

President Roosevelt Stands Pat on His Brownsville Position

The President To-day Transmitted to Congress Another Special Message Relating to Brownsville Muddle.

Makes Slight Change in Orders, But as a Whole Stands Pat. New Evidence Presented. The Message in Full.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate a special message regarding the Brownsville incident, which gives the additional evidence, collected by Assistant Attorney General Purdy and Major Blockson.

The President submitted, with various exhibits, including maps of Brownsville and Fort Brown, Bandoler, 33 empty shells, 7 bullet cartridges, picked up in the streets after the shooting; 3 steel jacketed bullets and some scraps of casing of other bullets picked out of the houses into which they were fired.

The negro troops are referred to by the President in his message as "midnight assassins." That part of the order which bars the soldiers from the civil employment under the government is revoked by the President. This clause, the President says, was lacking in validity.

Secretary Taft's report giving the testimony of witnesses, is transmitted with the message. The testimony of fourteen eye-witnesses is given and the President declares that the evidence is conclusive that the weapons used were Springfield rifles now used by United States troops, including the negro troops who were in the garrison at Brownsville.

The President's message follows: To the Senate: In my message to the Senate treating of the dismissal without honor, of certain named members of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry I gave the reports of the officers upon which the dismissal was based. These reports were made in accordance with the custom in such cases; for it would, of course, be impossible to preserve discipline in the army save by pursuing precisely the course that in this case was pursued. In as much, however, as in the Senate, questions were raised as to the sufficiency of the evidence, I deemed it wise to send Major Blockson, and Assistant Attorney to the Attorney General Purdy to Brownsville to make a thorough investigation on the ground in reference to the matter. I herewith transmit Secretary Taft's report and testimony taken under oath of the various witnesses examined in the course of the investigation. I also submit various exhibits, including maps of Brownsville and Fort Brown, photographs of various buildings, a letter from Judge Parks and his wife, together with a bandoler, 33 empty shells, seven bullet cartridges and four clips picked up in the streets of Brownsville within a few hours after shooting; three steel jacketed bullets and some scraps of the casings of other bullets picked out of the houses into which they had been fired. A telegram from United States Commissioner R. B. Creaser, at Brownsville, announces that six additional bullets—like the others from Springfield rifles—taken from buildings in Brownsville, with supporting affidavits have since been sent to the Secretary of War.

It appears from the testimony that on the night of the 13th of August, 1906, several crimes were committed by some person or persons in the city of Brownsville. Among these were the following:

(A) The murder of Frank Natus. (B) The assault with intent to kill the Lieutenant of Police, Dominguez, whose horse was killed under him and whose arm was shot so severely that it had to be amputated.

(C) The assault with intent to kill Mr. and Mrs. Hale Odion and their little boy, who were in the window of the Miller Hotel.

(D) The shooting into several private residences in the city of Brownsville, three of them containing women and children.

(E) The shooting at and slightly wounding of President Roosevelt. These crimes were certainly committed by somebody. As to the motive for the commission of the crimes, it appears that troubles of a more or less serious kind had occurred between individual members of the companies and individual citizens of Brownsville, culminating in complaints which resulted in the soldiers being confined within the limits of the garrison on the evening of the day in question.

The evidence as will be seen, shows beyond any possibility of honest question that some individuals among the colored troops whom I have dismissed, committed the outrages mentioned; and that some or all of the other individuals whom I dismissed had knowledge of the deed and shielded from the law those who committed it.

The only motive suggested as possibly influencing any one else was a desire to get rid of the colored troops, so strong that it impelled the citizens of Brownsville to shoot up their own houses, to kill one of their own number, to assault their own police, wounding the lieutenant, who had been an officer for 20 years, all with the purpose of rescinding the negro troops. The suggestion is on its face so ludicrously impossible that it is difficult to treat it as honestly made. This theory supposes that the assailants succeeded in obtaining the uniform of the negro soldiers; that before starting on their raid they got over the fence of the fort unchallenged, and without discovery by the negro troops, opened fire on the town from within the fort; that they blacked their faces so that at least fourteen eye-witnesses mistook them for negroes; that they disguised their voices so that at least six witnesses who heard them speak mistook their voices for those of negroes. They were not Mexicans, for they were heard by various witnesses to speak English. The weapons they used were Springfield rifles; for the ammunition was of the Springfield and no other and could not have been used in any gun in Texas or any part of the Union or in Mexico, or in any other part of the world, save only in the Springfield now used by the United States troops, including the negro troops in the garrison at Brownsville, and by no other persons save these troops—a weapon which had only been in use by the United States troops for some five or six months prior to the shooting in question and which is not in the possession of private citizens.

The cartridges used will go into one other rifle used in the United States when specially chambered—the Winchester of the '95 model—but it will rarely if ever go off when in it; and, moreover, the bullets picked out of the buildings show the markings of the four so-called "lands" which come from being fired through the Springfield, but not through the Winchester, the latter showing six. The bullets which I herewith submit, which have been fired from a Winchester rifle or any other sporting rifle, although the cartridges might have been put into a Winchester model of '95. The bullets might have been fired from a Krag, but the cartridges would not have gone into a Krag. Taking the shells and the bullets together, the proof is conclusive that the new Springfield rifle was the weapon used by the midnight assassins, and could not by any possibility have been any other rifle of any kind in the world. This of itself establishes the fact that the assailants were United States soldiers, and would be conclusive on this point if not one soldier had been seen or heard by any residents in Brownsville on the night in question, and if nothing were known save the finding of the shells, clips and bullets.

Fourteen eye-witnesses, namely, Charles R. Chase, Amador Martinex, Mrs. R. Leamy, Palerino Prestado, Yncio Dominguez, Maceo Ramon Ramirez, George W. Randall, Jose Marti, J. P. McDonald, F. H. A. Sanborn, Herbert Elkins, Hale Odion, Mrs. Hale Odion, and Judge Parks, testified that they saw the assailants or some of them at varying distances and that they were negro troops, most of the witnesses giving their testimony in such a way that there is no possibility of their having been mistaken. Two other witnesses, Joseph Bodin and Genero Padron, saw some of the assailants and testified that they were soldiers (the only soldiers in the neighborhood being the colored troops). Four other witnesses, namely S. C. Moore, Doctor Thorn, Charles S. Canada, and Charles A. Hammond, testified to hearing the shooting and hearing the voices of the men who were doing it, and that those voices were those of negroes, but did not actually see the men who were doing the shooting.

About 25 other witnesses gave testimony corroborating to a greater or less degree the testimony of those who thus saw the shooters or heard them. The testimony of these eye and ear witnesses would establish beyond all possibility of contradiction the fact that the shooting was committed by 10 or 15 or more of the negro troops from the garrison, and this testimony of theirs would be amply sufficient in itself if not a cartridge or a bullet had been found; exactly as the bullets and cartridges that were found have established the guilt of the troops even had not a single eye witness seen them or other witnesses heard them.

The testimony of the bullet holes show that 15 or 20 of the negro troops

gathered inside the fort and that the first shots fired into the town were fired from within the fort; some of them at least from the upper galleries of the barracks.

The testimony further shows that the troops then came out over the walls, some of them perhaps going through the gate, and advanced a distance of 300 yards or thereabouts into the town. During their advance they shot into two hotels and some nine or ten other houses. Three of the private houses into which they fired contained women and children. They shot down the lieutenant of police, who was on horseback, killing his horse and wounding him so that his arm had to be amputated. They attempted to kill the two policemen who were his companions, shooting one through the hat. They shot at least eight bullets into the Cowan house, putting out a lighted lamp on the dining room table. Mrs. Cowan and her five children were in the house; they at once threw themselves prone on the floor and were not hit. They fired into the Stark house, the bullets going through the mosquito bar of a bed from 18 to 20 inches above where their children were sleeping. There was a light in the children's room.

The shooting took place near midnight. The panic caused by the utterly unexpected attack was great. The darkness, of course, increased the confusion. There is a conflict of testimony on some of the minor points, but every essential point is established beyond possibility of honest question. The careful examination of Mr. Purdy, assistant to the Attorney General resulted merely in strengthening the reports already made by the Regular Army authorities. The shooting, it appears, occupied about ten minutes, although it may have been some minutes more or less. It is out of the question that the fifteen or twenty men engaged in the assault could have gathered behind the wall of the fort, begun firing, some of them on the porches of the barracks, gone out into the town, fired in the neighborhood of two hundred shots in the town and then returned—the total time occupied from the time of the first shot to the time of their return being somewhere in the neighborhood of ten minutes—without many of their comrades knowing what they had done. Indeed, the fullest details established by the additional evidence taken since I last communicated with the Senate make it likely that there were very few, if any of the soldiers dismissed who could have been ignorant of what occurred. It is well impossible that any of the non-commissioned officers who were at the barracks should not have known what occurred.

The additional evidence thus taken renders it in my opinion impossible to question the conclusion upon which my order was based. I have gone most carefully over every issue of law and fact that has been raised. I am now satisfied that the effect of my order dismissing these men without honor was not to bar them from all civil employment under the government, and therefore that the part of the order which consisted of a declaration to this effect was lacking in validity and I have directed that such portion be revoked. As to the rest of the order, dismissing the individuals in question without honor, and declaring the effect of such discharge to be a bar to their further re-enlistment either in the army and navy, there is no doubt of my constitutional and legal power. The order was within my discretion, under the constitution and laws, and cannot be reviewed or reversed save by another executive order. The facts did not merely warrant the action I took—they rendered such action imperative unless I was to prove false to my sworn duty.

If any one of the men discharged hereafter shows to my satisfaction that he is clear of guilt, or of shielding the guilty, I will take what action is warranted; but the circumstances I have above detailed most certainly put up

Ask for the Genuine



And see that you get what you ask for

The largely increased demand for Sun Cured tobacco, created and sustained by the distinctive quality of the original Reynolds' Sun Cured tobacco, has encouraged other manufacturers to place on the market imitation brands and tags which are made to look so near like the genuine Reynolds' Sun Cured that unsuspecting chewers and dealers receive the imitations under the belief that they are getting the genuine Reynolds' Sun Cured tobacco.

Look close and see that the letters on the tag spell R-e-y-n-o-l-d-s' Sun Cured, and you cannot be deceived in getting what you ask for and want, —the best value for your money that can be produced from the genuine Sun Cured tobacco, grown where the best sun-cured tobacco grows.

ASK FOR "REYNOLDS"

and see that you get the original and genuine Sun Cured tobacco.

It's like you formerly got, before Reynolds' Sun Cured was offered to the trade, costing from 60c to \$1.00 per pound, and is sold at 50c per pound in 5c cuts, strictly 10 and 15 cent plugs.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

on any such man the burden of clearing himself.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The White House, January 14, 1907.

Secretary Taft, in his report, after giving a resume of the evidence, sums up as follows: "The evidence conclusively demonstrates that the firing must have been done by men with the rifles of Springfield 1903 model, the only rifles of this kind in or near Brownsville in the possession of the soldiers of the three companies, B. C. and D. of the Twenty-fifth Infantry."

"Cartridge shells were found outside of the garrison wall near Elizabeth street and all the way up the alley from the garrison road to Twelfth street, especially at the Cowan house, at the Leahy Hotel, at the Miller Hotel, at the Tillman saloon and at Twelfth street near the intersection of the alley. . . . Some 32 shells, seven loaded cartridges and two or three clips were collected from Mayor Combe and others by Major Blockson and Mr. Purdy, and were subjected to expert examination by military officers at Fort Sam Houston and by Captain Rice and General Crozier, of the ordnance bureau. They proved to be, all of them, ammunition with marks indicating that they were manufactured exclusively for the government, and for use only in the Springfield rifle of the model of 1903, with which the battalion at Fort Brown was armed. Three bullets were extracted, one in the presence of Maj. Blockson at the Cowan house; one by Maj. Blockson from the Yturria house; and one by Mr. Garza, from his own house, on the southeast corner of the alley and Fourteenth street.

"The evidence is conclusive that there were no guns except the Springfield guns which would discharge the bullets from the cartridges."

"The Secretary concludes as follows: "There is a conflict as to the circumstances growing out of the evidence of the witnesses, which is entirely natural in respect to transactions and the direction of sounds during the night, and there are some things about the evidence of McDonald, Mrs. Odion and of Preclado, which testify with such detail as to seeing the negro soldiers—the one at garrison wall, the next at the alley of Miller's Hotel, and the third at the Tillman saloon—which in view of previous statements, shake some of the weight of what they say. Mrs. Odion's statements bear evidence of being affected by conversations with her husband, and there is a somewhat suspicious agreement as to exact details between their two statements. But taking their evidence and all the other evidence together with the well nigh mathematical demonstration and bullets, I venture to say that no one can read this evidence judicially without being convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the men who committed this outrage were negro soldiers from Fort Brown, and therefore of the battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry stationed there.

"Another conviction that forces itself upon the mind from the reading of this evidence, is that what took place on the porches and just back of the barracks, the volleying, the noise, the assembly of the men, and the walking along the porches, could not have taken place without awakening and attracting the attention of all who were in the barracks, privates and non-commissioned officers, whether asleep or not, and that it is utterly impossible that they should not have been aware of what was going on when the firing continued for at least eight or ten minutes thereafter. That a guard which

was on watch, with a sergeant in charge, 400 feet from where the first firing took place should not have been aware of this was the work of their comrades is utterly impossible. "The sworn testimony of every man of the battalion who was in the neighborhood of Fort Brown was taken and was in the record originally submitted. In this each man denies that he engaged in the shooting or knew anything about it. On the face of the evidence already reviewed, the denials under oath by the men of the battalion do not overcome or meet the overwhelming evidence that men of this battalion did do the shooting, contained in the testimony already submitted to the Senate, and confirmed by the evidence herewith transmitted."

was on watch, with a sergeant in charge, 400 feet from where the first firing took place should not have been aware of this was the work of their comrades is utterly impossible. "The sworn testimony of every man of the battalion who was in the neighborhood of Fort Brown was taken and was in the record originally submitted. In this each man denies that he engaged in the shooting or knew anything about it. On the face of the evidence already reviewed, the denials under oath by the men of the battalion do not overcome or meet the overwhelming evidence that men of this battalion did do the shooting, contained in the testimony already submitted to the Senate, and confirmed by the evidence herewith transmitted."

NEW GOVERNOR TO-MORROW

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 14.—Martin F. Ansel will be inaugurated governor of South Carolina on Tuesday, Jan. 15. After four years of successful administration D. Clinch Heyward will retire to private life.

The arrangements for the inauguration of Mr. Ansel have all been completed and the ceremony will be characterized by that dignity and formality which is peculiar to the legislature of South Carolina, the only body of the kind in which the presiding officers and clerks wear robes of office. At noon Tuesday the inaugural procession will enter the hall of the house of representatives, where the ceremony will take place. The procession will start from the office of the governor, where shortly before the hour of noon the supreme court and the retiring and incoming State officials will assemble. Gov. Heyward will escort Gov.-Elect Ansel; Lieut. Gov. McLeod and the other new and old officials will follow the two governors and the supreme court. Lieut. Gov. Sloan will preside over the joint assembly of senate and house, and the members will arise and remain standing when the sergeant-at-arms, announces the presence of the gubernatorial party.

Upon ascending the speaker's stand, the oath of office will be administered to Mr. Ansel by Chief Justice Pope of the Supreme Court and Mr. Ansel then be governor of South Carolina. He will deliver his inaugural address, in which he will outline his policies and which will be listened to with great interest.

Both houses will then be ready for business and the ordinary routine of legislation will be taken up again. Down stairs Gov. Heyward will have conducted his successor again to the executive chamber where there will turn over to him the office, and will retire, leaving the new governor to wrestle with the problems of State and to uphold the dignity and honor of the sovereign State of South Carolina.

Many Have Dyspepsia and Don't Know It.

A Guaranteed Cure. "If you suffer from Dyspepsia of Indigestion in any form, gas, belching, bitter taste, offensive breath, dizzy spells, sour stomach, heart flutter, nausea, gastritis, loathing of food, pains or swelling in the stomach, back or side, deep-seated kidney or liver trouble, then they will disappear in a short time after taking Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy, made especially to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all Stomach Troubles, even of the worst cases. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy expels the gasses and sweetens the breath. It cures Sick Headache, Colic and Constipation at once. Druggists or by express 50 cents a bottle. Money refunded if it fails to cure. Martin & Co., Druggists, Hickory, N. C.

Did He Have Two Wives.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 12.—Mrs. Irene Steele, of Chicago, the widow of J. Rollo Steele, who killed himself by exploding a bomb in the Fourth St. National Bank, identified as her husband the scraps of clothing found in bank.

A WONDERFUL HAPPENING

Port Byron, N. Y., has witnessed one of the most remarkable cases of healing ever recorded. Amos F. King, of that place, says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured a sore on my leg with which I had suffered over 30 years. I am now eighty-five, and guaranteed cure all sores, by C. M. Shuford, W. S. Martin, Druggists, 25c."

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 12.—An international negro congress, to be national in character, will be held here during the Jamestown exposition in connection with the work of the Negro Development Company of the Jamestown Exposition.

Possesses wonderful medicinal power over the human body, removing all disorders from your system, is what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. Makes you well, keeps you well. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. E. B. Menzies.

Bessemer City, Jan. 12.—It is expected that the re-organization of the big cotton plants, Southern and Vermont at this place which it was reported would be placed in the hands of a receiver, will be effected in a few days when work at the plants will be resumed.

No ultimate failure of the two concerns is anticipated.

New York, Jan. 10.—The failure of W. R. Miller, of Bolton, Texas, member of the New York Stock Exchange, to meet financial obligations to members of the exchange was announced on the floor of the exchange. Miller's obligations, which it is said did not exceed \$100,000, were balances due on closed contracts.

A free bottle of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup will be sent to any reader of this paper who will write to the Thacher Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MONTHLY MISERY

is one of woman's worst afflictions. It always leaves you weaker, and is sure to shorten your life and make your beauty fade. To stop pain take Wine of Cardui and it will help to relieve your misery, regulate your functions, make you well, beautiful and strong. It is a reliable remedy for dragging down pains, backache, headache, nervousness, irritability, sleeplessness, dizziness, fainting spells, and similar troubles. A safe and efficient medicine for all women's pains and sickness.

Mrs. J. L. Broadhead of Clanton, Ala. writes: "I have used Cardui for my disease, which was one peculiar to women, and it has completely cured me."

AT ALL DRUG STORES, IN \$1.00 BOTTLES

WRITE US A LETTER describing fully all your symptoms and we will send you Free Advice in plain sealed envelope. Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. J10

WINE OF CARDUI

THE BILLS. See the collectors with their bills, New Year bills! What a quail of misery their insisting instills! How they make a fellow swear, Jump around and tear his hair, While the creditors, the brutes, threaten action, threaten suits; Raining down, down, down, While you glance at them and frown At the interest calculation that so horribly fills All the bills, bills, bills, All the staggering total figures Of the bills!

A TOUCH OF NATURE. "The Katamaran" is an elegant flat With vestibule onyx and gold, And as usual in a palace like that Relations are distant and cold; But to-day there's a smile on the form of a least face. And even the janitor grins, For people are saying all over the place "The janitor's wife has twins!" Oh, he that hat frowned on the babe at the breast And bid it begone a toddler a pest And scowled at an angel of four, Oh, he that hated the juvenile brood As if they were devils or djinns, Must alter his manner and soften his mood,— The janitor's wife has twins!

Now Mamie perhaps may return from her aunt's, And we needn't keep Johnny at school, And the house, now a grim Presbyterian manse, Will shake off King Herod's hard rule.— We feel that to-day in "The Katamaran" An era of kindness begins No longer are little ones under a ban— The janitor's wife has twins! —Ditto Young in Bohemian

Inaugural Ball at Bismark. Bismark, S. D., January 11.—The city is rapidly filling with notables from all parts of North Dakota, come to attend the inaugural ball to-night. The attendance promises to surpass the early expectations. The state capitol building has been tastefully decorated and all indications point to a brilliant function.

LONG LIVE THE KING! is the popular cry throughout the European countries; while in America, the cry of the present day is "Long live Dr. King's New Discovery, King of Throat and Lung Remedies!" of which Mrs. Julia Ryder, of Truro, Mass., says: "It never fails to give immediate relief and to quickly cure a cough or cold." Mrs. Paine's opinion is shared by a majority of the inhabitants of this country. New Discovery cures weak lungs and sore throats after all other remedies have failed; and for coughs and colds it is the only cure. Guaranteed by C. M. Shuford, W. S. Martin & Co., Druggists. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Bishop Duncan's Condition. Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 11.—The condition of Bishop Duncan is much improved today.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock* Any woman who stoops to marry seldom gets time to straighten up again.

A MEMORIAL DAY One of the days we remember with pleasure, as well as with profit to our health, is the one on which we became acquainted with Dr. King's New Life Pills, the painless purifiers that cure headache and biliousness, and keep the bowels right. 25c at C. M. Shuford, W. S. Martin & Co.'s drug stores.

Plumbing, Roofing Guttering

ONE by expert workmen. All kinds of Tin Work on short notice. A full line of Bath Tubs, Bowls and Sinks, with hot and cold water fixtures. We will do your work right.

Hickory Roofing and Tinning Co. MccOMB BROTHERS

DEALERS IN Groceries Fresh Meats, Butter, Corn, Hay, Cotton, Seed Hulls, Meal and Country Produce. HICKORY, N. C.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or uneasy heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is now realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

