

Savage Attack on Roosevelt

Tillman Pours Forth Torrent of Abuse.

Hale Sternly Rebukes Him

His Text Is Santo Domingo and Mrs. Morris.

Moves to Investigate

South Carolina Senator Declares Congress Is Subsequent, President Imperial Dictator Who Dictates to Everybody.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The recent forcible removal from the White House of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of emphatic denunciation by Tillman in the Senate today. His remarks called out remonstrances from Hale, Hopkins and Daniel, and led to the very abrupt closing of the doors and the sudden adjournment of the Senate in the middle of the afternoon. The speech abounded in Tillman's peculiar expressions, and was characterized by many severe and exceptionally personal thrusts at the President. At times he wept over what he regarded as the indignities to the lady, and his voice and eyes were full of tears when he declared, in the face of protests from his fellow Senators, that he would demand an investigation of the White House incident.

The reference to the treatment of Mrs. Morris constituted the latter part of a speech based upon the Senator's resolution making inquiry of the President concerning the status of our relations with the Republic of Santo Domingo, and was added to illustrate his theory that the present administration is tending toward imperialism. In the first part of the address he characterized the course of the United States in Santo Domingo as a great extension of the Monroe Doctrine, and said that if pursued the policy would lead the country into many serious complications. He accused the President of putting the treaty into execution in the face of the Senate's refusal to act, and denounced the President as willing to submit subreptitiously to all that is asked of him, and implored Senators to show their independence and thus teach the executive a lesson, and at the same time serve the country.

Would Investigate Morris Affair. With reference to the Morris occurrence, he declared that the President had been derelict in failure to punish his subordinates for their course, and quoted statements from persons said to have been witnesses to show that the proceeding had been inhuman. He informally introduced a resolution for an investigation of the entire incident. It was the introduction of this resolution which called out the protest from Daniel, while Hale objected to the presentation of the matter at all, except upon proof. Tillman declared his determination not to be guided by their advice, and closed with the iteration of his determination to bring in the resolution tomorrow. The announcement occasioned a number of hurried conferences, and it is understood that, as a result of them, Tillman will be urged not to carry out his purpose. Prominent Senators on both sides said that the resolution would command few votes.

Grafting in Philippines. The first matter of importance taken up was the resolution offered by Culberson relative to the ownership by Philippine officials of land in the Philippine Islands. The resolution was presented by Culberson in modified form today, and as modified was adopted. As passed it calls upon the Secretary of War to supply the Senate with information as to whether any member of the Philippine Commission or any officer of the Army or Navy of the United States owns or has any interest in any land in the islands. The Secretary is directed also to state whether such land is situated particularly with reference to the location of proposed railroads in said islands. The Philippine tariff bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on Philippine Islands.

Tillman Begins His Tirade. Tillman was then recognized. He began by quoting extracts from the Monroe doctrine from the last annual message of the President. He laid special stress upon the President's declaration that no just and orderly government has anything to fear from us. "Is the converse true, that an unjust and disorderly government has something to fear from us?" Tillman asked; "because, if it is, therein lies an immense amount of trouble for this country."

It meant, he said, that the President intended to set up a standard and compel the South American nations to adhere to it. Proceeding with his quotations from the President's message, Tillman contended that it would not benefit the country to "wrench and stretch the Monroe Doctrine beyond all precedent. It will not benefit us to step forward upon this pretext with a policeman's club to force the claims of bondholders. That is the sum and substance of the new departure." Culberson interrupted Tillman to

read an extract from a letter which he said had been written by Secretary Hay, in which the Secretary was reported to have said that the rejection of the Dominican treaty would work "no great disaster." His purpose, Culberson said, was to contrast the Secretary's utterances with that of the President. Tillman quoted the executive order of March 28, establishing a modus vivendi; and speaking of the meaning of the expression, "modus vivendi," he defined it as "a little rope by which you hang onto life until you get loose or are entirely hung."

Coercion of Santo Domingo. He declared there had been coercion in enforcing that order, and that "Morales and his junta of cutthroats had not accepted its terms until compelled to do so by Mr. Dawson and his gunboats."

He said that the island was practically blockaded by our gunboats, and that our efforts were directed largely in the interests of the "Shylocks and sharks and other fellows who live by shaving paper."

He said there evidently had been a lot of drastic power applied to make the debt collectible, and added: "This microbes of graft, or stealing, is equal to the gripe microbes, and even worse, because it leaves fewer people untouched."

He quoted from the Springfield Republican, which he characterized as a clean and careful newspaper, a history of Morales' career.

Says Senate Was Ignored. "An admirable picture," he exclaimed, "of the kind of a Government our great and good President has taken under his wing—a government of cutthroats, backstabbers, assassins, debauchers and libertines, and everything awful that the English language may be used to describe." At 3 o'clock, on motion of Hale, the Sen-

ate went into executive session and adjourned five minutes later.



Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, Who Was Rebuked by Senator Hale for Attacking the President.

ate went into executive session and adjourned five minutes later. He said the President had transgressed the "canons of a century" in crowding into effect a treaty that had never been ratified. "It used to be that the failure of the Senate to act on a treaty was sufficient," said the Senator, "but such is no longer the case; you've got to say, 'no' in very loud words to Theodore Roosevelt in order to get him to hear at all."

Quoting articles from the Washington Post and Washington Star, Tillman said: "They are fair and clean in their news columns and friendly with respect to the President, when he will let them be. The articles quoted outlined the plan of having a joint resolution passed by the President's subservient friends in Congress."

"What could be done by means of a joint resolution except to annex the island? Here you take the delightful prospect of adding the island with its 1,000,000 acres to our domain, to satisfy the design of our lord and master to have his own way."

Calls House Subservient. Discussing the prospect of acting on such a resolution, he quoted a characterization of the House by the Boston Herald as puppets, the clanking of whose chains could be heard in advance, and said that that body had yesterday given an exhibition of its subservience to executive power.

He said he had heard it stated that four persons are needed to secure the ratification of the Dominican treaty, and he supposed they were looking about for White House Democrats to help out, and he feared that a sufficient number might be secured by the use of patronage, "a pound or two of pork," to aid the other side in securing favorable action. He declared his conviction that the programme outlined had come authoritatively from the lips of Theodore Roosevelt, and asked: "What are you going to do about it?" He advised them that they should say to him, "You've got to obey the law or we will take you by the throat and compel you to do so. We hoped that the possession of a little power in the shape of patronage would not stand in the way of the Senate's doing its duty."

In criticism of the President, Tillman said that the press was being used in treating Congress on matters of legislation or patronage, in order that the President may have his way. The Senator compared the Executive with "Andrew Jackson or Napoleon Bonaparte or any other man who pushed things to the limit." Says Roosevelt Works Press. Tillman said that he wanted to ask what it is that emboldens the President to take the stand he has. Answering the question himself, Tillman said that the press has made the President what he is, and that it has been through that instrumentality that he has dared to "beckon the world like a Colossus." He said that an instance of the President's use of newspaper men is had in his employment of Joseph B. Bishop as a "press agent" for the Panama Canal. He said that during the time Mr. Roosevelt's military record was being made, the newspapers continually referred to "Colonel Roosevelt" here and "Colonel Roosevelt" there, until

Expels Taigny from Republic

Castro Offers Crowning Insult to French Representative.

Lands in Dutch Colony

Going Aboard French Steamer Without Permission, Taigny Is Threatened With Imprisonment if He Returns Ashore.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Dutch West India, Jan. 17.—France broke off diplomatic relations with Venezuela January 20 through the American Minister at Caracas, Mr. Russell, who at present is in charge of French interests, M. Taigny, the retiring French Charge d'Affaires, who left La Guayra January 15, on the French steamer Martini que for Curacao, via Puerto Cabello, Venezuela arrived here today. He was not allowed to land at Puerto Cabello. He is awaiting a French cruiser to convey him to Martinique.

The chiefs of the French cable offices at Caracas and La Guayra, MM. Jaccoux and Bourget, have been expelled from Venezuela, and are expected here by the first steamer. Cable communication with Venezuela continues interrupted.

Taigny's Story of Affair. The following details were given to the Associated Press by M. Taigny: "Knowing that the captain of the Martini que had important dispatches for him, and being without advice for five days, owing to the closing of the cable, M. Taigny went to La Guayra Saturday last, accompanied by the French Vice Consul. He was accustomed to board the French steamers without a permit, which on this occasion he was not allowed to do. Thinking it his duty under the circumstances, he decided to go aboard the Martini que without permission.

On Sunday the Vice-Consul and the cable director accompanied M. Taigny to the wharf, but did not go on board the Martini que with him. The Venezuelans, however, it was noticed, went on board the vessel and returned without being in any way hindered.

Forbidden to Return Ashore. While he was conversing with the captain of the Martini que, a policeman ordered M. Taigny to leave the vessel, but he refused to do so. While he was breakfasting, an order came to the captain of the vessel to put out 20 meters from the shore, and nobody was allowed to leave the ship.

M. Taigny asked permission of the customs officer to go ashore with him, but the request was denied, and when he insisted, force was used to prevent him.

At 5 o'clock M. Taigny was officially notified that, if he went ashore, he would be imprisoned. Sunday evening passed with a Venezuelan guard watching for any movement M. Taigny might make.

Russell's Intercession Fails. Meanwhile, the French Vice-Consul went to Caracas and informed Minister Russell of the condition of affairs. Mr. Russell, though ill, at once took up the matter and used every influence with President Castro, but without avail. The Vice-Consul brought to M. Taigny a letter from Mr. Russell to that effect. M. Taigny then sent a protest to Mr. Russell and to the dean of the diplomatic corps.

At 11 o'clock the French steamer agent, with the authority of President Castro, informed M. Taigny that a French naval vessel would take him off at 6 o'clock in the morning. No such vessel came, however, and one day was lost in waiting.

Must Not Communicate. The Martini que then left for Puerto Cabello, where M. Taigny was forbidden all communication with the shore. He then requested the captain of the Martini que to touch at Willemstad, which was not on his schedule, and to leave him there.

M. Taigny expressed his great gratitude for the kind assistance rendered by Mr. Russell and other Americans.

Does Not Know Taigny Has Left. PARIS, Jan. 17.—Inquiries at the foreign office elicited the statement that nothing is officially known relative to the departure of M. Taigny from Venezuela.

CASTRO BUYING MACHETES. American Agent Negotiates for 10,000 Cuban Weapons.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—A German merchant who deals in machetes informed the Associated Press today that he was questioned recently by A. L. Bresler, an American, formerly a resident of Detroit, who is the Nicaraguan Consul here, with reference to the purchase of 10,000 machetes for the Venezuelan government. The negotiations, the merchant said, were interrupted by the sailing of New York yesterday of Mr. Bresler, who will soon return to Havana. Mr. Bresler lived for some time in Venezuela and in Central America only countries.

The Venezuelan Consul, Senor Mazon, says he has received no information of the matter.

Forbidden to Land Again. CARACAS, Venezuela, Monday, Jan. 15, via Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Jan. 17.—Taigny, the former French Charge d'Affaires, having gone on board the French line steamer Martini que at La Guayra yesterday without legal permission, the Venezuelan authorities have prohibited his landing again in Venezuela, and he must go to Colon.

SURVIVOR OF THIRTEEN

WRECKED SAILOR ADRIFT TWO DAYS ON GANGPLANK.

Crew and Passengers on Collier Lost in Storm While Coasting Down to Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—Adrift on a gangplank from 9 o'clock Saturday morning until 5 o'clock Monday evening without food or water, Carl Sumner, the only known survivor of a party of 13 people aboard the four-masted schooner Robert H. Stevenson, was picked up by the German steamer Europa, bound from Philadelphia for Savannah, Monday afternoon in latitude 24.46 north, longitude 85.54 west, and brought to Savannah today.

Besides the crew, there were four women aboard, the wife of the captain, two relatives and a colored servant, all going to Savannah on a pleasure trip. The Stevenson, loaded with coal, sailed from Philadelphia January 8 for Savannah. Captain Higbee was in charge, with First Mate Lewis. Sumner says the schooner grounded on Diamond Shoals, and all but four seamen, himself included, took to the boat, one boat being smashed and the first mate and two men being drowned. This fate befell the schooner. He thinks the other two were also drowned.

Two of the men who remained with the schooner left on a raft, he left on the gangplank and the fourth remained. Several ships passed the schooner at a distance, before he was picked up, but from cold, hunger and thirst, by a boat from the Europa. He thinks he was the last man left.

The schooner was of 1624 tons register and owned in Boston.

BOMB WOUNDS SERGIEVE

Terrorist Wrecks Railroad Depot to Catch His Man.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—An American sergeant was standing at the army depot at the Sumnary station some one threw a bomb, seriously wounding the General and demolishing part of the building. The bombthrower escaped.

Two Alaska Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate in executive session today confirmed their nomination of postmasters in Alaska; John P. Clum, Fairbanks; Frank W. Swanton, Nome.

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Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee. The Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Washington, will perform the marriage ceremony at the wedding of Alice Roosevelt and Congressman Nicholas Longworth in the White House on February 17 next.

PROMISE TO SELL 60 CENT GAS

Eastern Capitalists Ask Council for a 25-Year Franchise to Enter Field.

WILL CURB THE MONOPOLY

Local Men, Headed by R. W. Colson, Also Apply for Charter—Promise Good Article at a Reasonable Rate.

GAS GRANT TO BE CURBED.

Gas at 40 cents per thousand feet is promised by Eastern capitalists through Thomas McCusker, who asks the City Council for a 25-year franchise. The present price in Portland is \$1.15.

Another gas franchise is asked for by five local men, who promise "good and satisfactory gas at a reasonable rate."

To probe existing gas evils, City Council appoints a special committee—Anand, Bennett, Kellaher, Masters, Menefee, Rushtlight and Vaughn.

In response to Portland's demand for better and cheaper gas, and for relief from the greedy graft of the present gas company, two groups of men yesterday asked the City Council for franchises, and the Council appointed a special committee to probe into the practices of the present gas company.

It was "gas day" in the Council, and no mistake, and the Portland Gas Company, which is charging consumers \$1.15 for gas which can be supplied at a profit for 60 cents or less, was made to see that the public will not suffer itself to be grafted much longer, and that if the law cannot compel better and cheaper gas, the people, through the Council, can admit a competitor.

Plant Max Cost \$3,000,000. Mr. McCusker, applicant for a franchise, last night received word by wire from the investors he represents, saying that if conditions in Portland are as they expect to find them, they can sell gas at a profit for 50 cents. Mr. McCusker said that in no event would the price exceed 75 cents. The plant and piping would cost between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000—a sum which he says his men are amply able to furnish, and which they will guarantee to spend.

Mr. McCusker gave notice that he and his associates would apply for a franchise in short order. They had had the application under consideration some time, but had been delayed in making their plans. They had not expected to see an application from another group of men, as five Portland citizens, who asked for a franchise yesterday; therefore they had been slow in their preparations.

On learning yesterday morning that others were seeking a franchise, Mr. McCusker notified the Council of the plans of his associates in the following letter:

Mr. McCusker's Statement. I am requested by the Geiser-Hendrix Investment Company, of which I am a member, to notify you that we have had under consideration for some time the project of a gas plant in this city and have made necessary arrangements for financing same, and expected all papers to be ready today; but, unfortunately, have been unable to complete same in time for your consideration at this meeting.

In view of the fact that other parties are contemplating applying for a similar franchise, we desire to serve notice on you that we will make application on or before your next meeting, having our papers completed in every detail.

I had spoken to a number of the Councilmen regarding this several days ago, saying that I would present my application for a franchise at this meeting, and therefore deem it necessary to write this letter explaining my reason for not making the application.

Trusting that same will give your consideration, I am, very truly yours, THOMAS McCUSKER.

What Local Men Offer. Then came the application of Richard W. Colson, A. J. Farmer, Joseph Clauset, Theodore A. Garbade and B. S. Pague.

WILL PERFORM THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY AT ALICE ROOSEVELT WEDDING FEB. 17.



Handsome Norwegian Widow Coming to Portland Marriage Market. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Having heard that a handsome widow with a little girl has come all the way from Norway to try her fortune in the matrimonial market here, so confident were her relatives that she would be quickly snapped up that they deposited \$3000 as security with the Federal authorities that she would not become a public charge.

FLIES TO CANADA TO REST

Officer of Wrecked Boston Bank Changes His Name.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17.—L. W. Burien, secretary-treasurer of the Provident Securities & Savings Company, of Boston, which was closed by order of the courts, arrived here last night and registered at the leading hotel. He received a small letter addressed to "George Smith." Burien said he came to Canada on the advice of his attorney, in search of rest and to avoid embarrassment.

EUROPEAN PLAN TO MILK AMERICA

Braun's Revelations of Immigration.

COLONIES OF FOREIGNERS

They Come Not to Become American Citizens.

BUT ENRICH NATIVE LAND

Hungary, Italy and Austria Derive Revenue From Emigration—Amenians Plot Against Turkey as Citizens of Republic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In response to the Suislaw resolution passed by the House, Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, today sent to the House the report of Special Immigration Inspector Marcus Braun, which deals at great length with the character of the immigrants coming to this country and the attitude of the European governments upon the matter. Mr. Braun declares that he has incontrovertible evidence that, while the number of aliens shipped to this country who are legally inadmissible due to disease is diminishing, immigrants inadmissible for other reasons are constantly brought into the country in large numbers by the concerted action of some European governments and steamship agencies, by bankers and schemers of all sorts.

He declares that, while these governments have laws ostensibly intended to restrict immigration, instead of doing so they actually encourage it by keeping alive the "patriotic spirit of the fatherland in the minds of these colonists" by representing that "unless they adhere to the principles of home patriotism their governments would leave them without protection in barbaric America."

United States Their Colony. This is especially true, Mr. Braun says, in Italy and Hungary. He asserts that these countries regard the United States in the attitude of adjuncts or colonies of their own, and by their instructions and teachings to immigrants benefit accrue to the home government, to the detriment of this country. He cites the fact that \$3,000,000 was sent last year from the United States to Austria-Hungary alone from these immigrants.

"Not a single promise which the new Hungarian immigration law guaranteed has been kept. I experienced the bewildering spectacle," Mr. Braun says, "of hundreds upon hundreds of agents licensed by the Hungarian government carrying on and conducting an almost unheard-of campaign to get immigrants, in direct and open violation of the laws."

These laws, he says, are nothing but a farce, and systematic violation is licensed and privileged by the Hungarian government. Mr. Braun narrows at length his interviews with Hungarian officials, and quotes Premier Tisza as saying that hills introduced in Congress tending to restrict immigration are regarded as unfriendly acts toward the government of Hungary.

He states that, in order to discourage Hungarians from becoming American citizens, the precaution is taken to advocate the establishment in the United States of Hungarian homes, schools, churches and institutions, the intent of which is to avert the "terrible danger" of Hungarians becoming naturalized.

System of Armenian Rebets. Mr. Braun then takes up immigration from Turkey, Asia Minor and Syria. Speaking of the Armenians, he says that they have invented a system which they call "rebets" in Turkey and at the same time defy the laws. This system consists of a large number of Armenians emigrating to the United States and, as soon as they have earned sufficient money for their needs, they return supplied with American citizenship papers and are continually conspiring against the Turkish government under the protection of American citizenship.

The same is true in Syria and Palestine. In this connection, he quotes from the Governor of Mount Lebanon, saying: "It is this constant travel from Syria to and from the United States that does not cease soon, the United States does better annex the Province of Lebanon, as at present there are more American citizens there than Turkish citizens."

In Jerusalem alone Mr. Braun found more than 1000 American citizens. He cites a number of instances of the fraud which these people practice and declares that 95 per cent of them speak not a word of English and most of them did not know the street or the city in which they claimed to have resided while in the United States.

Italy Makes Money Off Business. Regarding immigration from Italy, he says that an Italian subject may leave that country for any place on the globe except the United States without a passport. He is required to pay a fee of eight lire for a passport to the United States, and from this the government derives a revenue.

He further declares, upon the statement of bankers and steamship agents, that the amount annually received from Italians in this country averages \$1 a day for every Italian in this country. It is openly stated, he says, in the Export Review, a semi-official organ of the Austrian government, that three-fourths of the immigrants leaving that country for the

HIS GOOD NAME INJURED

FITZSIMMONS' MANAGER SUES MILLER FOR LIBEL.

Resents Charge of Blackmail by Pennsylvania Millionaire Against Himself, Fitzsimmons and Wife.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—(Special.)—An echo of the "Bob" Fitzsimmons' estrangement is heard in the bringing by Leon Friedman, the prizefighter's manager, of a suit to recover \$2000 damages from Charles J. S. Miller, of Franklin, Pa., who is accused of having caused to be published in the newspapers statements that Fitz and his wife and the manager were in a conspiracy to blackmail Miller. House, Grossman & Vorhaus, counsel for Friedman, say that the particular statement to which their client objects is following: "Fitzsimmons has been made to a newspaper reporter by Mr. Miller: 'This is about the crudest bit of blackmail I ever heard of. It looks to me like the work of amateurs, but they will find that I am no amateur.'"

CHANCE FOR BENEDICTS

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