FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR

It's the Business of a "News" Want Ad To Run Your Errands-Teday or

PROHIBITION TO BE THE SLOGAN

President Francis M. Lyman Tells of His Attitude on the Temperance Question

L. D. S. RESOLUTION MEANT IT

Not Local Option, Says Elder George Albert Smith in Interview Today.

Rev. Louis S. Fuller Tells of Bribery Methods Used by the Saloon Element to Head Off Reform.

"To do anything and everything within legitimate bounds to nail and einch prohibition as the plank, aye the platform itself of Utah's stand n the liquor question, is my policy." Thus spake President Francis M. Lyman today in answer to a question es to what were his sentiments as to he temperance movement that is every day gaining greater momenum in this state.

"My attention on the question has been well known for many years," continued President Lyman, "I have reached the Word of Wisdom from ne end of this state to the other. I took the resolution adopted in the Tabernacle at the October conference as meaning prohibition, and on many public occasions since that time have talked along the lines therein cointed out. Now is the time to act, and I sincerely hope that before the egislature about to convene shall have adjourned there will be statutes in this state of the strictest prohibory character."

ELDER GEORGE ALBERT SMITH "Prohibition by all means," declared fider George Albert Smith of the counof apostles today, relative to the gitation concerning the liquor ques-on. "I took it that prohibition, not cal option, was the intent and pur-cal of the resolution that received my ble at the last general conference. Loal option will not suffice for the entire tate, though it might prove effectual many counties. Utah is as well repared to have absolute prohibition any state in the union. A more opresults the first blay the ax at the root of the tree could not be found, and I ope that our legislators will view the stuation in the same light that I do. The great majority of the people of his state are for absolute temperanes, and I believe that such a condition can nd I believe that such a condition can may be brought about by legislation of the nost stringent nature."

CAN UTAH AFFORD IT? "Can the Mormon people, who for so any years have been trained in tem-rance and sobriety, afford to see their state be the last and least in the Union in the matter of prohibitory leg-sistion?" This question was asked by Rev. Louis S. Fuller, superinten-dent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, department of Utah, today, and he followed it up, with smother he followed it up with another Fig. "Can the Church deny to its nevents, and especially the young, restrictive and prohibitive legisla-a so necessary to their protection inst the influences of the saloon?" the reverend gentleman answered the mestions himself, to the effect that if as people of Utah are of the mestic pat he believes them to be, they will out the saloon forces foot and horse. inperance movement has y and wide-awake foe to deal b." continued Mr. Fuller, The ex-sence in other states in the right r prohibition should prove a arming in all future campaigns. Ohio last year the liquor men of their friends spent \$1,000,000 an attempt to thwart legislation inical to their interests. There as other places between the Lawrence and the control of other places bribery was rife. Law-bers would be met at railway sta-as by automobiles and fine carriages I under this pretense and that their rs would be gained. Once an au-ence was gained, nothing was too lood or too costly to be placed at the sposal of the legislator. He was ined and dined and loaded down with other place, nor did the oment for control of his vote, ny cases, end there. Many a mort-se was promised to be paid off, and many instances was paid off, per-seculy as a matter of "friendship," so only as a matter of "friendship." the face of things, but actually bese the servant of the people had dhis honor. Some legislators, perpa had nothing to lose and were mers, in a pecuniaary manner by iding to perfidy and hishonor. But at of the man with family and ends? Did not the stigma of beat a traitor to his constitutents at the to his very name, to prove a disacce to hisself and a sharme to his to himself and a shame to his

EVIDENCE ENOUGH.

We do not know what extreme will) be resorted to here to prohibition movement, but w that saloon men and ds will compass land and ondeavor to prevent the en-legislation that will intertheir business. They are loud the claim that there is more in dry territory than where believe such argument? If prohibition, instead of gorenzied distraction restrictive measures? The hat they are fighting prohi-all their might, money and on is evidence enough that in constant four that the will everwhelm them. prohibition prohibit? Let the

facts answer the question in here was last year a decrease one quarts of liquor sold in this over any 12 months during the arter of a century. Browery reterred has greatly depreciatalue, and common stock can find a a buyer on the market, in instances being considered bot, the paper it is written on. Pro-does prohibit, and the liquor car it as they fear famino, pes-and pauperism. and pauperism.

FOUR LONE STATES.

Only four states in the Union are out some kind of prohibitive stat-namely. Utah, idaho, Wyoming Nevada. In Idaho the Republican Wyoming with which controls the present legis-

lature is pledged to prohibition. What will the Utah legislators do?"

CHURCHES IN LINE.

Rev. Fuller declared that the various denominational churches in this city will stand firmly by the stand taken in general conferences. At a quadrennial meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Baltimore, Md., in May, 1908, the following statement was

"We stand for the speedlest possible suppression of the beverage liquor traf-fic. Under that divine law of absolute right which is the source of all human law, the only proper attitude of all civil government toward anything so harmful as the liquor traffic is that of

ute prohibition. We are in favor of reclaiming, nev We are in layor of reclaiming, never to be surrendered, every foot of tereltory which can be wrested from the
liquor traffic as an additional base of
operations—for further aggression,
which shall not cease until the world
shall know no more this crime-breeding

"We recognize that the church as an ecclesiastical body may not properly go into partisan politics nor assume to con-trol the franchise of the citizen, yet we maintain that the time has come when the responsibility rests upon every Christian voter not only to oppose the saloon as a matter of abstract principle, but to cast his ballot in the manner which will be the most effective against the saloon and tend someset to put the liquer traffic in the

soonest to put the liquor traffic in 'the course of ultimate extinction.'

"We record our deliberate judgment that no candidate for any office which in any way may have to do with the liquor traffic, has a right to expect, nor ought, the to receive the support of ought he to receive, the support of Christian men so long as he stands comm sed to the liquor interests or refuses to put himself in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon.

"We hold that it is the duty of every Christian vater to vote for a requiable.

"We hold that it is the duty of every Christian voter to vote for a reputable, qualified, temperance candidate, upon another ticket, in preference to a disreputable and unfit one, controlled by the saloon, upon his own, to the end that righteousness, temperance and morality may become the normal activity of government everywhere."

PRESBYTERIAN PLATFORM. The general assembly of the Presby-

terian church, which met in Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1907, passed the follow-

ing resolution:

"While as a church organization we must continue to do our own temperance work, the general assembly most heartily commends the American Anti-Saloon League as a safe, sane and effective agency in the advancement of the great cause of temperance, and pledges thereto the fullest co-operation consistent with the constitution of our onsistent with the constitution of our

CONGREGATIONALISTS, TOO.

The following resolution was adopted at a national council of Congregational churches in the United States, held in Cleveland, Ohlo, in October,

"Resolved, That we recognize with gratitude the effective work of the Anti-saloon league in its three departments of agitation, legislation and law enforcement, and earnestly commend its support as the most valuable agency for the prosecu-tion of restrictive and suppressive work, by such non-partisan and non-sectarian methods as can in no way omplicate our churches with political

UNITED PRESETTERIANS. The following resolution was adopted

The following resolution was adopted by the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church, in May, 1806:
"We heartily endorse the work of all organizations seeking the overthrow of the saloon, and especially the Anti-saloon league, as a sane and effective method of operating, and in a peculiar sense it is the church in action against the saloon. We older a conservation with the saloon. We piedge co-operation with the league in the future as in the past, and we instruct its legislative depart-

ment at Washington to represent us in pending temperance legislatio BAPTISTS AT OKLAHOMA.

At a convention of the Baptist asso ciation of the Northern states, held at Oklahoma City, in May, 1908, the fol-lowing resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we rejoice in the splendid achievements of the National

Anti-saloon league; that we approve its aims and pledge to it our support in its effort to destroy that arch-enemy of our Christian civilization, the saloon; and that we bespeak the alliance of our churches in its efforts to promote tem-perance and the suppression of the liquor traffic; and in our emphatic condemnation of this traffic in strong drink we include with unsparing hostil-ity the open saloon, the hotel bar and the winercom of the social club.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic church is not one whit behind in its attitude against the saloon and its attendant evils. Following is a summary of the stand by that church, as given by Rev. Father James M.

The Catholic Church in this country speaks to the public through its national, or what we call plenary councils, and the last council of that kind held in the United States was in the city of Baltimore in 1884, 24 years ago. From that body went forth a proclamation to the people of this country, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, reiterating the statements made in former gatherings (as, for instance, in the second plenary council, as it was called, in 1876, but emphasizing more strongly the pronouncement made in 1876, for the reason that it was feit by those earnest men assembled there, that the time had come for even a more plain and more speaks to the public through its natio come for even a more plain and more emphatic declaration on the part of the representatives of our religious denomin 1884, the language addressed to the American public is unmistakable, clear plain and emphatic. And it denounced in the strongest terms the desecratic of the Lord's day that is committed when intoxicating liquor is sold, and when saloons are kept open on Sunday on that day dedicated by religion to the service of God and to needed rest

for the laboring masses of the people.
And it appeals most strongly to all our Catholic people everywhere to exert their influence against that special type of desecration of the Lord's day, as well as against the saloon business in general. For of course that council speaks very strongly against the saloon business in general, but speaks especially to those calling themselves members of the Catholic church to get out of that business, if they have the misfortune to be engaged in it, as soon

as possible, and to engage in a more becoming way of making a living.— Rev. Father James M. Cleary. Among the other churches that have strongly invelghed against the saloon and the traffic of liquor in general are the Friends, the Universalists and oth-

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

(Special to the "News,") Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Postmasters appointed: Utah—Kenilworth, Carbon county, John C. Stevens, vice J. W. Brooks, resigned.
Idaho—Mineral, Washington county, Mary E. Whelan, vice W. S. Salyer, removed.

Moscow-Joseph R. Collins.

IS NATIONAL PROHIBITION SURELY COMING?

(From the report of National Chairman Charles R. Jones, presented to the last Prohibition national committee.)

During the past four years the amount of Prohibition territory has been doubled and 20,000,000 people added to those living in Prohibition cities, counties and states, making an aggregate of over 40,000,000 now by their own choice in salcon-free districts,

The figures below show that nearly two-thirds of the territory and nearly one-half of the people are under Prohibition protection.

17,000,000 people in the south under Prohibition in 1904.

25,000,000 people in the south under Prohibtion in 1908.

There are today 250 Prohibition cities in the United States having a population of over 5,000 each, with a total population of nearly 3,500,000. In 1904 there were scarcely 100 Prohibition cities of 5,000 or over; there are now 90 Prohibition cities of 10,000 or over (this number has been nearly doubled since this report was given.) The Prohibition party is organized and at work in practically every state of the Union.

In 1904, the liquor trade, through its National Protective bureau, announced it had circulated within 12 months over 4,000,000 specially prepared leaflets attacking the Prohibition argument. Since that time, at a low estimate, 20,000,000 of these leaflets have been distributed broadcast and in the most carefully selected fashion.

In 1904, the National Liquor league of the United States was organized at Cincinnati, Jan. 7, and 8, to put the "lid" on the apparent beginnings of a Prohibition renaissance. Four years of the National Liquor league of the United States has resulted in 20,-000,000 people being added to the Prohibition population of the country; 150 new Prohibition cities; five new Prohibition states; hundreds of new Prohibition counties, and thouands of new Prohibtion towns and villages in all the rest of the country. One of the most striking contrasts between 1904 and 1908, is seen in the transformation which has been wrought in the attitude of the daily and secular press toward the Prohibition question, Since 1904, leading daily papers in all parts of the country have begun to exclude liquor advertising from their columns.

The daily press of America is today giving ten times more attention to and far more friendly treatment of the Prohibition issue than was the case in 1904.

HEAVY BLOW FOR THORNTON HAINS

Came Suddenly and Unexpectedly and from His Cwn Witness, Dr. Manson, Alienist.

SAID CAPTAIN WAS INSANE.

Ailment Would Have Prevented Him From Recognizing Face or Name of an Enemy.

Flushing, N. Y., Jan. 8.-A blow from an unexpected quarter was received by the defense in the trial of Thornton J Hains today when Dr. L. Samuel Manson, an alienist, under cross-examination by Prosecutor Darrin, declared that Capt. Hains suffered from maniac depressive insanity last August, an allent that would have prevented him from recognizing the face or name of an enemy. The alienist said that in a patient suffering from such a malady all power was practically lost. Prose-cutor Darrin, taking advantage of the admission of the defense's alienist, asked him if his opinion of Capt. Hains' mental condition would be changed if he knew that the army of-ficer had conversed intelligently betorefore and after the shooting of William E. Annis, and that he recog his victim as his boat neared the The medical expert said his opinion remaned unchanged. Dr. L. Pierce Clark, another alienist

for the defause, testified that Capt. Hains was insane on Aug. 15 when the shooting took place, and that he was insane early in November when the witness made his last examination.

FAILURES ON NEW YORK **EXCHANGE ANNOUNCED**

New York, Jan. 8 .- Failure of customers to protect the holdings of Consolidated Gas at the time of the severa decline in that stock following the decision upholding the 80 cent law is alleged to have been the cause of the failure of the firm of Hecklock, Baxter & Seed, which was announced today on the consolidated stock exchange. The failure of C. Willetts, a trader,

was also announced today on the same exchange.

MINING ENGINEERS.

Meeting of Institute Will be Held at Yale in February.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 8.-Plans are being made for an annual national convention of the American institute of rention of the American institute or mining engineers, which at the invita-tion of the department of mining at the Sheffield scientific school, will be held this year at Yale, beginning Feb. 23 and continuing there four days. John Hays Hammond, president of the institute is expected to attend.

WIFE MURDERER SENTENCED. Gallipolis, Ohio, Jan. 8 .- Judge Brad-

bury today sentenced Fred Van Meter to life imprisonment for the mur-der of his young wife. Van Meter's wife died after drinking poisoned cof-fee. His mother-in-law narrowly escuped death.

GOLD FOR FRANCE.

New York, Jan. 8.—The National City bank has engaged \$500,000 in gold coin for shipment to Paris.

LEGISLATORS ARE ARRIVING.

Getting Ready for Caucus to be Held Saturday.

Legislators from all parts of Utah are arriving in Salt Lake today to look over the field before the session caucus is hold tomorrow night. Among the arrivals is Orville Thompsen, who claims a majority for the speakership of the

MINISTERS AND BISHOPS.

Called Upon to Preach Probibition and to Call for Vote.

Ministers of churches of all denominations in Utah, including bishops of wards in all the stakes, are respectfully requested to make Prohibition the subject of their discources in their respective places of worship on Sunday, Jan. 10, and to take a vote pledging their congregations to support the movement in which the churches all over the country now are interested.

To those whom this notice may not reach in time to comply with the request on Sunday, Jan. 10, subject be taken up the following Sunday.

The Prohibition movement is a national campain in the interest of the physical, moral, and spiritual welfare of the people. It is a movement, therefore, in which all should feel a deep interest at

HEBER J. GRANT, Y National Trustee of the Antisaloon League. LOUIS S. FULLER, Superintendent for Utah Anti-

Superintendent for Utah saloon League of America. ********

who also claims the position by a good

who also claims the position by a good majority.

Thompson claims a solid south, and eight of the 10 Salt Lake votes, which gives him a total of 24 votes. As the two Democratic members will be excluded from the caucus it will require only 22 votes to give a majority, and if eight members from Salt Lake vote for Thompson he will have two to spare. The statement that eight Salt Lake votes are for Thompson is denied by alterents of Robinson, who claims six of the 10 votes, leaving Thompson less than enough to win even with the solid southern delegations, which he claims are for him. Robinson, however, is well known in the south, and it is not certain that sectional lines will prevail. His friends claim the speakership by a good majority.

GREEK LANDS IN JAIL.

Peter Musha is in the county charged with assaul with a deadly weapon, and three other Greeks are lodged there on charges of disturbing the peace. Yesterday was the Christ-mas celebration in this city and those who remained away from the celebration decided to hold one of their own at Garfield. The result is that three of them landed in jail for firing revolvers, shotguns and other firearms at the melter town yesterday. The charge made against Musha was

lodged by Tharos Charlohris, who says that in a brawl at Garfield yesterday Musha attempted to strike did not notice that Musha held a knife in his hand and as Chariohris threw up his arm and stop the blow, the knife in the hand of Musha was drives almost through the member. He appeared in the county attorney's office this afternoon and swore to the complaint.

........ Our Law Makers Who **Assemble for Duty** On Monday Next

Will form the subject of an iliustrated article in the

SATURDAY NEWS TOMORROW

FRANK G. CARPENTER IS now on his travels in Japan and China, and the second of his letters from that region will also be printed.

Other features of the Saturday issue will be as follows: "The Star Spangled Banner to Be Sung by Fireworks."

Guests of Ambassador's Daughters are to be Relegated to the Garret. Child Criminals of Russia Be-

come a National Peril, illustrat-

ed.

HE WILL HELP DIG POLITICAL GRAVES

Elder Heber J. Grant Throws Down Gantlet to Pro-Saloon Legislators.

TO STAND FOR COMMON GOOD

Serves Notice in Impassioned Speech To Students of Latter-Day Saints' University This Morning.

At the devotional exercises Friday morning Elder Heber J. Grant of the quorum of apostles, addressed the studenis of the L. D. S. on the subject of temperance. Elder Grant waxed eloquent in his denunciation of the horrible liquor traffic, and vowed before God and men that if the men elected to the legislature did not stand the common good of the people in this matter, he would dig the political graves of those men so deep that they would never again see the light of day. In the course of his remarks Elder Grant read these graphic and gruesome evidences of the horrible evil of the liquor traffic. The selections are from "Leaves from the Diary of an Old Lawyer."

"I have seen upon the counsel table of our court room the skull of an aged tather who was killed by a drunken son. My brother and myself sat by his side as his counsel, and I never shall forget the look of that son when the ghastly evidence of his guilt was laid on the stand before him. That silent yet eloquent witness! It was but an arch of bone, and was handled carelssly by the jury in their investigation yet it had once been covered by a father's gray hairs, beneath it had throbbed a brain full of pride and affection for the son who was now on his trial for murder, and as it passed from hand to hand the fearful expression on the face of the accused plainly told the terrible feeling of remorse that fulled his soul. It was a related need fold the terrible feeling of remorse that filled his soul. It was a wicked and most unnatural crime, and begot feelings of loathing and horror in the breasts of all who witnessed the trial. Yet it was not in reality the son who had committed the crime, but the demon that lurks in every cup of strong drink. And that cup had been filled and placed to the lips of that son by the hand of a most respectable mem. the hand of a most respectable member of society—a man who had a li-cense from that very court to sell that which maddened the brain and prompted the hand to murder.

KILLED BY HIS FRIEND.

'I saw upon the table the skull of young B-, who was killed by his most intimate friend in a drunken brawl at Hartstown, and the respectable proprietor at whose hotel the murder was perpetrated, and who sold the maddening spirit that promy deed, was witness to the trial. he had a license from that respectable court then sitting in judgment on that act, which was but the natural se-quence of the license it had sold and

"I have seen upon the table the skuil of a little child, with the evidence up-on it of a murderous blow, inflicted by the hand of a drunken mother. Yet it was not the mother who had committed the most unnatural crime. All our knowledge of the promptings of the human heart deny the charge. Who that remembers his own mother and her maternal love could believe it? Not a demoniacal spirit had violated the sanctuary of the mother's heart and cost out the tender, loving tenant that once resided there, and that was the spirit of strong drink, sold to woman by a man who held a license to sell under the seal and sanction of that the hand of a drunken mother. der the seal and sanction of that very court.

MURDERED HIS WIFE.

"I have seen upon that table the top to base by an ax in the hand of a brutal, drunken husband, who came home from a neighboring licensed beeroop, reeling, drunken, and maddened drink there sold by a most respect right to sell that poison whose effects the more terrible than the plagues con-

fined within the fabled box of Pandors and under whose baneful influence The hand that should shield the wife

In drunken wrath is raised to kill.

"I once defended a mon for killing his own brother, by whom, in a fit of drunken frenzy, he had been attacked with a dangerous weapon, thereby compelling him in his own defense, it strike a blow that had taken his brother's life. He was tried for murder, and in his defense I called the 'landlord' to prove that the murdered brother was mad from the effects of the liquor behad received at the witness's bar. He so testified, yet seemed conscious of newrong. Why should he? He had a license from the court, and why should that brother's blood cry to heaven fo vengeance against him? Oh, no! he was a respectable citizen, possessing a good "I once defended a man for killing I vengeance against him? Oh, no! he was a respectable citizen, possessing a good moral character, for the law grants licenses to none other. He had a legal right to present the maddening cup to his fellow's lips, and no one should complain of him. He had acted in accordance with the law, and did not one of England's greatest and best of men say that 'the law was that science whose voice was the harmony of the world, and whose seat was the bosom of God?"

ITALIAN RELIEF FUND.

Idaho Represented in Contributions Received at the "News" Today,

At the "News" offices today the following contributions to the Italian Relief fund were received: Mrs. M. A. Rothinlesberg 5 6.00

Carl Soderland
Lydia Olmsted
F. R. Paul, Elba, Ida.
J. H. Holland and wife, Garfield. Holland, Garfield, Ida..... Holland, Garfield, Ida.... Holland, Garfield, Ida... A. R. Hancoch, Garfield, Ida.... Cash
Paul Hein
W. D. Williams,

W. D. Williams, 2.00
N. C. Young 5.00
Ole Hanson, Jr., Springville 5.00
James Parker, Preston 1.00
Relief society, Providence, Utah, per Mary A. Tibbetts, secretary 5.00
E. B. Jones, Milburn 1.00
Amount previously acknowledged 647.70

To add to the fund, Secy. Joseph caine has been notified that \$406 was Caine has been notified that \$406 was contirbuted at a special service of the Christian Science church Wednesday evening. The Greeks during their Christmas service yesterday contributed \$240. From Vernal a list amounting to \$130 is in the mails being forwarded to the state committee. Green River is in line for \$54.25 collected there by Krank Palitano.

by Frank Politano,
The total so far collected is in excess of \$2,500 and the committee is condent that over \$4,000 will be raised before the lists close. The National Bed Cross society reports that Utah has only contirbuted \$5.
Thursday Mr. Caine received \$85 from the Utah National bank, \$45.30 from the Deseret National bank, and \$457.70 from the Deseret National bank, and \$457.70 from the Deseret News. by Frank Politano

DIVORCE MILL IS

Big Grist Comes Up Today In Judge Morse's Division of the

be, in Judge Morse's division of the district court, and this afternoon promised to be a busy one for this sort of legal relief, as the divorce cases have been accumulating for hearing since before the holidays, and there are many

before the holidays, and there are many on the calendar.

This morning the court listened long and patiently to the woes of the Dye family as expounded by the plaintiff. Mrs. Roseltha M. Dye, the plaintiff, who assigned as her reason for wanting to leave the home of her husband that the shelter had been exhausted a long time ago, and that he had falled to provide for her, and been guilty of sundry acts of cruelty, one of which consisted in going to sleep in the barn, on one occasion, and of ordering her to get out of bed and let him sleep, on another.

Several letters from the defendant sking her to return to him, were read, then it developen that the plaintiff had nly resided in Salt Lake temporarilly during the statutory year, and the jurisdiction.

THIS AD IS FREE.

Josiah F. Gibbs to Write Book for "American" Party Leader.

Josiah P. Cibbs is going to write a book, says rumor, and lest the palpitating public should wax imputient it can be stated in the beginning that it is to be a purported history of the Mountain Meadows massacre. It is about the hree hundredth book to be written on subject, but that does not daun the latest author in the literary field one lots, because the circulation is as-

Mr. Gibbs' opus magnum is to see the light of day under the patronage of that champion of purity in politics and the American home, whose gives name is the pichian "Tom," and whose surname commences with K— which also stands for Kicker, T. K., it is understood, will pay all printing bills and just to show he is in carreagt, so says Dame Rumor, has paid \$1,800 as a retaining fee to the literary Gibbs.

Just who will illustrate the book is not at this time announced but assurances are forthcoming that the illustrations will be along dramatic lines and neither time now expense is to be spared to make Mr. Gibbs' great literary Gibbs for the acme of gail and bitterness. Mr. Gibbs' opus magnum is to see

Gibbs is a frequent contributor to Mr. Gibbs is a frequent contributor the Sait Lake Tribune, and has servited apprenticeship in the compilation of 'hot stuff.' His contribution to large which makes a specialty of verbandangs when his political hopes a sofrations take a balloon ascension. For further particulars see ford a nonnements to appear at an early definite morning and evening organs the great 'American' hippodrome.

INAUGURAL BALL INVITATION

Early next week the invitations to the naugural ball to be given in Odeon d. The invitations are now in the s of the engravers and are ead to be ready for delivery tomor. The invitation committee has prelable to the second to the second to the second that of those to whom invitate to go, and they will be placed to the second t

HOUSE RESENTS PRESIDENT'S WORDS

Special Committee Recommends That Secret Service Message Be Laid on the Table.

LANGUAGE NOT JUSTIFIED

Without Basis of Fact, Constituting a Breach of the Privilege of the House.

In Exercise of Constitutional Right Will Decline to Consider Disrespectful Communications.

Washington, Jan. 8 .- Having given ousideration to the president's further views regarding the secret service, contained in his message to the house of representatives last Monday, the special committee appointed to deal with the subject today brought in its

Accompanying it was a resolution which declared it to be the sonse of the house that it shall decline to conthe house that it shall decline to consider any communication from any source which is not respectful, recommending that the objectionable portion of the president's annual message be laid on the table and that similar action be taken with respect to the message of last Monday because of its being "unresponsive to the inquiry of the house" as to what the president resait when he said, referring to the ilmitation placed upon the field of operations of the secret service, that the chief "argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated."

When Chairman Perkins of New York of the special committee, arose to make his report, he faced an almost full inembership while the galleries were packed with interested spectators.

membership while the galleries were packed with interested spectators.

Both the executive and diplomatic galleries, usually deserted, were filled. Their occupants, some of whom were compelled to sit in the aisles, displayed the keenest interest in the proceedings. It was not observed that any member of the president's immediate family was present. The corridors were densely crowded, the doorways were jammed, and long lines of people walted for an opportunity to get even a view into opportunity to get even a view into he chamber.

Messra. Tawney, Smith of Iowa, Sher-ey and Fitzgerald were on the floor prepared by word of mouth, to resent what they deemed to be the insinuations of the president upon them as members of the committee on appro-priations. They were not alone in their indignation. Indeed, for some time past the feelings of the members had been growing more and more in-tense, and some of them have been giving way to their sentiments in lan-guage which fully testified to their unded pride.

MR, PERKINS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Perkins addressed the house as

Morse's Division of the District Court.

To your committee were referred certain passages contained in the annual message of the president. We were to decide whether, in our opinion those portions of the message were couched in such form that a proper regard for the dignity of a great legis-lative body should forbid their re-ception. We are of the opinion that some portions of the message do con-stitute a breach of the privileges of this house and that therefore, following

this house and that therefore, following the precedent set in similar cases, the house should decline to consider them.

"With the merits of the question with reference to the use of the secret service men, this committee has notising to do. We fully recognize the rigit of the president to express his disapproval of legislation adopted by the Congress, to point out its detects and

Congress, to point out its defects and to ask that they be remedied.

"The question will doubtless be considered by Congress and such action taken as may seem to be in the public

"But your committee has to consider the criticisms made by the president upon the motives of Congress in its ac-tion last session and to consider his suggestions as to future legislation and to report whether Congress with proper self-respect can conceive them. It is stated in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not them-selves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the annual message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of the members were led to vote in favor of the effending provision. Your commit-tee is unable to share in this belief. In the arguments of the bouse the gentleman from Kentucky, speaking in favor of the amendment asked if it was in-tended that if a member of Congress was guilty of unbecoming conduct the department would be warranted in in-vestigating his conduct by secret servyestigating his conduct by secret service men. And the gentleman from New York, opposing the amendment, stated that we all know, as lawyers, that we were not federal officers; that we were component members of the government and there was no one over us. Then the gentleman from Kentucky said, notwithstanding the views of the gen-tleman from New York, the private conduct of a member of Congress had once been investigated by secret service men, but the gentleman from New-York denied even this one and solitary instance and stated the investigation

instance and stated the investigation in the case cited, had not been made by a member of the secret service, but by a police officer of Washington. "We do not think that even the most timerous of congressmen could have been induced by these arguments to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret size." Nor does it seem that statements "Nor does it seem that statement made in 1994, even by a newspaper ro porter, are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated congressmen in their votes in 1998. The statements made

in newspapers are sometimes question ad even at the White House. JUST ONE MEANING.

The statement contained in the n or that the chief arguent in favor if the pravision was that the congression did not themselves wish to be incestigated, can have but one meaning, a means that Congress voted for the seasore from an improper motive. Any congressman whose yets can be delarnined by unwillingness to have his own conduct investigated by secret services pen, or by any other ness, unat surely to in fear of the law. If it was believed

(Continued on page six.)