even suspect.



MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA From the New York World.

HOUSE ATTRACTS A CROWD

Debate on President's Message the Magnet Which Draws People.

SMITH SPEAKS OF STEWART CASE

Denies His Action on Secret Service Question Was Influenced by Fact Stewart Was Fellow Townsman of His.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—It has been years since senators of the United States showed as great interest in what their associates in the lower branch of the national legislature were doing as today, when Representative Perkins of New York, chairman of the special committee appointed to consider President Roosevelt's statements as to the secret service in relation to members of the house of representatives, made his report.

In anticipation of a field day, the galleries were jammed long before midday, there being every indication that smarting under the strictures of the chief executive, members of the house would hand the president some extremely spicy and very warm language in justification of the resolution which condemns the president for his outspoken criticism of a coordinate branch of the government. In this assumption the crowds in attendance upon the house were not disappointed, for there was a long and lively, ironical and invective, attack and parry. Splendid oratory graced the occasion, the house rising in many instances to warmth of language of those supporting the resolution, while the opponents of the resolution, friends of President Roosevelt, made a magnificent stand for the rights of the executive, arguing that Mr. Roosevelt meant no disrespect to members of the body in singling out Messrs. Tawney of Minnesota, Walter I. Smith of Iowa, Sherley of Kentucky and Fitzgerald of New York for special mention in connection with the defeat of an appropriation asked for the purpose of furthering the work of the secret service.

Among the senators noticed on the floor during the debate were Brown and Burdett of Nebraska, Gamble and Kittredge of South Dakota, Dooliver of Iowa, Warner of Missouri, Burrows of Michigan, Hemenway of Indiana, Borah of Idaho, Keam of New Jersey and quite a number of democratic senators, headed by Gore of Oklahoma.

Smith Attracts Attention. It was late in the day when Judge Walter I. Smith, member of the appropriations committee, was recognized in support of the resolution. Rather than trust to memory, and probably fearful that he might say something that was not well considered, he was especially emphatic in telling the story of the prosecution of Charles T. Stewart of Council Bluffs, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of title to public lands in McPherson county, Nebraska, and who was also indicted for maintaining an unlawful enclosure of public lands. Judge Smith, in commenting on this case, which the president called attention to in his message of January 4 and which created great excitement in Iowa and Nebraska, said:

"It is quite generally known that my home is at Council Bluffs. Why this special reference to these cases which chance to be prosecuted in my vicinity, although the offenses were all committed more than 30 miles from my home, and in another state, unless it was that it was intended to insinuate that the proximity of these cases had in some way influenced my action in this matter, but for the fact that the president said all this to 'illustrate the ramifications of interests with which the government has to deal.'

"I am not at liberty to even suspect.

ADAIR MYSTERY IS UNSOLVED

No Clue Has Been Found to Either of the Two Missing Men.

METROIT, Jan. 8.—Rumors, theories and conjectures are the only harvest thus far of the sensational "rattle run" Methodist church murder mystery, and the rumors that either the missing Rev. John H. Carmichael or the equally sought Gideon W. Brown, whose village carpenter had been seen since the murder in the church Tuesday, passing through some place or driving along some road proved to be baseless when traced to their sources.

Mrs. Carmichael, wife of the missing preacher, was today taken to Port Huron with a number of other residents of the village of Adair, to be questioned by the prosecuting attorney.

There was no charge laid against Mrs. Carmichael and the officers stated that she was subpoenaed to be examined simply that the officers might secure every trifling fact in her possession that could bear on the disappearance of her husband and Brown.

The suggestion that the gruesome relics of a human being taken from the church stove may have come from a cadaver and that the blood scalped about the church may not have been human blood, did not receive much support today.

Mrs. Smith, Browning's sister, today confirmed the identification of the scarpin found in the stove as belonging to her brother. She went further and stated that she herself had planned it in his necktie before he left home the day of the murder.

Mrs. Carmichael today stated that the barrel of carpet rags which was said to have been shipped by her husband several days ago to his sister, Mrs. Jacob Maier, living near Eldon, O., were prepared and forwarded by herself.

Despite denials by ferrymen at St. Clair of reports that Rev. Mr. Carmichael had been crossing into Canada, Deputy Sheriff Moore has gone to St. Thomas, Ont., to follow up the rumors.

FRESH SHOCK AT MESSINA

Industry Quake Last Night Throws Inhabitants Into Great Panic.

MESSINA, Jan. 8.—An undulatory earthquake shock caused a great panic last night.

The body of a man who lived on the third floor above Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cheney in the American consulate building, was taken out of the ruins yesterday evening. The work to recover the bodies of the Cheney is progressing.

There was a religious procession this morning along the devastated water front of Messina. Priests walked through the ruined streets carrying sacred relics and as they passed the people prostrated themselves.

Stuart K. Lupton of the American consular corps is to stay in Messina in charge of the new consulate. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Winthrop Chanler, other members of the corps, have left for Taormina, where they will devote their energies to superintending the work of caring for the wounded.

The United States supply ship Culgoa arrived this morning from Port Said.

THREATS OF DIVINE WRATH

Miss Bernard Warns Prison Investigating Committee God is Watching Them.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 8.—Miss Kate Bernard, state superintendent of charities and correction of Oklahoma, declared today at the Lansing penitentiary investigation that she was not being treated fairly, and warned the Kansas investigators that God was watching the hearing and would hold them responsible.

It was Miss Bernard's original charges that Oklahoma prisoners were being inhumanely treated that brought about the investigation. Today when Senator Reed, one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Hoch of Kansas, was questioning the witness, and asking her to be more explicit, Miss Bernard displayed anger and declared she was not being given a fair chance to support her charges.

"I am not at liberty to even suspect.

HOUSE TABLES MESSAGES

Congressmen Decline to Consider Secret Service Communication.

COMMITTEE REPORT IS READ

Chairman Perkins Declares President's Words Constitute Breach of Privileges of House and Should Not Be Received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—After having made him the target all day for criticism with here and there words of commendation, the house of representatives tonight, by a vote of 212 to 35, rebuked the president by tabling so much of his message as reflected on members of congress in connection with his recommendations regarding the secret service detectives, and also declaring it to be the sense of the house that they shall decline to consider any communications from any source which is not in its own judgment respectful.

With feelings of outraged dignity and pride on the part of many of its members, the house today gave itself up entirely to a discussion of the subject of the resolution that ever came before it—its functions as a legislative body—in contradistinction to those of the executive branch of the government.

As had been forecasted, the report of the special committee appointed to deal with the language in the president's annual message in his special message of last Monday bearing on the secret service, as reflected on members of congress, was submitted and is used as the basis for some of the most earnest and vigorous speeches ever heard in the historic chamber. The house was in no mood to treat the subject other than that seriously, although in the remarks which were made the references to the president almost invariably were couched in parliamentary language. Nor was the president without his supporters.

Floor and Galleries Crowded. In anticipation of the report, the effect of which was to administer a rebuke to the president there was one of the largest attendances of members of this session, while the galleries at all times were filled to their capacity. To accommodate the crowd, the doors opening into the corridors were thrown open and these were choked with persons, while standing in line behind them were hundreds of others. There was not a moment during the day that the gallery was not fully occupied, many of the foreign representatives being compelled to sit on the steps of the aisles. This also was true of the president's gallery, although no member of his immediate family was present. Neither was his son-in-law, Representative Longworth of Ohio, in his seat during any part of the day. So great was the interest in the proceedings that many senators came over to the house and sat for several hours.

Toward the close of the debate, Mr. Gardner endeavored to secure the adoption of a substitute for the resolution in the shape of an amendment expressing confidence in the committee on appropriations and then the postponement of the whole matter until Monday, but he was overwhelmingly outvoted.

Committee Brings in Report. Having given consideration to the president's further views regarding the secret service, contained in his message to the house of representatives last Monday, the special committee appointed to deal with the subject today brought in its final report.

Accompanying it was a resolution which declared it to be the sense of the house that it shall decline to consider any communication from any source which is not respectful, recommending that the objectionable portions of the message be laid on the table and that similar action be taken with respect to the message of last Monday, because of its being "unresponsive to the inquiry of the house" as to what the president meant when he said, "referring to the limitation placed upon the field of operations of the secret service that the chief argument in favor of the provision

"I am not at liberty to even suspect.

CLIPPING OF WINGS

Douglas Senators Not to Have it All Their Own Way on Organization.

ANTI-CORPORATION MEN WAKE

First Break in the Program Comes on the Banking Committee.

FIGHT ON OTHER POSITIONS

House Committees Expected to Be Ready for Monday's Caucus.

POOL IS INCLINED TO KICK OVER

Says He Will Approve of Only Such Portions of Committee Recommendations as Please Him, But—