

AFTER STORM, WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

Much Speculation as to the Aftermath of the Libel Suits. SOME DEPLORE PRESIDENT'S MOVE Some Republicans and Democrats Agree on the Matter of Precedent.

BY TAV. (Special Correspondent of The Citizen) WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—"What will be the after-effects of the precedent now being established by President Roosevelt in having his attorney general proceed against newspapers that have adversely criticized the Republican administration?" This question is being discussed in many quarters in the national capital. Not only democrats are aroused on the subject. Many republicans who do not coincide with all of the president's policies are frequently seen gathered in groups in the lobby of some hotel, or in the smoking or committee rooms of the house, exchanging views on the Roosevelt's newest enterprise. In private conversation no small number of the national law makers have hesitated to disagree with the strenuous one's action. As to precedent. "As to the merits or demerits of the case the president has seized upon to establish a precedent. I have nothing to say," with a colleague. "What I object to is the president's action in setting an example for other presidents to follow. The principle of freedom of speech is involved. Evils such as may follow the action of the president sometimes have small bearings. For instance a succeeding president may use the government machinery against some newspaper, when that president had a little less cause for doing it than Mr. Roosevelt had. But that president may say: 'I am only following the precedent set by President Roosevelt. The same thing has been done before.' Each president could order his attorney general to proceed against some organ that had criticized his administration. Each one could do so on just a little less justifiable grounds, always pointing to a preceding case, always taking the position he is justified in his action by precedents." It is being recalled that within the last two years republican leaders introduced bills which, had they become laws, would have effected free speech and placed in the hands of the postmaster general the power to have barred newspapers practically at his discretion. In the first session of the Sixtieth congress Senator Boies Penrose, republican of Pennsylvania, introduced the following bill, which is self-explanatory: "Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that section thirty-eight hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding 'And when any issue of any periodical has been declared non-mailable by the post-office department the periodical may be excluded from second-class mail privileges at the discretion of the postmaster general.'"

RESOLUTIONS BY MINE WORKERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—Beginning with dissent between the two factions into which the 1,000 delegates are divided, today's session of the United Mine Workers of America closed with concordant action on numerous resolutions, the most important of which recommended modifications in court procedure in regard to injunctions. It was the sense of the convention that a restraining order should not be issued on application of an employer unless the employee against whom the order was directed had first been advised of the action and given a chance to appear in court; that in the case of a contempt proceeding growing out of alleged violation of such an injunction, the hearing should be before another judge than the one that issued the writ and the trial should be by jury.

WITH TRIUMPH NEAR AT HAND GREAT FRENCH ACTOR PASSES AWAY

(By Associated Press.) PARIS, Jan. 27.—Benoit-Constant Coquelin, the great French actor, whose culminating triumph has been awaited in Edmond Rostand's "The Chanticleer," which is now being rehearsed, died last night at Pont-Aux-Dames, Seine-et-Marne. The French press pays a high tribute to the genius of M. Coquelin, whom it considers to have been one of the greatest theatrical figures of the age. Almost all the papers recall his latest success in Rostand's "The Poison Affair." The Temps says "M. Coquelin will be mourned by every one; by the authorities of whom he was the brilliant interpreter; by the public of which he was the idol; by

MR. WILLETT'S SPEECH TAKEN FROM RECORD

House Adopts Report of the Special Committee On His Speech. DENOUNCES TIRADE AGAINST PRESIDENT Committee Draws Distinction Between "Impeachment" and "Criticism."

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The house adopted the report of the special committee on the Willett speech. Representative Mann of Illinois, chairman of the special committee, presented the report, which, he said, represented the unanimous opinion of that committee. After the report had been read, Mr. Mann offered to yield time to any member wishing to discuss the report, but as none evinced a desire to do so, the resolution striking out the speech was passed with hardly a dissenting voice. Declaring that "the consideration of the speech in question involves a consideration of what is and what is not orderly debate in the house," the committee's report defines the privileges of members of the house and the limitations of debate. It discusses at length the relationship of the two houses of congress and the relations which must be maintained between the house of representatives and the president, in accordance with the constitution. "Personal Criticism." The report declares that it would seem that the "peculiar constitutional duties of the house in relation to the power of impeaching the president do not preclude a clear line of distinction between that criticism of acts and conduct necessary for performance of the constitutional duties of the house and a criticism merely personal and irritating." It also claims that it is especially the duty of the house itself to protect the president "from that personal abuse, insinuation or ridicule tending to excite disorder in the house itself and to create a personal antagonism on the part of the president toward the house, and which is not related to the power of the house under the constitution to examine into the acts and conduct of the president."

"Your committee has carefully considered the remarks of the gentleman from New York," continues the report, "and find that his remarks concerning the president are not justified by any consideration of the constitutional duties or powers of the house; that they transcend proper limits of criticism in debate; that they are destructive of that courtesy, respect and dignity which ought to be preserved, and that they ought not to remain in the permanent official record of the proceedings of the house."

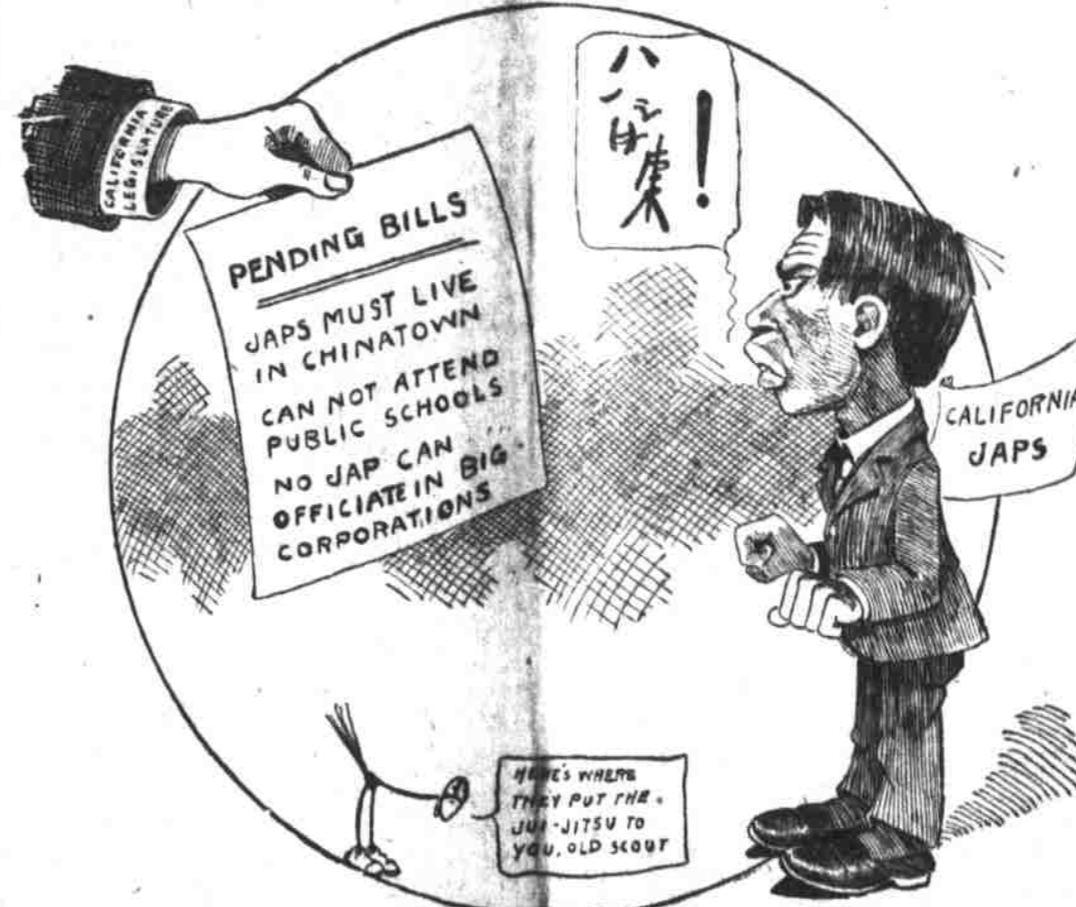
OBJECTIONABLE REMARKS

The committee claimed that it was impossible to separate the objectionable remarks from the remainder of the speech, and that the only way to eliminate the remarks considered out of order would be to strike out the entire speech. It cites as a precedent for such action by the house the speech of Robert P. Kennedy of Ohio, attacking the senate, made in the house on September 3, 1899, which was excluded from the permanent record. In his letter to the committee Mr. Willett claims that he did not transcend the rules of the house, but that he was entirely within his rights to make the speech under the order of general debate. "Freedom of speech has always been held so sacred," he declares, "that the utmost latitude has been allowed in debate, and I respectfully submit that to strike my speech from the record in this instance will establish a precedent extremely dangerous."

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California Doesn't Seem to Care for Him



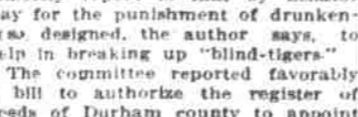
TRUST LAW IS OBJECTED TO BY DELEGATION

Wilson People Think No Good Can Come From Ousting Tobacco Co. MINORITY REPORT ON INTEREST BILL Measure to Allow Eight Per Cent Interest Voted Down by Committee.

(Special to The Citizen.) RALEIGH, Jan. 27.—Sub-section "A" of the famous "tooth" of the state anti-trust legislation was under fire for an hour before the senate judiciary committee while the committee was hearing a delegation from Wilson presented by Senator Dawes of the Wilson district. In presenting the delegation and later in closing the discussion, Senator Dawes declared that what the people of his section want is to be left alone at this time and be allowed to re-establish themselves in a business way, and that they feel that no good purpose could be attained at this time by driving the American Tobacco company from the state as this bill for sub-section "A" would certainly do. T. M. Washington and S. W. Smith headed the Wilson delegation and were the principal speakers. During the hearing, complaint was made that his bill, aimed, as he charged, directly at the American Tobacco company, should have been introduced by a senator (Lockhardt) from a county in no way interested in the manufacture or cultivation of the tobacco. Eight Per Cent Interest. The bill by Senator Ray to permit eight per cent interest in North Carolina when the parties especially contracted for that rate gave rise to a lively discussion before this committee. Before the committee finally voted 10 to 3 for an unfavorable report, Senator Klutz, Senator Lockhardt and Senator Fry advocated the bill, claiming that it would bring a great deal of money into the state and stop a lot of that was now leaving the state. Senator Klutz claimed that big North Carolina insurance companies are sending money out of the state for investment on this account. Senator Fry and Senator Lockhardt claimed that already it is not possible to borrow money at six per cent in any section of the state. Senator Fry claimed that a man should have the right to set a price on the use of his money just as he has on any other property.

FILES PAPERS AGAINST ACTRESS

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Harley E. Littlefield, trustee in bankruptcy for A. G. Brown & Co., the defunct brokerage firm, filed papers in action in the United States district court today against Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, and A. O. Brown, head of the insolvent firm, making the defendants to account for the value of an automobile and a life insurance policy and judgment to that amount. The automobile is valued at \$1,500, and the policy was for \$25,000. Mr. Littlefield says these things were given to the actress by Brown without proper consideration.



IS KING DEAD. (By Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 27.—No confirmation can be had of a report published in a Paris newspaper that King Metelik of Albania is dead.

REPLY TO RAINEY'S ADDRESS AGAINST CANAL TRANSACTION

Weeks Says References to Purchase of Ships Were Untrue. RAINY FIRM. (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A reply to the speech delivered in the house yesterday by Representative Rainey, Illinois, upon the Panama canal, was made today by Representative Weeks, Massachusetts. Mr. Weeks confined his remarks to Mr. Rainey's reference to the purchase of the Shawmut and Tremont by the government for use by the Isthmian canal commission. He declared that if the other statements in Mr. Rainey's speech were not more correct than two weeks ago, the entire speech should be referred to the "realm of fancy." He also said there had been no secrecy about the transaction and strongly resented any reflection on the integrity of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. Mr. Rainey declared Mr. Weeks had not "promoted" too much. Mr. Rainey repeated his statement made yesterday that through amendments proposed to the purchase of the two ships they did not want, and that the ships in question belonged to Senator Lodge's constituents. "Now, with his knowledge of our merchant marine," he exclaimed, "it is impossible for me to reach the conclusion that those two ships and no other two ships in all the world could be bought under his amendments."

COMMISSION ON NAVAL AFFAIRS IS APPOINTED

Announcement of President's Action Entirely Unexpected. COMPLETE SURPRISE TO SECY NEWBERRY Members of Commission Lately Endorsed Re-organization Plans. (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Roosevelt is of the opinion that the organization of the navy department is not such as to bring the best results and today he appointed a commission whose duty will be "to consider certain needs of the navy." The president's action was somewhat of a surprise in view of the fact that the members of the commission appointed today, two weeks ago met at Washington and endorsed Secretary Newberry's plan of re-organization, and in view also of the authorization by the senate of an inquiry into naval expenditures, the conduct of business and the need, if any, of legislation to improve the administration of the navy department. Announcement of the president's action was entirely unexpected at the navy department. Secretary Newberry, who today had issued an order carrying out his proposed plan, with particular reference to the navy yards, appeared to be the most surprised of all. He declared that he was not aware that the president had taken such action. Had not seen a efficient preparation for war in time of peace and accordingly specific recommendations as to the changes in the present organization that will accomplish this result. The letters is as follows: January 27, 1909. "My Dear Sir: I have appointed you as a member of the commission to consider certain needs of the navy. The organization of the department is now not such as to bring the best results, and there is a failure to coordinate the work of the bureau and to make the department serve the one end for which it was created, that is, the development and handling of a first-class fighting fleet. With this proposition in view, I ask you to consider: "1. All defects in the law under which the navy department is now organized, including especially the defects by which the authority of chiefs of bureaus is made in certain respects practically equal to that of the secretary or the president. "2. The division of responsibility and consequent lack of co-ordination in the preparation for war and conduct of war. "3. The functions of certain bureaus, so as to see whether it is not possible to consolidate them. "4. The necessity of providing the

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But Claims He Never Said Carnack Should Have Been Killed. WHOLE DAY SPENT IN EXAMINATION Leigh Advised to "Cut Out" the Two Little Drinks a Day. (By Associated Press.) NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27.—The first day of the second week of the trial of Col. Duncan B. Cooper, Robin Cooper and John D. Sharp for the slaying of former Senator E. W. Carnack closed this evening with no further progress in the selection of the jury. Deputy sheriffs are riding the county to summon the third venire of five hundred talemens, which will report Friday. But, if no progress was made in completing the jury, it at least was not depleted. Judge Hart spent the day hearing testimony as to the competency of Juror Leigh and in formulating a definition of drunkenness. About sixty witnesses were examined on both sides. Those for the state were quite positive that Leigh was drunk when selected, and was an habitual drunkard. One man swore that Leigh had declared that Carnack was a "blank, blank, and should have been killed long ago. Others said he had expressed the opinion that Sharp was innocent and that the Coopers were justifiably provoked. On the side of the defense, the witness admitted Leigh was a drinking man; that he had taken "a few" the day he was chosen on the jury, but that he insisted he was not drunk within the definition of Judge Hart—that is, that he was not making a public nuisance of himself. R. H. Sherrin, a member of the grand jury, called by the defense, thought Leigh was sober on last Wednesday. On cross-examination he vigorously denied that after he had gone on the bond of former Sheriff Cartwright, arrested for perjury in connection with this case he had said, "Never mind, Tom, this charge against you will have to come before me in the grand jury room."

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SPRING GUN KILLS YOUNG MAN

(By Associated Press.) JOHNSTON, Pa., Jan. 27.—A spring gun set for the purpose of shooting burglars at the store of Miller and Saffler at Beverhale, claimed its first victim today when a young man who gave his name both as William Anderson and William Phillips, died at a local hospital.

GENERAL DEBATE ON POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—General debate on the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed in the house today. Representative Lever, South Carolina, spoke in favor of the parcels post, and Representative Finley, South Carolina, in the course of his remarks declared that the bill reported by the postal commission for re-organizing the postal service should not be passed at this session. When the bill was read for amendment, the provisions covering the per diem allowance of inspectors as well as their traveling expenses were struck out on points of order. A storm of debate was raised by an amendment by Mr. Gardner, Massachusetts, providing for an additional five hundred clerks, assistant superintendents, private secretaries, etc., at stations of the \$1,100 class. The supporters of the proposition were in the majority and the amendment was adopted 71 to 69. A further amendment was agreed to providing that the five hundred additional employees of stations shall be taken from those of the \$1,000 class. It was brought out in the subsequent debate by Mr. Sims, Tennessee, that hundreds of rural carriers were acting as salaried for business purposes. Mr. Overstreet gave it as his opinion that as the law was being clearly violated there should be criminal prosecutions.

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SOLICITORS BILL FAILS ON THIRD READING

Proposition to Fix Solicitors' Salaries at \$2,250 Defeated in House. SENATE ADJOURNS IN HONOR OF GOMPERS Bill for Appropriation for Stonewall Jackson School Introduced.

(Special to The Citizen.) RALEIGH, Jan. 27.—The solicitors salary bill was killed in the house today on its third reading by a vote of 49 to 62. There was more debate before the death, but by no means so lengthy as was the argument yesterday. The debator today were Messrs. Burlington and Hayes against and Henderson and Kelly for the measure. Many amendments were offered, but all were voted down except one by Mr. Koonce to prevent solicitors from drawing the \$20 now paid out of the state treasury. The bill as defeated was the same that was passed on second reading yesterday, the Koonce bill as amended to make the salary \$2,250 instead of \$2,750. The \$2,500 proposition was never voted on yesterday directly, the \$2,250 amendment having been passed by the house in its order of precedence before the former could be reached. Today Representative Hinesdale of Wake offered the \$2,500 amendment, but it was "snowed under" by 79 to 79. Then it was seen that the bill was doomed. The bill increasing the salary of the supreme court marshal from \$1,250 to \$1,500 was passed without a word. New Bills. Among the new bills introduced in the house were: Gavin—Amending the penalty law, Revisal 2834, by adding after the word "consignee" the words "or party damaged," so that any one damaged by unreasonably delayed shipment can recover and not only the consignee. Rodwell—To expedite the printing of the supreme court reports by allowing the court to give the work to any printer or more than one, not confining it to the state printer. Julian—For maintenance and support of the Stonewall Jackson Training and Industrial school, \$16,000 for 1909 and \$20,000 for 1910 for maintenance, and \$20,000 annually thereafter, and an additional \$10,000 each year for 1909 and 1910 for an administration building and other necessary buildings. Underwood—To establish a new county to be called Hoke from parts of Cumberland and Robeson. Harrison, by request—An appropriation for the school for deaf and dumb at Morganton of \$50,000 annually for maintenance; \$40,000 for erecting an equipment building; \$3,000 for painting and repairing buildings and renovating boiler house; \$300 for specialist on eye, ear, throat and teeth. Connor—Appropriation for State Normal and Industrial college at Greensboro, \$100,000 annually for support, \$50,000 for 1909 and \$50,000 for 1910 in addition for erecting and equipping infirmary and increasing dormitory capacity. Connor—For the protection of employees of common carriers as to contributory negligence and liabilities. The bill is modeled after the federal law as to liability of employer for the acts of employees. Grant—Providing punishment for election officers who refuse to allow persons to vote who exhibit a poll tax receipt bearing date of May 1, or prior thereto, of the year in which any elector proposes to vote and who refuse to allow such elector to take the other prescribed.

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