

ROGERS DODGES MORE QUESTIONS

Standard Oil Man's Answers Evasive.

HIS IGNORANCE IS GREAT

Does Not Know Where His Company Has Office.

ACCOUNTANT TELLS TRUTH

Former Standard Employee Exposes Connection of Standard With Competitors—Rogers' Contempt for Missouri.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and a director of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which Attorney-General Herbert S. Hadley is trying to oust from the State of Missouri, was on the witness stand today on quo warranto proceedings brought by Mr. Hadley.

Mr. Hadley took up with him only these points: Whether the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has an office in the building at 26 Broadway, this city, where the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has its offices, and whether the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns or controls a majority of the stock of the Indiana company, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of Missouri, and the Republic Oil Company, of New York.

Mr. Rogers said that he did not know that the Indiana Company has offices at 26 Broadway; that he supposed its affairs are conducted in Indiana, and that he assigned that James A. Moffett, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has an office at 26 Broadway, but that he (Mr. Rogers) was never in it. He declined to answer the question whether the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns the stocks of the companies which, Mr. Hadley alleges, have combined to stifle competition in Missouri.

Mr. Hadley pressed the question with much insistence and demanded an answer without evasions. Mr. Rogers was testifying when the hearing adjourned today.

Willing to Hear Lawson.

After the adjournment, Mr. Hadley's attention was called to some published advice to him concerning the proceedings from Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, and he was asked:

"Do you want Mr. Lawson to come down here and testify in this case?"

"Certainly. If Mr. Lawson knows anything, I should like to have him come down," said Mr. Hadley.

Rogers Again Dodges.

When Mr. Rogers was called, Mr. Hadley repeated his previous question: "Explain what you meant by 'You did not learn that there were any committees.'"

"The answer explains itself," said Mr. Rogers.

"Did you mean that there are no committees at 26 Broadway that had anything to do with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana?"

"I did not."

"Do I understand you that there are not at 26 Broadway committees which have charge of the trade of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana?"

"No."

"Are there such committees?"

"I can't answer."

"Does the Standard Oil Company of Indiana sell oil in New York?"

"I don't know."

"Does it have an office at 26 Broadway?"

"I don't know that it does."

"You are a director in that company?"

"Yes."

"Do you mean to say that Mr. Moffett has not an office at 26 Broadway or that you don't know whether he has or not?"

"I don't know, except by hearsay."

"Do you know if the secretary and the treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana stay at 26 Broadway?"

"If Mr. Stahl is the treasurer, as I suppose him to be, and Mr. Cowan is vice-president, as I believe him to be, I don't know that they have offices there."

Slap at Missouri Supreme Court.

"Do you mean to say to the Supreme Court of Missouri that you don't know where the company's offices are?"

"It is quite immaterial to me what the Supreme Court of Missouri expects me to say," said Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Hadley repeated the question.

"Do you want it for personal information?" asked Mr. Rogers.

"You understand my question, without evasion, and I ask the commissioner to direct the witness to answer," said Mr. Hadley.

At the commissioner's suggestion, Mr. Hadley changed the question to:

"Do you not know, as a director, where the general offices of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana are located?"

"I do not know as a fact, but I suppose they are in Indiana, where the company is incorporated, and I prefer to trust to records rather than to my memory," said Mr. Rogers.

"I still want an answer. Do you know if the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has an office at 26 Broadway?"

"I answered that in regard to the office of Mr. Moffett, the president of the company."

"Do you know whether it has or has not an office there?"

"As I implied in my answer."

"Answer without evasion, has it or has it not?"

"I am trying to give you a fair and square answer, but I cannot go further, but I will look into the question and let you know."

Mr. Hadley: "I am not satisfied. Do you know that Mr. Moffett, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has an office at 26 Broadway?"

"I have answered that."

"You can answer twice the same way, can you not?"

"I imagine that he has an office there, but I never was in it. My previous answer covers the question exactly."

Again Declines to Answer.

"It is charged in this case that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and Republic Oil Company are in confederation and an agreement in violation of the trust laws of Missouri; do you now know that the Standard Oil Company of New York owns or controls, either through itself or other party, a majority of the stock in all those companies?"

"I object," said Mr. Hagerman, "as the question of stock ownership is still in court."

Mr. Hadley said the question of stock ownership is not pending in any court in Missouri, but on the contrary the commissioner appointed in Missouri to take evidence in this case has ruled that such evidence is admissible and it has been admitted in Missouri.

Mr. Hagerman said that was not correct, as he understood it, but the question is still undecided.

Mr. Sanborn found the question competent and instructed Mr. Rogers to answer.

Mr. Rogers declined to do so.

Mr. Hadley asked if Mr. Rogers declined for any other reason than on the advice of counsel, and Mr. Rogers said he did not.

Mr. Rogers was still on the witness stand when the hearing adjourned until tomorrow.

Before interrogation of witnesses began, Mr. Hadley informed the commissioner that Wade Hampton, auditor of the Standard Oil Company, one of the witnesses summoned, had not responded.

Oil Trust Stock in Evidence.

Mrs. Ida M. Butts, step-daughter of the late George M. Rice, of Marietta, O., was the first witness. Mr. Hadley read a certificate of six shares in the Original Standard Oil Trust issued by the board of trustees of that trust in 1902 to George M. Rice. It was signed by John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and William T. Wardwell. It was indorsed as having been issued in compliance with an order of the Supreme Court of New York, made in 1900. Mrs. Butts identified it as having belonged to Mr. Rice.

Mr. Hadley also read a certificate of an assignment of legal title of one share in the Standard Oil Trust to George M. Rice, as signed if this was issued after the Standard Oil Company of Ohio was ordered by the courts to be dissolved in 1902. These were the papers about which Mrs. Butts was questioned on Saturday, but which she could not then produce.

They were signed by John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, W. H. Tilford, attorney, and F. O. Barstow, as secretary.

Frank Hagerman, counsel for the Standard Oil Company, objected to this question, as asked only for the purpose of publication by the 20 reporters present. The objection was overruled. Mrs. Butts said the paper was owned by Mr. Rice. These six shares are said to be the only shares of the original Standard Oil Trust now in existence.

Waters-Pierce Was in Trust.

Mrs. Butts said the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was a member of the original Standard Oil Trust. Mrs. Butts said Mr. Rice had another assignment of title which he converted into scrip of the constituent companies of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Hadley again brought from the witness, as on Saturday, that these assignments of title were issued in course of what Mr. Hadley called the "pretended dissolution" of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, and the final election of that company from Ohio to Indiana.

Mrs. Butts said these shares of stock were exchangeable for shares of stock in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

"Did the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey become the holding company of these companies in the Standard Oil Trust?" asked Mr. Hadley.

"I did," said Mrs. Butts.

Mrs. Butts also possessed, as administratrix of George M. Rice, a certificate of shares of stock held by him in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

She said that Alexander McDonald & Co., of Cincinnati, were in existence before the Standard Oil Trust and became the Consolidated Tank Line Company and a member of the original Standard Oil Trust. The Cheese Carley Company, of Louisville, Ky., she said, was also a member of the trust. Mrs. Butts was then excused.

Republic Oil Co. Has Back Door.

H. D. Hardcastle was the next witness. He was an accountant of the Standard Oil Company. He said he lived in New York and entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company at Albany, N. Y., in 1901. At Albany then, he said, was L. P. Cutler. Witness was employed there eight years, and then went to Cleveland, O., where he worked for the Republic Oil Company.

Witness was transferred, through orders of W. H. Tilford, 26 Broadway, a director of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Tilford said the Standard Oil Company had just absorbed Schofield, Schurmer & Teagle, and reorganized it as the Republic Oil Company.

Hardcastle gave details to show that the new company was an arm of the trust, remarking that 15 New Street, New York, the address given for the Republic Oil Company, was merely a rear entrance to the Standard Oil Company's offices at 26 Broadway, where the Standard Oil Company's offices are. C. J. Nichols, president of the Republic Oil Company, had offices at 26 Broadway.

Witness was in Cleveland about four weeks and visited the territory served by the Republic Oil Company. The Republic Oil Company was doing business under that name in Kansas City and St. Louis.

"What instructions were given by the Republic Oil Company to its agents?"

(Continued on Page 12.)

CANTEEN KEEPS SOLDIERS SOBER

Chicago Preacher Denounces Its Abolition as Disaster to the Army.

TELLS WHAT HE HAS SEEN

Ring of Groceries Around Fort Sheridan Convinces Dr. Rogers That Abolition of Canteen Was Injury to Army.

Ring of Groceries Around Fort Sheridan Convinces Dr. Rogers That Abolition of Canteen Was Injury to Army.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—(Special.)—"When a man puts on the uniform of the United States, he does not put on petticoats. He is supposed to be a fighting man, not a pink tea or milk-and-water individual. The last soldier has no mask, political, financial or social, to hide his defects. The average civilian or meddling reformer is not in a position to pass judgment on the soldier as he is found in the average Army post. The difficulty has been in wanting to find the soldier as we think he ought to be, not as he is. Particularly is this true as to drink."

In this vigorous fashion Rev. George D. Rogers, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Highwood, adjacent to Fort Sheridan, hands his compliments to the meddling reformers who are almost directly responsible for the shocking conditions around the big Army post. Since the abolition of the canteen, a fringe of low groceries and disreputable haunts has sprung up all around Fort Sheridan, like a dado of crimson silk, bordering the post.

Army Officers for Temperance.

Dr. Rogers, who has studied the matter carefully at first hand, continues, in part: "It has always seemed to me that, as I have followed the discussion of many good and wise persons, they took it for granted that the United States Army officers advocated the use of intoxicating liquors, and were encouraging the men to become habitual drunkards. I have had the advantage of two years' constant association with the Army at Fort Sheridan. I find conditions quite the contrary. The Army officials have dealt wisely and intelligently with this question for years. Any one who has fairly noted the United States statutes, and Army regulations

must admit the progress and growth of a temperance sentiment.

Good Results of Canteen.

"There are abundant statistics at hand to prove that, immediately following the abolition of the Army canteen, confusion reigned and drunkenness and kindred evils multiplied. Statistics also prove that there was a marked improvement in the morals of the men at nearly every post where the canteen was established. The rate of desertion fell 25 per cent, for instance, during the first year of the canteen. Before the canteen, the rate of desertions had grown to 30 in every 1000 men. Just before its abolition the rate had been reduced to 50 in every 1000.

"I think it is important to note that throughout all these years the men who are the head of the War Department and many of the officers of different military stations have given the question of intoxicating liquors the most careful study, and that they have the best interest of the common soldier at heart. Let it be understood that for the shocking conditions around Fort Sheridan and other Army posts the Army is not responsible.

Effect of Misguided Sentiment.

The Army would have kept, and still would have, the canteen as the best solution to a great problem of discipline. It was the influence of misguided sentiment that forced the abolition of the canteen and permitted hundreds of the lowest dives on earth to creep up to the very gates of Army posts and lie in wait for soldiers.

"That the canteen will be restored goes without question. The Army demands it, and it seems to me that any intelligent study of real conditions at any Army post will thoroughly convince any one that it is the best solution to a great problem. The policy of the War official is to raise the standard of the Army in every respect. It should be the part of every loyal citizen to rally to their support. President Roosevelt has taken decisive steps toward the recognition of the United States uniform. He should restore the heartiest cooperation of every citizen of this country."

HIS CELEBRATION COSTLY

FITZ IS SUED FOR WRECKING BLACKSMITH-SHOP.

Action Delays Departure From Divorce City—Plans Physical Culture School for 400.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—Robert Fitzsimmons, late this afternoon was made the defendant in a damage suit growing out of the wrecking of the blacksmith shop in which he on Saturday attempted to make souvenir horseshoes. The suit was instituted by Mrs. C. Carpenter, owner of the building, who asks damages in the sum of \$500.

Owing to the commencement of the suit Fitz and his wife will now remain in Sioux Falls until the close of the week.

There is a possibility that he and his wife may not return to the stage after all. Fitzsimmons is now considering a proposition to establish a physical culture school in New York City, on the order of that of Billy Muldoon. It is his purpose to secure the patronage of the wealthy classes, both men and women, and make the establishment, if he enters the enterprise, one of the most aristocratic of the kind in the world.

SEEK \$5,000,000 IN GRAFT

Chicago Officials Say Contractors Have Robbed City Wholesale.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—In a search for \$5,000,000 graft, said to have been disbursed among builders of water tunnels and sewers in Chicago, a committee appointed by the Common Council will investigate the books in the offices of the City Controller and Commissioner of Public Works.

The inquiry, which will cover the last decade, was prompted today when Assistant Corporation Counsel T. J. Sutherland declared that grafting on an enormous scale had been possible through a combination of corrupt contractors, broken agreements, bills for "fake" work and connivance on the part of municipal officials. He said that at least \$5,000,000 could be recovered if suits were brought in the courts.

PUSHING ST. PAUL SURVEYS

Road May Enter Portland Over Track of O. R. & N.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—(Special.)—The St. Paul survey is progressing rapidly. Since July engineers have pushed from Evans, S. D., into Montana. They are also working in the Lolo-Pass and it is practically certain that the route will be through this pass.

It is not regarded as probable at present that the original St. Paul survey will include Portland. They will run to Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle. Probably running rights may be obtained over the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's line into Portland.

CORPSES FILL STREETS

Large Mortality in Puerto Plata Battle—Caceres Wins Again.

TURKS ISLAND, Bahama, Jan. 8.—Advices brought here by the steamer Chesapeake from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, yesterday, dated January 6, say the recent fighting near that port was very sharp, 120 of the 800 men engaged on both sides being killed or wounded. Dead bodies were lying in the streets of Puerto Plata for two days.

An attack on Puerto Plata by the insurgent General, Pedro Alvarez, was expected when the steamer left there and it was believed it would result in the authorities surrendering.

General Guillo and General Navarrete, insurgents, were defeated on January 5, in their attack on Santiago, which was defended by Caceres' troops.

General Lasala, who is fighting for Jimenez, is about to attack La Vega, about 25 miles northwest of Santo Domingo.

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BIG LEASES BY CIGAR COMPANY

Trust Secures the Dekum and the Washington Buildings From Mr. Sweeney.

HERE TO FIGHT GUNST

Owners of the Two Structures Will Receive Sixty Thousand Dollars a Year Net, Which Is Six Per Cent on a Million.

That the United Cigar Store Company, the allied interest of the American Tobacco Company, is entering Portland with the purpose of carrying on extensive operations in this city, was shown beyond dispute yesterday when the corporation secured from Charles Sweeney, the Spokane millionaire, a lease upon the Dekum and the Washington buildings, two of the most important business blocks in the heart of Portland's commercial district. The lease is for ten years' duration, and gives the tobacco company sole control of the two buildings during that time, subject to the leases now held by several of the tenants, none of which extend as long as two years.

The lease was acquired in the name of the United Merchants Investment & Realty Company, which is simply another way of designating the United Cigar Store Company.

Rental a Good One.

According to reliable information, it is known that the price received by Mr. Sweeney for the two buildings is \$60,000 a year net. In other words, he will derive a clear profit from his two investments equal to the interest on \$1,000,000 at 6 per cent. In addition to the stipulated figure of the lease, the United Cigar Store Company will have to pay the incidental expenses of the buildings including the taxes. The assessed value of the Dekum for the present year is \$143,000, and that of the Washington is \$132,000. Upon this basis the company will pay in taxes at the present rate of 14.8 mills, \$17,124 a year. The price paid for the buildings, \$1,000,000, is really \$67,120 annually, plus a small investment and the rate of interest remain the same throughout the duration of the lease.

The two buildings are on adjacent sites, occupying the entire block on the south side of Washington street, between Third and Fourth. The Dekum covers the north-east quarter of the block, and is eight stories high. The Washington, which is a four-story structure, has 90 feet frontage on Washington street and 50 feet on Fourth. Mr. Sweeney purchased the Dekum for \$300,000, and paid \$200,000 for the Washington. On his investment of \$500,000, he will receive for the next ten years an income on a sum more than double his money, figured at 6 per cent.

First Gun in Fight.

The acquisition of this important property by the United Cigar Store Company is the first gun in the fight which is to be waged in Portland between the American Tobacco Company and M. A. Gunst, of San Francisco, who already has entered heavily into the local retail tobacco trade. The Eastern firm, to fortify itself strongly in this city, will, it is understood, remove the Washington building and establish there a cigar store which will be second to none upon the Pacific Coast. Its store will occupy the corner of the Washington building, where the establishment of H. B. Litt, the modiste, is now located. No expense will be spared in transforming this corner into a thoroughly equipped, beautifully finished, modern cigar store. In addition to this, a handsome plate-glass front will be installed along the entire Washington-street face of the building.

It is believed that no changes are contemplated in the Dekum building, at least for the present. Lipman & Wolfe, who occupy the lower floor, hold a lease to their quarters which will not expire until September, 1907. This would preclude any immediate changes which the lessee might have in store for this block. Moreover, the building at present is drawing a handsome revenue, and it seems probable that the tobacco people will simply let it out to the present occupants as long as they desire to stay there and meet the figures which they may set. The Dekum is one of the best-equipped office buildings in the city, and the upper floors are occupied by desirable tenants, and draw good rent.

Sweeney Returns to Spokane.

Charles Sweeney came down from Spokane on purpose to carry through the deal and after its consummation returned to that city last night. George F. Whalen, of New York City, president of the United Cigar Store Company, was on hand to look after the interests of that corporation. He will remain in Portland some time to direct the policy of his company during its entrance into the local business world. The negotiations between the two interests were carried on by the firm of Rountree & Diamond, who are the agents of Mr. Sweeney. B. B. Rich, the Pacific Coast agent of the United Cigar Store Company, was out of town yesterday, but it is understood that he will be thoroughly in touch with the operations here.

For some time it has been known that the United Cigar Store Company was seeking an entrance into Portland, the definite announcement being first made by The Oregonian. It offered \$10,000 a month ground rent for the falling property at the southeast corner of Fifth and Washington streets, which was subsequently leased to L. Q. Swetland at the same figure. If it had acquired this property it would have erected upon it

a large business block. Not receiving this, it sought elsewhere and, as is the policy of the company in every city, selected one of the best corners to be had at any price.

Leases Other Corners, Too.

It is reported that the company already has leases upon other prominent corners in Portland where it will establish cigar stores, but the headquarters in this city will naturally be the Washington building. With the firm foothold which it now has, it is certain that there will be between it and the Gunst interests a competition unprecedented in the local tobacco trade. The situation will soon closely resemble that in San Francisco where the two firms are fighting for the tobacco trade.

The entrance of the American Tobacco Company, more commonly known as the trust, into Portland is an indication of the utmost confidence in the city on the part of the Eastern capitalists who are behind it. The company operates only in the large cities and in choosing a new field examines carefully into future prospects. It now owns about 500 cigar stores in the United States, almost all of which, with the exception of the San Francisco establishments, are east of the Mississippi.

MORRIS ISSUES TIRADE

CHAMPIONS WIFE WHO WAS EJECTED FROM WHITE HOUSE

Barnes, Hull and Secret Service Men All Come In for Severe Verbal Castigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Dr. Minor Morris, whose wife was ejected from the White House last Thursday, tonight gave out a public statement in which he severely arraigns those responsible for her removal, denounces the imposition of a fine in her case as adding to her humiliation, and replies to the statement of her brother, Representative Hull of Iowa, regarding the will and codicil of her father. The statement is addressed "To Whom It May Concern," and begins as follows:

"A woman of the highest culture, of the rarest attainments, who has devoted her life to her home, her family and her ideals, who only thought has been to do good, and who has always considered others before herself, a wife and mother, has been seized from behind in the waiting-room of the White House and maltreated with a brutality which humanly would revolt at being accorded to its lowest type. The details of the sickening trial, unnameable, are now known to the whole country."

Dr. Morris alleges that an effort was made to hold Mrs. Morris at the House of Detention until his arrival two days later to make "it appear that she was friendless and insane." He says that while the testator, Mrs. Morris' father, her manifested her indignation, and that as it "became dangerous to press the insane charge, she stands today as the victim of the disturbance of peace to the extent of \$5."

Dr. Morris says her sufferings will not have been in vain "if the larger purposes of truth and justice are strengthened in the community." His wife did not scream, he says, until "the violent seizure of Secret Service men surprised her with the command to leave the premises."

Dr. Morris says that the mental and physical bruises which Mrs. Morris has sustained would be dreadful in any environment, but at the portals of the National residence of Executive authority the pain is intensified a thousand times.

The question of the disputed will is then taken up, and the expressions given out by Representative Hull in recent interviews, denouncing as "a forgetful of the most sacred relationships of life" in the hour of her crucifixion. The statement alleges that, while the testator, Mrs. Morris' father, said "I owe no debts," a debt of almost the entire estate was put through a court, and that the removal from the body of the deceased was devoted to the Nation's sense of decency. He has been shocked that one woman has to bear all this, and that the "vital fact in the highlight is that this outrage is the gravest insult to the politeness of American life or in the memory of men and women now living."

Texas Champions Mrs. Morris.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Shepard, of Texas, today introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of Republican and Democratic members of the House to investigate the "recent violent expulsion of an American mother from the White House of the President."

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

MARZONI CASE DECIDED

Annapolis Court-Martial Will Try Decatur Again Today.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—The court-martial of Midshipman Peterson B. Marzoni, alleged to be connected with having in six different instances, continued today