

## SECRETS OF SENATE

Morgan Says Reyes Obtained Them Wrongly.

## IT'S HARD ON EAVESDROPPERS

He Tells in Open Session What He Said of Colombian President—Vest Figures as Champion of Indian Currency for Islands.

The proceedings of the Senate yesterday were continued by a reply of Morgan to the denial made by Senator Reyes of the charge that a Colombian President had been bribed with \$1,000,000 to resign.

Morgan said Reyes obtained his information by violation of the secrets of executive sessions, and denounced those who were guilty of such betrayal.

Reyes, after Vest had condemned the withdrawal of ratifications from the Philippines, said that the Philippine currency bill was passed. This is the bill recommended by Governor Taft and rejected by the House in favor of an extension of the United States currency laws to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Soon after the Senate met today the District of Columbia appropriation bill was sent to conference, Allison (Pa.), Quay (Pa.) and Cockerill (Mo.) being named as conferees.

Quay offered a resolution which went over under the rules, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that a vote and hour prior to the meeting of the Senate should be fixed for a final vote upon the statehood bill.

A resolution was agreed to calling on the President for information regarding the present status of the Isle of Pines and what government is exercising authority and control in said island; what instructions, if any, regarding said island were given at the time when the military occupation of Cuba by the United States was terminated, and what action, if any, has been taken for the protection of the interests of citizens of the United States who have purchased property and settled in the Isle of Pines.

Lodge then called up the Philippine currency bill. The amendment offered by Patterson (Calo.) some days ago and published at the time, providing for a conference between gold and silver standard countries to fix commercial exchange, was agreed to without discussion.

Dubois (Idaho) offered a substitute for the entire bill and briefly explained its features. The substitute was rejected and the bill was then passed. It is the measure recommended by the House committee on insular affairs, but which was rejected by the House. The Senate committee on the Philippines substituted for the House bill the measure of both committees which had been recommended by Secretary Root and Governor Taft.

Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was then resumed, and the committee amendments were agreed to, as also were many others of a similar nature.

An amendment by Jones (Ark.) was agreed to authorizing United States Courts in the Indian Territory to appoint as guardians or curators of minors or incompetents trust companies or others of a fiduciary character which may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was about to be passed when Vest called Jones' attention to a point of order which had been made last Saturday against a provision having for its purpose the withholding of ratifications from Indian children who do not attend school, because it was general legislation in an appropriation bill. He said that the Senate did whatever it wanted to where there was a majority and disregarded its rules. He referred to the placing of the bill in the Senate on February 12, that the President of Colombia had sold out and abdicated for \$1,000,000. He declared that, if anything was said by him, it was in secret session of the Senate. Reyes, he said, seems to be determined on the success of the Panama scheme.

"I do not agree with the President," said he. "I think they have been shamefully robbed." The bill was then passed.

The statehood bill was then taken up. Morgan, as a question of privilege, had read a recent communication addressed to him by Rafael Reyes, Colombian Minister to Mexico, which appeared in the public press, denying the accuracy of a certain statement alleged to have been made by Morgan and which had been published in the New York Herald on February 12, that the President of Colombia had sold out and abdicated for \$1,000,000. He declared that, if anything was said by him, it was in secret session of the Senate. Reyes, he said, seems to be determined on the success of the Panama scheme.

"The coincidence of the double assault on Mexico," he said, "is quite close enough to have been planned in the Panama Canal and is brazen enough to have been prepared in the office of a New York railroad wrecker." As his statements did not appear in the public records of the Senate, the speaker said that he was surprised to obtain them. He then spoke of "leaks" in the Senate. For years, he said, he had witnessed the abuse of eavesdropping or betrayal by persons who had had the right or privilege of being present at executive sessions of the Senate, and he had long since ceased to expect anything else. It was a cowardly form of calling a Senator to account for remarks or statements made in confidence. The evil seems to be without remedy, he continued, and the only safety of Senators is in open sessions. Reyes, he said, violated a principle of diplomacy by obtaining his information surreptitiously through persons who violated their trust.

"I did not say," he continued, "at any time that the President had received \$1,000,000 as pay for resigning. I said that after he received the \$1,000,000 in April, 1900, he retired to his home and the Vice-President was substituted in his place."

Reverting to the subject of giving out information concerning executive sessions, Morgan said: "It is only a repetition of the crimes that have been committed by Senators heretofore." It was not an unusual thing, he said, but no such accusation could be laid at his door.

At the conclusion of Morgan's remarks, these bills were passed: Appropriating \$25,000 to compensate the Old Point Comfort Development Company for the destruction and removal of the Hyattsville Hotel from the Government reservation, Old Point Comfort, Va.; resolution granting to the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company the right to construct and operate an underground railway under land owned by the United States in New York.

The Senate at 4:30 P. M. went into executive session and at 4:40 adjourned.

**CAR-COUPLER BILL PASSED.**  
House Decides to Give Currency Bill Precedence Over Other Measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House disposed of a number of bills today under suspension of the rules, defeating two. The most important measure passed was

## THE SENATE BILL TO AMEND THE RAILROAD SAFETY APPLIANCE LAW.

A special order was adopted which practically will make the Fowler currency bill a continuing order for the remainder of the session—not, however, to interfere with conference reports, appropriation bills and other privileged matters.

When the House met Kern (Ill.) attempted as a privileged matter to call up a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to discontinue the allegation that the East St. Louis Bridge & Construction Company has formed a pool with a competitive corporation, and report to Congress. The Speaker ruled that the resolution was not privileged.

This being committee suspension day, Wanger (Pa.) then moved the passage under suspension of the rules of the Senate bill to amend the act of March 2, 1893, to compel common carriers to equip their cars with automatic couplers, etc. Wanger explained that the bill would compel the railroads to equip with couplers tenders which had been held not to be cars, and would also require a more general use of air brakes.

Ryan (N. Y.) said he favored all the amendments proposed in the bill to the safety appliance law save an amendment inserted by the House committee which would give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to reduce the minimum number of cars to be equipped with power brakes below 20 per cent. He protested that this amendment should not be adopted, and asked unanimous consent for a separate vote upon it. Wanger, however, objected.

Grosvener (O.) explained that a misunderstanding existed among the members of labor organizations relative to the parliamentary status of this bill. It had been said, he said, that the majority committee on rules, speaking of the merits of the bill, had said that many of the labor organizations strongly opposed the amendment introduced by Ryan, but they preferred the bill with this amendment in it to having it fail.

Dalzell bore out what Grosvener had said relative to the bill and the committee on rules. In his whole legislative experience, he said, he had never been so beset by telegrams, petitions and resolutions relative to a measure, and yet the bill had never been before the rules committee.

The bill was passed.

Dalzell, from the committee on rules, then reported a special order to give the Fowler currency bill the same privileges as bills reported from committees having leave to report at any time.

Hepburn asked if the effect of the rule would not be to make it a continuing order for the remainder of the session and virtually shut out everything else which was not privileged.

Dalzell practically assented to this interpretation, but said the question of consideration could be raised at any time.

Bartlett (Pa.) took occasion to correct a misimpression which was abroad that the minority had agreed on a substitute for the Fowler bill. He was opposed to all currency bills.

Carson called attention to the late day in the session, and expressed the opinion that it was too late properly to consider currency legislation. Still, he would not vote against giving the Fowler bill consideration.

Such after remarks by Underwood (Ala.) and Robinson (Ind.) against the principle of assent currency, the vote was taken by yeas and nays. The rule was adopted, 128 to 92.

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## MORE TEETH PULVERIZED

## LITTLE FLEET ANTI-TRUST OUT OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

Provisions Made More Stringent Than as They Passed the House—Republican Members Divided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate committee on judiciary today concluded consideration of the interlocking trust bill and decided to report it to the Senate with a number of very important amendments. The most important changes were made in connection with sections 6 and 7 of the House bill, for which the Senate committee will recommend complete substitutes.

Section 6, as the bill passed the House, prohibited persons engaged in violating provisions of the law from using any of the interstate commerce or other commerce. This purpose is retained in the substitute of the Senate committee, but the scope of the provision is enlarged, so that it shall apply to interstate commerce.

"That no corporation engaged in the production, manufacture or sale of any article which may be the subject of interstate commerce, attempting to monopolize the production or thereof in any state by discrimination in prices or by giving special privileges or rebates, or in any other manner whatever, in order to prevent or hinder competition therein with respect to such article, shall be liable to engage in interstate commerce for the purpose of aiding or facilitating, either directly or indirectly, such production, manufacture or sale of any such article; nor shall any such corporation or person in any way engage in interstate commerce for the purpose of enabling such first-mentioned corporation to engage or continue to engage in such production, manufacture or sale with such intent."

The business of any person or corporation engaged in the manufacture, production or sale of any manufactured article that may be the subject of interstate commerce, which by reason of ownership or control of lands, growing timber or other vegetable products, or containing coal, oil, iron or other minerals or metals used in the manufacture of such articles, or by reason of ownership or control of the instrumentalities of manufacture, production or sale, shall have the power to control or affect, in whole or in part, the process of said article, shall be liable to engage in interstate commerce for the purpose of aiding or facilitating, either directly or indirectly, such production, manufacture or sale of any such article; nor shall any such corporation or person in any way engage in interstate commerce for the purpose of enabling such first-mentioned corporation to engage or continue to engage in such production, manufacture or sale with such intent."

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