SPECIAL MESSAGE **ON SECRET SERVICE**

(Continued from page one.)

est and most formidable criminals with whom the government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one exin question was of benefit to no one ex-cepting to these criminals, and it seri-eusly hempers the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments conside of the treasury, but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury binself in the effort to utilize the employes of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the cusm proventing frauds upon the cus-us service, from investigating irreg-titles in branch mints and assay ofderities in branch mints and assay of-fees, and has asciously crippled him, it prevents the promotion of employes a the secret service, and this further uscourages good effort. In its present erm the restriction operates only to be advantage of the criminal, of the exercise. ingdoer.

stongdoer. 'The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen id not themselves wish to be investi-rated by secret service men. Very lit-fa of such investigation has been done in the past; but it is true that the work of the secret service agents was mady responsible for the indictment naviction of a senator and a con-man for land frauds in Oregon. I t believe that it is in the public nterest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exact any we have again and again during ast seven years prosecuted and ted such criminals who were in xecutive branch of the governexecutive branch of the govern-t, so in my bellef we should be giv-imple means to prosecute them if d in the legislative branch. But if is not considered desirable a speption could be made in the law the use of the secret servic in investigating members of the ess. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and strive to prevent or at least mer effective action against crim the executive branch of the

HE WAS MISUNDERSTOOD.

A careful reading of this message will show that I said nothing to war-rant the statement that "the majority of the congressmen were in fear of be of the congression were in rear of be-ing investigated by the secret service men," or "that Congress as a whole was actuated by that motive." I did not make any such statement in this message. Moreover I have never made any such statement about Congress as a whole, nor, with a few inevitable ex-ceptions, about the members of Conin any message or article or On the contrary I have always not only deprecated but vigrously reand only deprecation out vigiously re-sented the practice of indiscriminate attack upon Congress, and Indiscrim-inate condemnation of all congressmen, wise and unwise, fit and unit, good and bad alke. No one realizes more than I the importance of co-operation between the executive and Congress, and no one holds the authority and dignity of the Congres of the United s in higher respect than I do. not the slightest sympathy with the practice of judging men, for good or for ill, not on their several merits. or for III, not on their several merits, but in a mass, as members of one par-ticular lody or one casts. To put to-gether all men holding or who have held a particular office, whether it be the office of president, or judge, or sen-alor, or member of the house of repre-mentions and to drag them all with ater, or member of the house of repre-rentatives, and to class them all, with-out regard to their individual differ-ences, as good or bad, seems to me ut-terly inderensible; and it is equally in-defendible whether the good are con-dunated with the bad in a heated and unwarranted championship of all, or in a batted and unwarranted assault up-on all. I would neither attack nor de-fend all executive officers in a mass, whather presidents, governors, cabinet ather presidents, governors, cabinet feers, or officials of lower rank; nor uld l attack or defend all legislativo feers in a mass. The safety of the government rests very largely in the ability of the plain, everyday citizen to discriminate between those public ser-rants who serve him well and those

upon the Congres is sustained by the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes 5654 for the second for May 1 just, passes of the detail of the second and now understand, by Mr. The second for May 1 just, passes of the passes of the second second for the second and now understand, by Mr. The second for May 1 just, passes of the passes of the passes of the second second for the second and now understand, by Mr. The second for May 1 just, passes of the second second for the second second for May 1 just, passes of the passes of the second second for the second second for May 1 just, passes of the second second for the second second for May 1 just, passes of the passes of the second second for the second second for May 1 just, passes of the second second for May 1 just 1 he for the second second for the second second for May 1 just 1 he for the second second for the second second for May 1 just 1 he for the second second for the second second for May 1 just 1 he for the second second for the second second for May 1 just 1 he for the second second for the second second

have no particular knowledge of the point at issue, are content simply to follow the lead of the committee which had considered the matter, and I have had considered the idatter, and I have no doubt that many members of the house simply followed the lead of Messrs. Tawney and Smith, without having had the opertunity to know very much as to the rights and wrongs of the question.

d not ordinarily attempt in I would not ordinarily attempt in this way to discriminate between mem-bers of the house, but as objection has been taken to my language, in which I simply spoke of the action of the house as a whole, and as apparently there is a desire that I should thus dis-criminate, I will state that I think the responsibility rested on the commit-tee on appropriations, under the lead of the members whom I have mention-ed.

Now as to the request of the Con-mess that I give the evidence for my statement that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service

HIS STATEMENT SUPPORTED.

The part of the Congressional Record to which I have referred above entire-ly supports this statement. Two dis-tinct lines of argument were followed in the debate. One concerned the ques-tion whether the law warranted the employment of the secret service in employment of the secret acryles in departments other than the treasury, and this did not touch the merits of the service in the least. The other line of argument went to the merits of the the service in the least. The other line of argument went to the merits of the service, whether lawfully or unlawful-ly employed, and here the chief if not the only argument used was that the service should be cut down and re-stricted because its members had "shadowed" or investigated members of Congress and other officers of the government. If we examine the de-bate in detail it appears that most of what was urged in favor of the amend-ment took the form of the simple statement that the committee held that there had been a "violation of law" by the use of the secret service for other purposes than suppressing counterfeit-ing (and one or two other matters which can be disregarded) and that such language was now to be used as would effectfully prevent all such "violation of law" hereafter. Mr. Twney, for instance, says: "It was for the pur-ment de tenerische and the purviolation of law nereafter. Mr. Twhey, for instance, says: "It was for the pur-pose of stopping the use of this ser-vice in every possible way by the de-partments of the "vernment that this provision was inserted." and Mr. Smith says: "Now, that was the only way in which any limitation could be put upon the activities of the second way in which any initiation could be put 0000 the activities of the secret service." Mr. Fitzgerald followed in the same vein, and by far the largest part of the argument against the employment of the secret service was confined to the statement that it was in "violation of law." Of course much a statement is not in new year was in "violation of law." Or courses such a statement is not in any way an argument in favor of the justice of the provision. It is not an argument for the provision at all. It is sim-ply a statement of what the gentlemen making it conceive to have been the law. There was both by impli-cation and direct statement the as-

secutions. In view of Mr. Busbey's position,

to the secret service are wholly with-out foundation in fact.

sertion that it was the law, and ought

to be the law that the secret service should only be used to suppress coun-terfelling; and that the law should tection of criminals and the preven-tion and punishment of crime, or does more rigid than ever in this

DESERET EVENING NEWS MONDAY JANUARY 4 1909 Dr. J. B. KEYSOR

Fouche or any other kind of minister of police to be used by the executive of police to be used by the executive departments against the legislative branch of the government. It has been so used, and it is suspected that it has been a used recently. The been so used recently. The legislative branch of the government legislative branch of the government will not tolerate the meddling of detectives, whether they represent the president, cabinet officers, or only themselves. . . Congressmen re-sented the secret interference of the secret service men, who for weeks shadowed some of the most respected members of the house and senate. . . When it was discovered that the se-cret service meh were shadowing con-gressmen there was a storm of indig-nation at the Capitol and the bureau came near being abolished and the ap-propriation for the suppression of counterfeiting cut off. . At another time the chief of the secret service time the chief of the secret service had his men shadow congressmen with a view to involving them in scandals that would enable the bureau to dictate to them as the price of si-

The secret service me shown an inclination again to aw members of Congress, know have ing them to be law-makers, and this is no jol.y. Several of the depart-ments have asked Congress for secret funds for investigation, and the treas-ruy department wants the limitation removed from the appropriation for suppressing counterfeiting. This shows a tendency toward Fouchelsm and a secret watch on other officials than themselves."

At the time of this publication the At the line of this publication is work of the secret service, which was thus assalled, included especially the investigation of great land fraude in the wost, and the securing of evidence the wost, and the securing of evidence to help the department of justice in the beef-trust investigations at Chica-go, which resulted in successful pro-

In view of air, history's position, i have accepted the above quoted state-ments as fairly expressing the real meaning and animus of the attacks made in general terms on the use of the secret service for the punishment of adverses. the secret service for the punishment of criminals. Furthermore, in the performance of my duty, to endeavor to find the feelings of Congressmen on public questions of note, I have frequently discussed this particular matter with members of Congress; and on such occasions the reasons al-leged to me for the hostility of Con-gress to the secret service, both by reged to he for the hostility of Con-gress to the secret service, both by those who did and by those who did not share this hostility, were almost invariably the same as those set forth in Mr. Busbey's article. I may add, by the way, that these allegations as to the secret service are wholly with

THE REAL ISSUE. But all of this is insegnificant importance compared with the main, the real issue. This issue is simply, Does Congress desire that the gov-ernment shall have at its disposal the most efficient instrument for the de-

ernmont in its endeavor to prevent and punish crime. There is no more fool-ish outery than this against 'splest' only criminals need fear our dete-tives" (I incluse copy of the whole let-ter, marked 'Appendix C." The post-script is blurred in my copybook, and two or three of the words can not be deciphered.) These methods proved unavailing to prevent the wrong. Messes. Twaney and Smith, and their fellow members on the appropriations committee paid no heed to the protests; and as the obsorious provision was inand as the obnoxions provision was in-corporated in the sundry civil bill, if was impossible for me to consider of was impossible for me to consider or discuss it on its merits, as I should have doze had it been in a separate bill. Therefore I have now taken the only method available, that of dis-cussing it in my message to Congress; and as all efforts to secure what I re-pard as proper treatment of the sub-ject without recourse to plain speaking had failed. I have spoken plainly and directly, and have set forth the facts in explicit terms. INVESTIATIONS SINCE 1961. Since 1901, the investigations covered by the secret service division-unde the practise which had been for many years recognized as proper and legit mais and which had received the same imate and which had received the sanc-tion of the highest law efficers of the government—have covered a wide range of offenses against the federal law. By far the most important of these related to the public domain, as to which there was uncovered a far-reaching and widespread system of

to which there was uncovered a far-reaching and widespread system of fraudulent transactions involving both the filegai acquisition and the illegal fencing of government land; and, in connection with both these offenses, the crimes of perjury and subornation of perjury. Some of the persons involv-ed in these offensions involvperjury. Some of the persons involv-ed in these violations were of great, wealth and of wide political and social influence. Both their corporate asso-clations and their political afiliations, and the lawless character of some of their employes, made the investiga-tions not only difficult but dan-gerous. In Colorado, one of the second service man was assessingly and the second service man was assessingly and the second se secret service men was assessinat-ed. In Nebraska its was neces-sary to remove a United States attor-ney and a United States marshal be-fore satisfoctory progress could be made in the prosecution of the offend-

The evidence in all these cases was chiefly secured by men trained in the secret service and detailed to the de-partment of justice at the request of that department and of the department of the interior. In the state of Nebras ka alone 60 defendants were indicted and of the 32 cases thus far brought to trial 28 have resulted in conviction; two of the principals, Messrs, Comstock and Richards, men of wealth and wide influence, being sentenced to 12 months in jall and fined \$1,500 each. The

following secret service memorandum made in the course of a pending case illustrates the ramificaltons of interest with which the governent has to deal:

RAMIFICATIONS OF INTEREST. "Charles T. Stewart of Council Bluffs was indicted at Omaha for conspiracy (Continued on page eight.)



"WHERE THE CARS STOP"

Car Books for sale.

DENTAL

PARLORS 260 S. Main St. Over Davis' Shoe Store.



Stock Electric Fixtures, Children's Reading Lamp, Stand Lamps, Globes and Shades, must be sold at once to Make Repairs. It will pay you to take advantage of this sale. G. HOLDING ELEC, CO. **53 W. FIRST SOUTH** \$ Doors West of Dinwoodey Furniture Co. This is the number of another room we have just rented on the 5th foor of the Commercial National Battk building, which makes nine room in all, which we now oc-Sixteen years and one-half ago we started with one room. Today we ollect money for 12,238 clients scattered from Alaska to Africa. This will be the largest year we have had, but next year will be We collect more money than any collection agency in the world. We will collect for you if you will turn a your claims. Our success is due to OUR DIS-COVERY that Red Streaks of Hon esty Exist in Everybody.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF HONEST DEBTS.

Rooms 77 to 100. Commercial National Bank Bidg., Sait Lake City, Utah FRANCIS G. LUKE, General Manager. "Some People Don't Like Us



public servants who serve him ill. He can not thus discriminate if he is per-suaded to pass judgment upon a man, not with reference to whether he is a fit or unit public servant, but with reference to whether he is an executive or legislative officer, whether he be-longs to one branch or the other of the government

This allegation in the resolution, therefore, must certainly be due to an entire failure to understand my mes-sage.

sage. The resolution continues: "That the president be requested to transmit to the house any oridence upon which he based his statements that the 'chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret ser-vice men." This statement, which was an attack upon no one, still less

Are You Sick?

Much sickness is due to a weak nervous system. Yours may be. If it is, you cannot get well until you restore nerve strength Your nervous system is nature's power house; the organs of your body get their power from it. If the power is not there, the action of the organs is weak, and disease (sickness) follows. Dr. Miles' Nervine cures the sick because it soothes the irritated and tired nerves and gives the system a chance to recuperate. Try it, and see if you do not quickly feel its beneficial effect.

Alcial effect. "I was given up to die by a lead-the doctor. Glot one of Dr. Miles. books and found that Dr. Miles. Ner-the fit my case. From the very first dose I took I got better. I am better 'ow than I have been for years, and As all my own work on the farm. That's what Dr. Miles. Nervine has dens for me, and I am glad to recom-mend it to others." JOHN JAMES. Riverton. Nebr. Your druggiet soils Dr. Miles' Nervi-phe, and we sutherize him to return plo of first battle (only) if it fails to banett you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind



propriation law to which reference was made imposes no restrictions whatever upon the use of the secret service men, but relates solely to the expenditure of the money appropri-ated. Mr. Tawney in the debate stat-ed that he had in his possession "a letter from the secretary of the treas-ury received a few days ago" in which the secretary of the treasury "himself admits that the provisions under which the appropriation has been made have been violated year after year for a number of years in his own depart-ment." I append herewith as ap-pendix A the letter referred to. It makes no such admission as that which Mr. Tawney alleges. It contains on service men, but relates solely to the

USE OF SECRET SERVICE MEN.

be made

respect.

ment." I append herewith as appendix A the letter referred to. It makes no such admission as that which Mr. Tawney alleges. It contains on the contrary, as you will see by reading it, an "emphatic protest against any such abridgment of the rights delegated to the secretary of the treasury of existing law," and concludes by asserting that he "is quite within his rights in thus employing the service of these agents" and that the proposed modification which Mr. Tawney succeeded in carrying through would be "distinctly to the advantage of violators of criminal statutes of the United States," I call attention to the fact that in this letter of Secy. Cortelyou to Mr. Tawney, as in my letter to the speaker quoted below, the explicit etatement is made that the proposed change will be for the benefit of the criminals, a statement which I simply reiterated in public form in my message to the Congress this year, and which is also contained in effect in the report of the secretary of the treasury to Congress. A careful reading of the Congression-al Becord will also show that practically the only arguments advanced in favor of the limitation proposed by Mr. Twney's committee, beyond what may be supposed to be contained by implication in certain sentences as to "abuses" which were not specified wore those contained in the repeated statements of Mr. Sherley, Mr. Sherley stated that the form of a question, and in the same form further stated that the 'private on purposes of the aser of the secret service for purposes of the investigated by the secret service, and that there had been "pronounced abustes growing out of the use of the secret service for purposes of the investigate a interface of "members of Congress". In addition to the secret service and that they should be the secret service and the secret service and the secret service and the secret service and "conduct unboconting a generation for the secret service and the secret service and "conduct unboconting a generation of a conduct unboconting a generation of a conduc that they anound test investigate a "member of Congress" who had been accused of "conduct unbocoming a gen-tleman and a member of Congress." In addition to these assertions couched as questions, he made one positive deciata-tion, that "This secret service at one time was used for the purpose of look-ing into the personal conduct of a mem-ber of Congress." This argument of MC sheriey, the only real argument as to the merits of the question made on bahal' of the committee on appropria-tions, will be found in columns 1 and 2 of page 3556 and robumn 1 of page 3557 of the Congressional Record. In column 1 of page 3556 Mr Sherley refers to the impropriety of parmitting the secret service men to investigate men in the departments, officiers of the army and havy, and senters and congressment in departments, ornears or the army and havy and senators and congressment in column 2 he refers to officers of the maxy and members of Congress; in col-umn 1, page 5557, he refers only to members of Congress. His speech puts must weight on the investigation of members of Congress. BECRET SERVICE AGITATION.

What appears in the record is filled