DEBATE ON BAILEY BEGINS IN TEXAS

Senator's Enemies in Legislature Confident of Victory.

BAILEY ISSUES MANIFESTO

Wants Definite Charges Made by Specific Person, but Courts Most Searching Investigation of Entire Record.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 12.—The suggested Bailey investigation consumed the entire session of the Texas Legislature today and bids fair to continue well into Monday without any vote being secured. The anti-Bailey faction claims a victory up to now, and asserts that it will make even better gains. The basis of this prediction is that its opponents have ignored their original defense and are now offering a substitute proposition to have a special committee to determine whether an investigation should be held.

Today's session was given over to a discussion of the proposed investigation and when adjournment was had late in the evening, but one side of the controversy had been presented. Mr. Duncan, Smith County, the leader of the anti-Bailey forces, was the only speaker. The contentions of the friends of Senator Bailey will be presented Monday.

Wants Charges Made Definite.

Mr. Bailey tonight gave out the following interview:

There is not a semblance of truth in the statement that my friends are seeking either to prevent or delay an investigation. I am more than ready to meet any charge that any man may make against me, but I do not believe that I as a Senator from Texas, ought to be required to answer indefinite, nebulous and anonymous charges and all I ask is that those who accuse me of personal or political misconduct shall make their accusations specific and offer some proof. The statement that, if I have done no wrong, I ought to demand an investigation sounds well enough until it is analyzed, but it proceeds upon a misapprehension of what it means to investigate the conduct of a man whom the State of Texas has honored with a Senatorship. I would rather be indicted, a citizen in private life, than to be charged as a Senator from Texas, and the fact that my exoneration will follow an inquiry into my conduct would no more reconcile me to an investigation than that of a citizen on trial who had been acquitted would reconcile him to being indicted.

Failed to Prove Former Charges.

Six years ago, when my enemies assailed me about the Waters-Pierce Oil Company's franchise action, I demanded an investigation, but first I requested my friends to strike out that part of the preamble of the resolution which recited: "It has been charged," and to substitute for it "a member of the House of Representatives has made the charge." With that amendment the investigation was conducted. The legislative records show that the man who offered the resolution, when called upon for his statement under oath, admitted that he could not swear to any facts or circumstances that would tend to prove his charge. With that experience in my mind I will be excused for insisting in this instance upon some definite charge.

The communist negro in Texas cannot be tried for a petty theft except upon a specific charge supported by the oath of affirmation of some witness. Certainly the Democrats of Texas do not regard the reputation of their Senator as entitled to less protection.

Courts Searching Investigation.

A more searching investigation can be conducted under the substitute than under the resolution, because under the original resolution no charge can be inquired into except those specified, while under the substitute any man in the United States can prefer any charge he may see fit to make. The difference, and the only difference, is that whoever makes a charge under the substitute must either aver his own readiness to prove it or else must furnish the name of some witness who can swear in support of it.

The committee is to be exactly the same, both in numbers and personnel, whether appointed under the resolution or under the substitute and, therefore, the investigation will be as fair under the one as under the other. The substitute permits a wider investigation than the original resolution. Again I will say the only difference is that under the original resolution I am required to meet vague charges, for which nobody is responsible, while under the substitute I will be compelled to answer when somebody is willing to charge what somebody will promise to prove.

NEGRO QUESTION DEBATED

(Continued From First Page.)

has been obliterated and miscegenation is in full blast. At the North the same conditions exist, and the large numbers of mulattoes and quadroons with white blood in their veins who have migrated there are the leaders of the doctrine of absolute social equality, encouraged as they have been and are now by the President of the United States. Take this from his message on the Brownsville affair:

Roosevelt's Theory of Equality.

"It is of the utmost importance to all of our people that we shall deal with each man on his merits as a man, and not deal with him merely as a member of a given race; that we shall judge each man by his conduct and not his color.'

"And again, 'Every far-sighted friend of the colored race in its efforts to strive onward and upward should teach first, the most important lesson alike to the white and the black, the duty of treating the individual man strictly on his worth as he shows it.'

"Consider the full import and meaning of these words, and then consider whether or not they are sincere and honest or whether in the fervor of a fight to justify an unwarranted usurpation of power and exercise of executive authority, the President forgot himself and said more than he intended or means. To illustrate, is it possible or desirable that a consideration of race and color shall be dismissed from our minds and not govern our actions; that racial instincts obtained in the nature are to be ignored, and all men of all races to be judged and treated on the basis of individual merit? Are men to be made over and the caste feeling and race antagonisms of centuries to disappear in the universal brotherhood of man? Are there any Senators in this audience who subscribe to this doctrine who would have the Caucasian, the highest and noblest of the five races, as is attested by history, descend to the level of the others and share his birthright with them, with the inevitable result that pure white blood will disappear from the face of the land and after the mixing of centuries shall have completed the amalgamation, have all men of one skin and one type?

Would He Act Up to It.

"Is President Roosevelt ready to act up to his own theory, and have his children marry men and women of the other races? Would he accept as a daughter-in-law a Chinese, a Malay, an Indian, or a negro, in accord with the doctrine laid down in his message, which I have quoted? We all know he would not, and while 'fine words butter no parsnips,' words like these are a source of inscrutable evil, coming from such a high source.

"The Southern white men and women who have for 40 years resisted, in every possible way, this doctrine of the equality of the races, are just as resolved now as they have always been not to submit to it. They are resolved to maintain control of their state governments and to prevent, in every way possible, social and political equality with the inevitable destruction of their civil sense, which would follow if they yielded. The conditions are growing more and more aggravated every day. Race antagonism increases in intensity.

America for the White Man.

"Are things to drift until dire difficulties multiply on every hand and blood shall flow like water? Is the statesmanship of our time inadequate to cope with this question, just as the statesmanship of 1860 failed to prevent the dire catastrophe of civil war. That war was fought to settle the race question, but 49 years after its termination we find conditions more threatening in some of their aspects than they were in 1861. It is not possible for me to believe that theorists and sentimentalists at the North, who are responsible for the conditions existing, will be allowed to pursue the policy of absolute recognition of race equality much further. The question is not local or national, except so far as the negroes are nearly all at the South, while at the North there are comparatively few of them. It is high time something was being done to have this great and vital question brought before the country in some practical and sensible way. The deep interest shown in the Brownsville tragedy is ample evidence the people of the country are beginning to feel a deep concern in the various phases of this question, and it is absolutely useless for politicians and doctrinaires to undertake to pooh pooh the issue and dismiss it with a wave of the hand, and for one I am ready to go to battle under the slogan, 'America for the Americans, and this is a white man's country and white men must govern it.'"

Strange Mixture of Elements.

Mr. Tillman prefaced his discussion of the question with the characterization that it resembled a case in court.

"Certain enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Regiment were under indictment," he said. "The President of the United States the prosecutor as well as the executioner. The array of counsel for the defense and prosecution is not yet complete. So far as their names have appeared on the records, there is an element of incongruity and of the ridiculous. For instance, among attorneys aiding the prosecution, we have the distinguished Senator from Texas (Mr. Culberson), a Democrat; the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), a Republican; the distinguished Senator from Virginia (Mr. Daniel), a Democrat.

"And for the defense, if it shall be so considered, when I get through I will be put in the record as aiding the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Foraker).

"Of course, being nothing more than a cornfield lawyer, my contribution to the legal discussion of the question will be very limited, probably comparatively worthless.

"My colleague and brother attorney (Mr. Foraker) himself realizes that so far as legal resistance will go he will do little or no aid from me, and thus far I do not think he needs any.

"But the ridiculousness of the situation is again apparent when one considers that the Senator from the North, whose radical and aggressive utterances and probably his actions in the past once earned for him the name of 'Fire Alarm,' finds himself aligned with that Senator from the South (Mr. Tillman himself) who is usually supposed to have a broiled negro for breakfast (laughter), who is known to justify lynching for rape and whose attitude, if not that of hatred to the negro, is a feeling akin to it, in the belief that white men are made of better clay and that white men alone are entitled to participate in government. And so this alliance is an odd one.

President on Soldiers' Rights.

Declaring that President Roosevelt was more responsible "than any other man," Mr. Tillman read from order No. 29 issued by the War Department February 8, 1906, and signed by the President, as follows:

"The uniform of the enlisted man is a badge of honor. It entitles him to peculiar consideration—it shows that in the great majority of cases he has learned those habits of self-command, of self-restraint, of obedience, and of fearlessness in the face of danger, which puts him above most of his fellows who have not possessed similar privileges.

"To strive to discriminate against him in any way is literally an infamy; for it is in reality one of the most serious offenses which can be committed against the stability and greatness of our Nation."

"That is the milk in the cocoanut," ejaculated Mr. Tillman, who said it was this sort of stuff that put into the heads of the negro soldier that he was entitled to demand social equality.

Caste Feeling Universal.

At this point, Mr. Tillman was interrupted for the first time. Senator Nelson asking:

"Would you deny those privileges to white soldiers?"

"I will go as far as any man in giving white men, either soldiers or citizens, their rights," answered Mr. Tillman.

"Why should not the colored soldier, if he conducts himself as a white soldier, have the same consideration?" persisted Mr. Nelson.

"For the simple reason that God Almighty made him colored. He did not make him white," retorted Mr. Tillman, who added that caste feeling was universal; that it pulsated even in the bosom of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Nelson).

Not Welcome in South Carolina.

Following a colloquy with Senator Culberson on his position as to the President's authority under the articles of war to discharge the soldiers, Tillman remarked that none of the negroes discharged would return to Texas.

"One of them," he continued, "that famous Sergeant Mingo Sando, comes from South Carolina. I would like to meet Mingo and shake his hand. But he is not going back to South Carolina and let me know that he is coming."

"Why not?" interrupted Senator Foraker.

"Because the suspicion that might prevail as to who really did the killing would make it unhealthy for him down there. I wish it was not so, but I can't help it. If he had been discharged honorably, he could have come down there and been the biggest man at negro meetings and receive respectful treatment from the wenches."

Tillman convulsed the galleries and amused many Senators a minute later by illustrating the discrimination between the races in Washington.

"Negroes are not allowed to drink at all at the bars in Washington, as you all know," he said. The last three words were given especial emphasis and the Senator waved his hand to include the whole Senate.

Nation or Confederation.

Tillman said there were some times when he wished to be dispassionate and deliberate, and he had prepared in writing a discussion of the race question as to whether we are to be a confederation or a Nation. We are, he said, a Nation with a big "N," but the southern half of the country had no conception of the word "nation" except as it is connected with the word "nigger."

Beveridge asked that a remedy be suggested. Tillman declined to enter into that phase of the discussion, saying that it would involve another two hours' speech. It had simply been his object to point out that the people of the South were on the crest of a volcano and contrasted with a situation of which the people of the North had no conception.

Patterson followed, announcing his belief that the President had the legal right to take the action he had, but he believed the wisdom or propriety of that action might be open to question. He had no doubt the President was moved by the highest motives, and asserted that the assertion by Tillman that the President was moved by race prejudice was unjust. He believed the Booker T. Washington luncheon disproved such a conclusion.

Predicts Sectional Division.

Patterson gave as his reason for speaking that he did not by his silence "wish to be held to indorse the sentiments on the race question just expressed." The Senate in the next session, he said, would have but two Democratic Senators from the North, and it was his belief that a short time in the future would see the political dividing line completely drawn between the North and South. It was such speeches as had just been delivered, he maintained, which would hasten this condition. Tillman, he said, was not alone in advocacy of repealing the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Governors Vardeman, of Mississippi, and Hoke Smith, of Georgia, had made the same declarations. The repeal of the constitutional provisions would result in a practical return to peonage for the negro.

Ascertaining that Patterson had never been in the "black belt" of Alabama or Mississippi, Tillman suggested that it might be well for him to go down there "and learn something."

Both Patterson and Tillman agreed that the colonization of the negro was not the solution, but Tillman complained when Patterson insisted that the reason Tillman would not agree to have the negro deported was one of selfishness, because of the value of the negro as a laborer.

Soon at Each Other's Throats.

"I am sorry the Senator cannot give me credit for a disinterested and honest statement," retorted Tillman. He added that "unless something is done soon a struggle between the races is inevitable, and when the two races get at each other's throats, those who now stand off and theorize about it will not be present."

Patterson explained that his purpose was to state correctly the position of the Northern Democrat. Tillman ejaculated: "Even if there should not be another Democrat elected from the North, the people of the South will stand for white supremacy." This brought applause from the galleries.

Patterson maintained that the disfranchisement of the negro meant a return to peonage. "Bah," again interrupted Tillman, "the Senator wants us of the South to lift ourselves over the fence with our boot-straps." In this connection he explained the suffrage qualifications of his State.

Quotes Tillman's Lecture.

Then Patterson read extracts from a recent lecture by Tillman, in which the educational clause of the Constitution of his State was explained as barring negroes from voting. Tillman said there was nothing in what had been set forth justifying force and murder. So far as he was concerned he did not care whether the people of Colorado liked the process or not.

As this law was said to have been borrowed from Mississippi, Money explained that it was not the educational clause, but the failure of the negro to pay poltax in Mississippi, which disfranchised him.

Patterson continued, insisting that in his belief only a very small minority of the South was in sympathy with the views expressed; that the better element was decidedly against such methods, and he did not believe the people of the North were getting a correct idea of the situation from lecturers in the Northern cities by prominent Southerners.

Tillman took this as a reference to himself and asserted that he had spoken to 100,000 Northerners and that he had received applause and approbation. The character of his audiences, he said, indicated that he was addressing the better element. He challenged Patterson to debate the race question with him.

Scorn for Northern Democrats.

Patterson declined the invitation and said he only wished to point out that both the people of the South and the Democrats of the North had to bear the odium and burden such utterances entailed. This drew a hot retort from Tillman.

"So far," he said, "as my own party is concerned in the North, it is such a shining example of ward politicians—dirty, low creatures—that I don't care if we never have any of that type to back us up."

After the applause from the galleries had died out and the Vice-President had warned the audience against applause, Patterson remarked:

"I will not reply in any way to the last utterance of the Senator from South Carolina."

Patterson then took up criminal assaults and lynchings and read statistics showing that there had been 72 lynchings during 1906. Thirty-four of these, he said, were for criminal assaults, and this number did not bear out the impression made prevalent by the constant denunciation of this crime, especially when it was realized that there were more than 10,000,000 negroes in this country. He believed a strict reliance on law would in a large part eradicate this crime.

At this point Money called the speaker's attention to a case of criminal assault in Colorado during the year mentioned, for which a negro was burned at the stake.

Patterson did not justify this, but explained that it occurred in a sparsely settled section of the state. He indorsed the President's message condemning mob violence.

Brings Heyburn to His Feet.

Money again interrupted to quote from memory a statement in one of the President's books entitled "Roughing It," in which the President justified the lynching of horse-thieves in the early days in Idaho. This reference to Idaho brought Heyburn to his feet with a disclaimer that the Senator was mistaken in the state.

"Perhaps I am, as the Senator is still alive," retorted Money, much to the amusement of Senators and galleries. He at once disclaimed anything but a pleasantry in his remark, and said he would say it was Wyoming if he did not see Warren in his seat. Warren protested that it was not Wyoming.

Patterson said he would name the territory were it not that he knew that two Senators would rise to protest. He explained the early frontier conditions, the lack of courts and sparse population to justify the methods described by the President. When Patterson read the statistics of lynching by states, showing that five lynchings had occurred during the year in South Carolina, Tillman was on his feet and exclaimed:

Will Continue Lynching.

"And as long as negroes continue to ravish white women we will continue to lynch them."

"If I had supposed I would have provoked such an utterance as that from the Senator, I would have omitted South Carolina," exclaimed Patterson.

Money believed Patterson had allowed his imagination to get the better of him in presenting lawless conditions in the South, and called his attention to the mob rule in Colorado in 1904 and 1905.

Patterson replied in concluding his speech, that he had spoken with little effect if he had failed to demonstrate that he was not assailing the people of the South. On the contrary, he declared his whole purpose was to set forth that the better element in the South had no such radical views as had been expressed and that those who held the radical views were few in number. To support this, he read extracts from the utterances of educational leaders and the clergy of the South, expressing the idea that the way to solve the race question was to build up and recognize the manhood of the negro.

Mallory had indicated his desire to discuss the question at the conclusion of Tillman's speech and doubtless will proceed Monday, as Foraker indicated that he would call up the Brownsville resolutions then.

THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

Jacob Gruen, Wine Importer.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Jacob Gruen, one of the oldest wine importers in the West, died at his home early today of apoplexy, aged 71.

J. L. Snelling, Boston.

NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—J. L. Snelling, late United States Appraiser of the Port of Boston, and for many years a well-known New York man, died at his home last night, aged 42. In 1904 President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Snelling Appraiser for the Port of Boston. Mr. Snelling resigned last year to engage in the cotton commission business.

George S. Work, Bank-Wrecker.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—George S. Work, who was sent to prison for wrecking the Bank of America and the American Life Insurance Company 16 years ago, died here last night, aged 67 years. The collapse of these institutions caused a big sensation.

Returned for Proper Entry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Bearing on the capture at Anapara, N. M., yesterday, of six Japanese who are said to have smuggled themselves across the Mexican border, immigration officials here say it is customary to arrest all Japanese who come into the country surreptitiously. They are then examined and if found to be entitled to admission, they are sent back to the border and advised to enter in the proper way.

POLICE HAD PLAN TO ROB

Sensational Charges Brought Out by Investigation at Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 12.—As the result of charges made by President of the Council James Dutl, reflecting upon the police department of Butte, Mayor John MacGinnis ordered the police committee of the aldermanic body to conduct a searching investigation into the charges of alleged graft, the inquiry this evening being prolific of decided sensations, in which Patrolman Fred Petky accused a high police officer with having asked him and several brother officers to join him in an attempt to rob the Northern Pacific express offices in this city, claiming that the job would bring them $5000. Witness Petky declared, however, that when the proposal was made the police official was badly intoxicated. Serious charges of graft were made against several of the city detectives.

All Colleges Represented.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Representatives of the colleges forming the Western Intercollegiate Conference Association met here today to consider the rules which have governed them during the last year and to discuss proposed modifications. All of the colleges composing the association were represented.

Roosevelt an Honorary Member.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—President Roosevelt has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society. Those so honored include Emperor William, King Leopold and King Oscar.

Cured of Piles by Pyramid Pile Cure

If You Suffer, You Can Be Cured. Costs Nothing to Try.

If you think that you must be operated upon to be cured of piles, you are wrong. Thousands of cases of piles of excruciating severity—worse no doubt than yours, have been cured painlessly, quickly and permanently, while the patient has been at his work without the loss of time necessitated by an operation. In fact, many a sufferer has not been able to reach his work or even move across the room until after using the home remedy prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co.

No More Piles! One Box Cured—Only 50 Cts!

Such was the condition of an Indiana business man, as shown in a recent letter:

"Received your sample of Pile Cure and have given it a fair trial and it has proven the best I ever tried. I can recommend you highly in this vicinity. Have used your sample and one box and it has effected a complete cure. It has been worth $100 to me.

"Thanking you for the sample and the cure, I will recommend you to everybody. Yours respectfully, Julius Mayer, Dealer in Feathers, Ginseng and Hides, Bedford, Ind."

The Pyramid Pile Cure can be used at home in the privacy of your own room. There is enough strength in each little suppository to drive out infection, while at the same time it melts away into the deadened tissues of the rectum, heals up the fissures, relieves the inflammation, starts the circulation of the hemorrhoidal veins, diminishes the congestion and brings the organs back to their normal condition.

We want to prove to every sufferer from piles that the Pyramid Pile Cure will cure. This treatment is prepared exclusively by the Pyramid Drug Co., which is sufficient evidence of its genuineness. However, we do not ask you to depend upon the reliability of our name or the bona fide testimonials of the hundreds of cured piles sufferers. Send us your name and address for a free trial package. Use it according to directions. The relief you will get will justify your going at once to the druggists for a 50 cent box. All druggists sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at that price. Accept no substitute. Pyramid Drug Co., 19 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Doctors Admit

That They Can Do Nothing More for Your Stomach Than Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Are Doing Every Day.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

According to the expert analysis of government authorities in the United States and Great Britain, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain the exact elements provided by nature for digesting food in the healthy stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have saved sufferers from stomach disorders millions of dollars by giving them, in one small 50 cent package, more relief than countless treatments by physicians would bring about at $5.00 per visit.

Perhaps you are afflicted with dyspepsia—or some kindred disease arising from a disordered digestion. It may be headaches, heartburn, palpitation, liver trouble, insomnia, nervous debility. They all have their beginning in a stomach which does not secrete the juices or grind the food which is taken into it.

If so, we urge you to send for a free trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. It will cost you nothing and surely will bring us no gain unless you find, after using it, that you are benefited and feel that you need a full-sized package.

There is absolutely no danger in using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Nothing is contained in them that has not been subjected to the closest scrutiny by the government officials.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest your food without demanding a careful diet. One grain of these Tablets has power to digest 3000 grains of ordinary food. You can be sure therefore that no matter what your condition, these little tablets taken after each meal will shortly restore your stomach to its normal condition and render it capable of doing its work unassisted.

We withhold the names of hundreds who have written us voluntarily expressing their gratitude to this simple substitute for nature.

Send for trial package today. F. A. Stuart Co., 70 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

50 cent size package for sale by druggists everywhere.

SAM'L ROSENBLATT & CO.'S CLEARANCE SALE

Men's Suits and Overcoats at Saving of 25 to 40 per cent

These Clothes are tailored by the very best clothing makers in the world, who are known by thousands of satisfied men, through the merits of their merchandise

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$8.75 For Suits and Overcoats Values up to $15.00

Cheviots, cassimeres and neat worsteds, cut on latest correct models; tailored as carefully as most garments of double their price.

$14.75 For Suits and Overcoats Values up to $20.00

Suits of excellent worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres.

Overcoats of cheviots, Oxford, Cambridge, blue, gray, and various weaves and shades, of popular cheviot grays. Models range from the conservative semi-form-fitting Coat to the extreme form-fitted back.

$17.75 For Suits and Overcoats Values up to $25.00

Suits of finest worsteds, cassimeres and tweeds; an assortment of dignified, dressy garments.

Overcoats in fine materials, including Oxford, gunmetal, gray and the very popular fancy weave, "London" gray.

$24.50 For Suits and Overcoats Values up to $35.00

Including the very latest and best in Men's Suits and Overcoats of highest quality.

Men's Trousers at Specially Reduced Prices

Children's and Boys' Suits—All colors and latest styles; ages 2½ to 16 years; values $4, $4.50 and $5.00. This sale,

$2.85

Children's Reefers, double-breasted Russian and varsity Overcoats, most with emblem on sleeve. Ages 3 to 7. And Boys' Long Overcoats, with or without the belt. Ages 6 to 16.

$2.85

Cooper's Derby Ribbed Wool Underwear—In pink, blue, gray and white; $1.50 values; this sale,

$1.15 Per Garment

Heavy Worsted Underwear—In fawn and gray. $1.00 values; this sale,

85c

Winsted Hosiery Co.'s Heavy Wool Underwear—In fawn and gray; $1.50 values; this sale,

$1.15 Per Garment

"Cluett's," "Star" and "Eagle" Soft and Stiff Bosom Fancy Shirts, with attached or detached cuffs; $1.50 value; this sale,

$1.15

Derby Ribbed Worsted Underwear—In pink, blue and gray; $1.00 values; this sale,

85c

"Monarch" and "Elgin" Soft and Stiff Bosom Shirts—In fancy patterns; $1.00 values; this sale,

85c

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

Corner Third and Morrison Streets