

ROOSEVELT TAKES SECRET SERVICE

Refutes With Figures What
He Calls Hemenway's
Misstatements.

RESULTS, HIS ARGUMENT

Explains How Convictions in Ore-
gon Land Frauds Would Have
Been Impossible Without
Secret Service Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Roosevelt today added another stirring chapter to the Secret Service controversy in a vigorous and lengthy reply to the attacks made on this branch of the Government in a report made recently by Senator Hemenway, of the Senate committee on appropriations. In this report, upholding the limitation in the scope of the Secret Service, asserted that it never had been the intention of Congress to "build up a spy system and with evident reference to this part of the report, the President declares that if the limitation of the use of the Secret Service had been in force when the Senate passed the bill, the land frauds would have been impossible. A Senator, a Representative and various men of wealth and political influence, who at that time were convicted, would all have escaped punishment. The President's letter is addressed to Acting Chairman Hale, of the Senate appropriations committee.

"Inaccurate and Misleading."

Characterizing as "inaccurate and misleading in various important respects" both Senator Hemenway's report and the debate which it aroused in the Senate, the President presents a mass of facts and figures in defense of the Secret Service during the seven years of his administration. Some of the President's data are based upon information supplied by Attorney-General Bonaparte and Secretary of the Interior Garfield, in support of the efficiency of the Secret Service in the detection of crime.

The President's letter, dated February 19, says in part:

"I have seen the report presented by Senator Hemenway on behalf of your committee in reference to the Secret Service. The report is inaccurate and misleading in various important respects and I desire to make certain corrections in reference to statements which appear there and in the subsequent debate.

"Until last year the Secret Service, a small body of 50 or 70 men in the Treasury Department, under Chief Wilkie, was practically the only body of public servants engaged almost purely in criminal investigation. The Secret Service men were assigned at different times to different departments to investigate crime and criminals. They were thus assigned on different occasions, for instance, to the State and Navy departments, but above all to the Interior Department and to the Department of Justice. During the seven years of my administration they were instrumental in bringing to justice great numbers of criminals.

Desperate Criminals Caught.

"I append herewith the occasions on which they were sent to the Department of Justice during the seven years of my first six months of 1902. They rendered invaluable assistance in securing the conviction of many criminals of desperate character and of many other offenders of great wealth and of social and political prominence.

Congress Curtails Efficiency.

"Congress last year forbade by law the use of the Secret Service men to put a stop to crime aside from counterfeiting, and thereby not only hampered justice in other departments, but deprived the Secretary of the Treasury, the official guardian of a billion and a half of the Nation's actual money, of the power effectively to exercise that guardianship. Moreover, the Congress provided no substitute whatever for the Secret Service.

"In consequence the Department of Justice was obliged to develop as speedily as possible its corps of special detectives to take the place of the Secret Service agents, which it had previously used, for the nucleus of the force was made up of officers formerly connected with the Secret Service and trained in such methods. I call your special attention to the fact that if the Department of Justice had not taken this action, there would have been a complete failure to enforce the law against many types of criminals, and, as it was, in the early months of the present fiscal year, during the Morse prosecution in New York and in connection with certain important cases, serious inconvenience and anxiety were caused to the prosecuting officers by this action of Congress in depriving them of the aid of experienced operatives of the Secret Service, on whom they had been accustomed to rely.

"Your committee in its report states that it has never been the intention of the Congress to build up a 'spy' system and in the next sentence advocates the building up of precisely this 'spy' system in the Department of Justice. Not only have I again and again requested that the Secret Service be placed under the Department of Justice, but the chief of the Secret Service has himself specifically requested on different occasions that the same course be followed. As regards the general policy which should be followed, therefore, your committee has declared for the policy, the adoption of which I have urged and all differences would be met by providing speedily and amply for carrying out that policy.

"Chief Wilkie should be transferred to the Department of Justice and put at the head of the force therein organized.

that at the close of President McKinley's administration there were only 167 such men on the pay-roll, whereas it was alleged that we now have 'over 3000, and that the appropriations on that account for the last year amounted to about \$100,000.' These statements are not in accordance with the facts.

President Submits Figures.

"I submit to you herewith a substantially, although not entirely accurate, statement of the number of men employed on 'Secret Service work,' or 'criminal investigation work,' during the years that has just passed, as compared with the years 1901-02. Owing to the very brief period which has been given to get at these figures, it was impossible to get them with entire accuracy, but they are not out of the way more than a score or so in either direction.

"According to these figures it appears that in the neighborhood of 1200 men of this type were employed seven years ago and somewhat over 1900 now; that is, instead of having trebled in number, as one of the statements made above, instead of having increased nearly 30-fold, in accordance with the other statement, they have increased but a little over one-half, a little over 50 per cent. Moreover, of this increase considerably over half was in the number of men used in securing the punishment of violators of

COMES TO UNITED STATES TO AIR HIS VIEWS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.



—Copyright by Harkis & Ewing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—(Special.)—P. Bunau Varilla is on his way to this country to deliver an address on the subject of the Panama Canal. When he arrives he was understood to have a discussion in Congress. Bunau Varilla was violently opposed to the present lock system, and recently he has given out a number of statements in Europe condemning it. He has some hope that his present efforts in favor of a sea-level canal will be successful now that a re-discussion of the matter is occurring.

The internal revenue laws, a matter wholly outside of that discussed by any of the gentlemen who have objected to the use of the Secret Service.

"The facts in reference to the detection and suppression of the land frauds and the punishment of criminals engaged in them have been made public again and again, but in view of the report of your committee, it is well to refer to them once more. Secretary Hitchcock became convinced that there were widespread frauds in his department, and that his own force was unable to deal with them. Through the Department of Justice he had a number of secret service operatives assigned to work on the Interior Department cases, together with one secret service operative, who was assigned direct to the Interior Department.

"The results of the assignment of the secret service men, taken of course in connection with the activity of the

AMERICAN FLEET'S WORLD-GIRDLING CRUISE				
Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.	Miles from Last Port.	
Hampton Roads	Dec. 1, 1907	Dec. 16, 1907	1,000	
Trinidad Island	Dec. 12, 1907	Jan. 12, 1908	3,293	
Punta Arenas, Chile	Feb. 1, 1908	Feb. 1, 1908	2,224	
Callao, Peru	Feb. 20, 1908	Mar. 12, 1908	2,833	
Magdalena Bay	Mar. 6, 1908		1,017	
Total distance Hampton Roads to San Francisco				14,441
San Francisco	July 16, 1908	July 7, 1908	2,100	
Honolulu, Hawaii	Aug. 9, 1908	Aug. 15, 1908	2,850	
Auckland, N. Z.	Aug. 29, 1908	Sept. 5, 1908	1,234	
Sydney, Australia	Sept. 11, 1908	Sept. 18, 1908	575	
Albany, Australia	Oct. 2, 1908	Oct. 10, 1908	1,250	
Manila, Philippines	Oct. 17, 1908	Oct. 24, 1908	3,300	
Yokohama, Japan	Oct. 29, 1908	Nov. 4, 1908	1,750	
Amoy, China	Nov. 7, 1908		1,242	
Manila, Philippines			665	
Total distance San Francisco to Manila				16,218
The first squadron did not visit China and reached Manila Oct. 21.				
Manila	Dec. 14, 1908	Dec. 1, 1908	2,222	
Colombo, Ceylon	Jan. 1, 1909	Jan. 19, 1909	2,440	
Suez Canal	Jan. 21, 1909	Feb. 1, 1909	1,982	
Negro Bay	Feb. 22, 1909		2,300	
Hampton Roads				
Total distance Manila to United States				11,968
Total distance covered				42,227

reorganized force of special agents from the Interior Department, are found in the conviction of many defendants, some of them being among the wealthiest and most influential men in their communities; others standing high in the political world, one of them being a Senator and another a Representative in Congress, while a second Representative was indicted. If the limitation of the use of the secret service which your committee upholds had been in force at the time of which I speak, the Senator, the Representatives and the numerous men of wealth and high political influence who were convicted would all have escaped punishment. I hold that such an outcome would have been in the interest of the criminals only.

"Once the emergency has passed, the need for the detail of the secret service men no longer existed, and they were accordingly withdrawn. But this history of these land frauds shows conclusively the need of having some secret service body subject to emergency detail to departments in which it is not ordinarily employed."

Seize \$300 in Raid on Game.

Detective Sergeant Kay, assisted by Patrolmen Sims, Blue and Montgomery, raided a Chinese gambling den last night in the rear of 33 Second street, securing seven prisoners and seizing \$299.50 in money. The raiding police broke in the door with sledgehammers. The players were taken so unaware that they were unable to hide the paraphernalia of the game which was in progress or secrete the money which lay on the table. Bail of \$50 each was deposited for the victims and they were allowed their release.

Own your own home; \$10 per month will do it. See Gregory's ad on page 6.



Gail embroidery maker.

25c

No Window Display.



The fabrics are exceptionally fine and soft, and the embroideries distinctively novel and exquisite. We

25c

All on Counters. Sale Begins Today at 8 o'clock Sharp. It Will Pay You to Be Here at the Opening of the Doors

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.
Good Merchandise Only—Quality Considered Our Prices Are Always the Lowest.

Sale of High Class Embroideries

Values to \$1.00 **25c Yd.** Values to \$1.00

Here is one of our Famous Old-Time 25c Embroidery Sales--values so rare that we are able to give them only once every once in a while. There are altogether about 10,000 yards of the season's choicest and most beautiful patterns in Flouncings, Corset Cover Embroideries, Insertions, Edgings, etc., from 2 inches to 20 inches wide. They are this season's choicest product of a great St.

have had 25c embroidery sales that were the talk of the town, but we never offered anything more wonderful than this, regular values up to \$1.00 yard; today at the extremely low price, take advantage

25c

LONG VOYAGE ENDS

Ships of Fleet Ready for Review by President.

PAGEANT DRAWS VISITORS

Norfolk and Old Point Comfort Full of Sightseers—Twenty Ships to Be in Line, Most Ever Reviewed by President.

(Continued From First Page.)

of Washington, and a party on board. Vessels of the Virginia and Maryland class, "oyster navies," arrived this afternoon and threw out their rainbow dressing line, immediately upon anchoring. Several lighthouse tenders and revenue cutters are here to take out parties of Government officials, Army officers, etc.

No Messages Received.

The decision of Admiral Sperry not to attempt to receive the hundreds of wire-

CLARK AFTER TRUST

Behind \$3,000,000 Powder Plant in California.

COMPETE WITH MONOPOLY

Concern Will Erect Works at Once in One of Bay Counties and Will Go After Orders From Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Backed by the interests headed by Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, a powder manufacturing company beginning operation

FIGHTING BOB OVERLOOKED

President Sent Him No Invitation for Fleet's Review.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—(Special.)—There was great excitement in Navy circles today when it was learned that Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, of the United States Navy, retired, was not included among the official guests to greet the fleet upon its return to Hampton Roads.

"Fighting Bob" appears to have been overlooked in both the President's party and that made up principally of members of the naval committee which makes the welcoming to the fleet. At the White House an inquiry as to why Admiral Evans was not included in the review party was answered with the information that he was out West on a lecturing tour.

A rumor that an invitation sent by Mr. Roosevelt to Rear Admiral Evans was couched in such terms that it brought "regret" was denied by Assistant Secretary Forster stated that no invitation had been sent by the President to Rear Admiral Evans.

COTTON'S FUNERAL HELD

Last Honor Paid to Deceased Rear-Admiral at Nice.

NICE, Feb. 21.—The funeral services today over the body of Rear-Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U. S. N., retired, who died Friday, were attended by the American and British Consuls, Rear-Admiral Franklin J. Drake, U. S. N., retired; Rear-Admiral L. G. Boggs, U. S. N., retired; Admiral Perry, of the British Navy; Major and Mrs. Webster Lechin and many other friends of the late Admiral.

The coffin was wrapped in an American flag and covered with flowers. The body will be cremated at Marseilles tomorrow and the ashes sent to the United States on board a battleship.

KING ALFONSO SEES SKIING

Attends Mass When Historic Vessels Are Used.

PAU, France, Feb. 21.—King Alfonso attended high mass today at the Cathedral of St. Martin. The decorated vessel presented by Queen Isabella in 1568 were used in the services. After the mass the King proceeded to Eaux Bonnes, where he witnessed the shifting competitions between the Swiss and Norwegian military teams. King Alfonso left for San Sebastian this afternoon via Biarritz.

Indian Wins Marathon.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—The Young Men's Gymnastic Club 25-mile Marathon race at City Park racetrack this afternoon was won by Louis Tewantini, the Carlisle Indian, whose time was 2:10:55 3-5.

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CLERK SPENDS \$500 A DAY

WILLIAM LANE, PRIVATE IN ARMY, CUTS DASH.

Leaves Fairbanks Over \$10,000 Short in Paymaster's Accounts After Making Spending Record.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—After a five-days' sojourn in Fairbanks, during which time he threw money around like a drunken sailor, Private William Lane, clerk to the Paymaster at Fort Gibbon, departed between two suns, leaving a record of expenditure that beats anything the camp ever saw, and starting an investigation that has disclosed the fact that the Army funds at the post are short by about \$10,000 and everything not accounted for yet.

Lane arrived in Fairbanks January 12, and started his career of wild spending on the night of his arrival. He is known to have passed out something like \$300 in the five days he was here.

CLEANSES IMPURE BLOOD

Chemical Action Caused by Taking Soap Lake Salts

ALMOST LIKE A MIRACLE

Effect Is Marvellous—Nature's Own Remedy for Man's Mistakes

Any man or woman afflicted with blood trouble is keenly sensitive about publicity. We have on file many testimonials, and have received verbal reports from hundreds and hundreds of people who have been relieved and cured of the most aggravating blood diseases by Soap Lake remedies.

The peculiar qualities of Soap Lake Salts when taken internally make themselves felt very quickly. Anyone stepping out of doors from an unwholesome atmosphere feels the exhilarating effect of fresh, pure air and sunshine. A sufferer from blood diseases taking Soap Lake Salts feels a similar wholesome, revivifying effect. Steady use of the Salts is accompanied by steady improvement. A robust, healthy, strong condition is induced by the influence of the Salts.

As everyone knows, blood poisoning is a chemical condition. When certain elements are supplied to the blood and gradually absorbed by it a normal chemical condition can be restored. Heavy poisons are often prescribed to assist in this process. Soap Lake Salts, however, is a perfectly harmless material—a compound that no chemist has ever been able to produce—a deposit left by Nature in only one place in the whole world—and this natural compound fills the requirements. Impure blood absorbs the properties of Soap Lake Salts just as the lungs absorb fresh air. The blood is changed, and changed so much for the better that the improvement by use of the Salts is perceptible from the start. Remember, Soap Lake Salts is not an artificial compound. It is the natural deposit just as left by the marvelous waters of this lake.

The effect is quickly seen in the complexion. Blotchy, pimply eruptions and a muddy skin are seen gradually to clear up. Try Soap Lake Salts for the blood.

Thousands in the Northwest have been benefited by it—have been restored to the bloom of health.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

If your druggist doesn't have Soap Lake Soap in stock send us his name. We will send you free sample for your courtesy and will inform you where you can purchase this soap.

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Address Portland Office, 270 Stark Street.