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CALLS HIM DOWN

Bryan Demands Proof of the Charges Against Haskell

MADE BY ROOSEVELT.

Challenges the President to Produce Evidence Upon Which He Bases His Endorsement of the Association That the Governor Had Any Connection With Standard Oil.

The most sensational development in the present campaign was the sending Tuesday from Detroit by William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for president, of a telegram to President Roosevelt, demanding that he produce proof that Gov. Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, ever was connected with the Standard Oil Company.

The telegram was sent in answer to the statement of President Roosevelt, published Tuesday morning, in which the President endorsed the charges made against Gov. Haskell by William R. Hearst, that Gov. Haskell had been connected with the Standard Oil Company and had attempted to bribe AttorneyGeneral Frank Monnett of Ohio. The telegram is as follows:

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

"Dear Sir: In a statement given out by you yesterday and published in this morning's papers you endorse a charge made against Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma to the effect that he was once in the employ of the Standard Oil Company and as such employee was connected with an attempt to bribe or influence Attorney General Monnett of Ohio to dismiss suits pending against the Standard Oil Company. In endorsing this charge you attack the Democratic party and its candidate, says that 'Gov. Haskell stands high in the councils of Mr. Bryan and is the treasurer of his national campaign committee,' and you add that 'the publication of this correspondence not merely justifies in striking fashion the action of the administration, but also casts a curious sidelight on the attacks made upon the administration both in the Denver convention, which nominated Mr. Bryan, and in the course of Mr. Bryan's campaign.'

"Your charge is so serious that I can not allow it to go unnoticed. Gov. Haskell has denied that he was ever employed by the Standard Oil Company in capacity or was ever connected in any way whatsoever with it or with the transaction upon which your charge is based.

"Gov. Haskell demanded an investigation at the time of the charge was first made, offering to appear and testify, and he demands an investigation now. I agree with you that if Gov. Haskell is guilty as charged he is unfit to be connected with the Democratic national committee and I am sure you will agree with me that if he is innocent he deserves to be exhonerated from so damaging an accusation. As the selection of Gov. Haskell as chairman of committee on resolutions at Denver and also as treasurer of the Democratic committee had my approval and endorsement. I feel it my duty to demand an immediate investigation of the charge against him endorsed by the president of the United States. Your high position as well as your sense of justice, should prevent your giving sanction and circulation to such a charge without proof and I respectfully request, therefore, that you furnish any proof which you have in your possession, or if you have no proof, I request that you indicate a method by which the truth may be ascertained. Without consulting Mr. Haskell, I will agree that he will appear for investigation before and tribunal, public or private which you may indicate, and I will further agree that his connection with the national committee and this campaign shall cease in the event that the decision of such tribunal connects him in any way with this chrage, or in case you, after an investigation of the facts, say that you believe him guilty of the charges made.

"As the candidate of the Democratic party I shall not permit any responsible member of the Republican organization to misrepresent the acts of the Democratic party in the present campaign. I have assisted you tothe extent of my ability in remedial measures which I deemed for the public good which you have undertaken; I have urged Democrats to support such measures and I have advocated more radical measures against private monopolies than either you or your party associates have been willing to undertake.

The platform of the Democratic party is clear and specific on this subject, as on other subjects, while the platform of the Republican party is uncertain and evasive.

The Democratic candidate for vice president, Mr. Kern, joined with me in requesting the Democratic national committee to fix a maximum of $10,000 for individual contributions and to publish before the election all contributions above $100 and the committee acted favorably upon the request. The Republican candidate and the Republican national committee proposed, not publication before the election, but publication after the election. I submit that our committee has given the better evidence of its freedom from connection or obligation to the predatory interests. Our committee has not knowingly received a dollar from an official of any corporation known as a trust, and it will not receive any money from such. If any money is contributed by such persons without the knowledge of the committee it will be returned as soon as the fact is discovered.

"The Democratic party is making an honest and an honorable fight in defense of the principles and policies enunciated in the platform and it expects and will demand fair and honorable treatment from those who are in charge of the Republican campaign.

"With great respect, etc.,

"Very truly yours,

"William J. Bryan.

"Detroit, Mich., Sept. 22."

HEARST LIE NAILED

BY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN MACK.

Who Says He Never Received One Cent From the Former Chairman Nor the Standard Oil.

While in New York City Tuesday Mr. Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national committee, contradicted another of the numerous lies that Hearst has been putting in circulation about the Democratic campaign. Mr. Mack addressed a telegram to President Roosevelt in which he denied flatly the statements contained in the reported interview between Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican State committee and President Roosevelt, which were printed in local papers Tuesday morning.

Chairman Mack's telegram to the President follows: "I notice in The New York Tribune this morning you are quoted by Thomas L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican State committee, in the following interview which Woodruff gave out from Oyster Bay:

"'Incidentally, the President remarked that he considered it significant that $300,000 had been found in the treasury of the Democratic party after Judge Parker had declared throughout the last national campaign that the party's treasury was receiving nothing from corporations; and, further, it was announced at the time of the election that the treasury was empty. The President said he thought it looked queer that such a large sum of money should turn up after Haskell was appointed treasurer of the Democratic national committee.'

"If you are quoted correctly no doubt you have in mind the publication in The New York American recently that I, as chairman of the Democratic national committee, received $300,000 from former Chairman Taggart, which was said to be left over from the 1904 campaign This, at that time, was emphatically denied when brought to my attention. I desire to say to you now, that there is not a word of truth in this statement. I have not received one cent from Chairman Taggart or any one else connected with the last campaign; neither has any one connected with the Democratic national committee. I am wiring you this direct as I desire to correct what seems to be an erroneous impression in your mind.

COTTON MILLS IDLE.

One Hundred and Forty Thousand Hands Quit Work.

More than 400 cotton mills in Lancashire, England, are idle today as a result of the dispute over wages between operatives and employers. This means that 40,000,000 spindles are wholly or partially stopped, that more than $250,000,000 of capital is not bringing in any returns and that 140,000 operatives are without work and losing something over $700,000 in wages a week. In view of the present glutted condition of the market it is not believed that this cessation of work will entail heavy damages to the employers. It is not felt here that the strike will last long, for the card room workers are expected soon to take a second ballot and agree to the 5 per cent reduction in wages which already has been accepted by the spinners.

ANSWERS CALL TO PREACH.

Gives Up Big Salary to Enter the Ministry.

After spending three years in the making of iron and steel and in that time teaching his friend, W. Ellis Corey, most of what he knows today of steel making, Geo. L. Glunt, superintendent of the 119-inch mill of the Carnegie Steel Company, at Homestead, has resigned his position and will enter the Western Theological seminary, to become a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Glunt leaves a position worth $10,000 a year, including a bonus for fast work. When it became known that he was to quit the mills at Homestead, a fine position, high up in the calculation department of the steel corporation was offered him. This he refused, saying he believed he had been called to preach.

THE CROSSING.

—Macauley in New York World.

TEDDY FLUNKS.

Ignominious Failure of Roosevelt to Make Good His

BASELESS CHARGES

Connecting Haskell With Standard Oil Bribery Case and Falls Back Upon Local Affairs in Oklahoma as Described in a Political Article in a Republican Magazine.

President Roosevelt Wednesday night, following upon a prolonged conference with members of the cabinet at the White House, prepared and gave out his reply to William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, relative to W. R. Hearst's charges that Governor Haskell, treasurer of the Democratic committee, had represented Standard Oil interests both in Ohio and Oklahoma. Mr. Bryan had demanded proof of the charges, promising that in the event of their substantiation, Governor Haskell would be eliminated from the campaign. Here is the lame reply of Roosevelt:

"The White House.

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 23,1908.

"Dear Sir: In your telegram you speak of so much of the charge against Governor Haskell as dealt with his relations, while in Ohio, with the Standard Oil Company. You omit the charge as to his relations with the Standard Oil interest as shown by his action while governor of Oklahoma, this very summer, this action being in part taken while he was at Denver, where, as you state, he was by your wish made chairman of the committee which drafted the platform upon which you are standing. In my statement I purposely made no specific allusion to the Ohio matter, and shall at this time make none, in spite of its significance, and in spite of the further fact that Governor Haskell's close relation with the Standard Oil interest while he was in Ohio was a matter of common notoriety. In Oklahoma it is a matter of record. By this court record it appeared that the attorney general of the State, elected by the people, obtained an injunction to prevent the Prairie Oil and Gas Company from building a pipe line, and that Governor Haskell found this out while he was at Denver, as appears by the representations for the dissolution of the injunction made in his name, on behalf of the State, before a court of superior jurisdiction to that which had issued the injunction. In this the governor states that the acting governor, in his absence, had asked that the hearing be postponed, that he, the governor, might return and have an opportunity to investigate the controversy. The governor sets forth in his petition that he is the sole authority to demand such matters, and that the attorney general and the judge of the lower court had no right in the matter, and that the action of the judge of the lower court represented 'an encroachment by the judiciary.' The attorney general opposed the disolution of the injunction, stating that the Prairie Oil and Gas Company was a foreign corporation which had not accepted the provisions of the constitution applicable to such corporations, and that without authority of law it was employing a great force of men and teams to dig up, across and into various highways of the State for the puropse of laying its pipe lines. The governor prevailed, the injunction was permitted to continue its work, to use the words of the attorney general, 'without any color of law.' I call your attention to the fact that the question is not whether or not the judge erred, or whether the injunction was proper. The point is that the governor was alert to take out of the hands of the attorney general what the attorney general felt was his sworn duty to prevent, an alleged instance of the breaking of the law by this particular great corporation.

"As far as I have seen Governor Haskell has not even attempted anything which can be called a defense of this action of his. It thus appears that his action was as inexcusable as it was wanton except on the theory that in defiance of the attorney general of the State and at all hazards, he intended for some reason of his own to protect the interest of a great corporation against the law. It has been suggested on his behalf that after all he did not favor the Standard Oil Company but merely the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. This claim is disposed of by the testimony of the Standard Oil Company itself in the latter part of 1907 in the suit now pending in the United States court against the Standard Oil Company. In this testimony the Standard Oil Company, upon being required by the government to put in evidence a list of all the companies in which it held stock or in which its subsidiary companies held stock, represented among the others the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, total capital $10,000,000, of which the National Transit Company's proportion was $9,999,500; and furthermore it appears that the National Transit Company owned $25,451,650. In other words, this Prairie Oil and Gas Company was owned, all except $500, by the National Transit Comapny, and this National Transit Company was owned, all except about $3,550, by the Standard Oil Company.

"Now, contrast your action in this case to Governor Haskell with Mr. Taft's action as regards Senator Foraker, as set forth in his letter of July 20, 1907, which I quoted in my statement. It was a matter of common notoriety about Senator Foraker, as it has long been a matter of common notoriety about Governor Haskell, that he was the defender and supporter of certain corporate interests and therefore hostile to the policies for which this administration has stood. There was no such convincing proof against Senator Foraker at that time, however, as there is against Governor Haskell, when, as you say, he was, with your approval, made treasurer of your campaign committee. But Mr. Taft refused to be a party to the renomination of Senator Foraker, even though it was reported that only thus could he advance his own interest, showing by actual deeds that his words were true when he said, 'I do not care for the presidency if it has to come by compromise.' With a hundredfold clearer evidence before you as to the connection of Governor Haskell with the Standard Oil than Mr. Taft then had as to the connection of Senator Foraker with any corporation, you nevertheless, having secured Governor Haskell as chairmen of the committee to write the platform on which you stand, put him in as treasurer of your campaign committee.

"Let me add that Governor Haskell's utter unfitness for any public position of trust or for association with any man anxious to make an appeal on a moral issue to the American people has been abundantly shown, wholly irrespective of this action of his in connection with Standard Oil interests. As an American citizen who prizes his Americanism and his citizenship far above any question of partizanship, I regard as a scandal and a disgrace that Governor Haskell should be connected with the management of any national campaign. I have not the space in this letter to discuss Governor Haskell's conduct, for instance, in vetoing the child-labor bill; or the fact that his name appears as one of the defendants in various suits brought by the government to prevent the Creek Indians from having certain of their lands fraudulently taken; or his connection with various matters of the kind, but let me call your attention to his conduct in prostituting to base purpose the State University, as set forth in an article in The Outlook of September 5, last, under the heading of "Shall the People Rule—in Oklahoma?" In this article you will see that Governor Haskell was given full opportunity to make every explanation, and that he made none. After setting forth the facts as to Governor Haskell's conduct, The Outlook article concludes as follows:

"'On this state of affairs we have two comments to make and two questions to ask.

"'The people of Oklahoma are taxed to support their educational institutions, from the primary school to the university. They pay their money to have their children educated. When the politicians use this money to promote the interests of a political machine or a church sect, they are guilty of a breach of trust. What do the taxpayers of Oklahoma think of the use to which their public servants are making of the public funds What do they think about this financial policy—the taking of the money due their sons and daughters and diverting it for the benefit of politicians, eccleastical and civil?

"'Governor Haskell was one of Mr. Bryan's right hand men in the Democratic convention and at Mr. Bryan's instance has been made treasurer of the Democratic national committee. It is appalling to think what would be the results of the educational systems of the Philippines and Puerto Rico, in the digging the Panama canal, in the work of irrigation and reforestation, in the administration of the postoffice, the interior and agricultural departments, in the appointments of foreign ministers and consuls, if the spirit which has actuated the Democratic authorities in the state of Oklahoma should be permitted to take control of the Federal government at Washington. Governor Haskell, actions which speak louder than words, has declared his disbelief in Grover Cleveland's motto, "A public office is a public trust," and Mr. Haskell is a representative leader in the Bryan Democracy. What does Mr. Bryan think of Mr. Cleveland's principle What do the American people think of Mr. Haskell's contemptuous reversal of it'

"You close your telegram by saying that you expect and will demand fair and honorabe treatment from those who are in charge of the Republican campaign. I am not in charge of the campaign, but am greatly interested in it. I have shown you above fairly and honorably that Governor Haskell is a man who, on every account I have named, is unworthy of any position in our public life. No further investigation of these facts is required. They are spread on the record before you and they were available before Mr. Haskell was chosen for his position as treasurer."

Five Persons Killed.

A dispatch from Lisbon, Portugal, says twenty-two bulls escaped from the arena at Moiat today and ran amuck through a crowd that was assembled to witness a bull fight. Five persons were killed and some twenty were injured. Troops were summoned and shot the animals to death.

HEARST FLUNKS

HE DECLINES GOV. HASKELL'S CHALLENGE.

The Yellow Renegade Knows That He Would Be Proven a Liar If He Accepted.

Wm. R. Hearst, who has been campaigning for the national ticket of the Independence party in the South and Middle West, returned to New York Monday night and soon afterwards issued a statement concerning the challenge of Governor C. N. Haskell, of Oklahoma. In his recent speeches Mr. Hearst had charged that Haskell, who is now treasurer of the Democratic national committee, sought in 1899 to influence Attorney General Frank Monnett, of Ohio, to dismiss certain suits then pending against the Standard Oil Company. In a telegram to Mr. Hearst, which he made public Sunday night, Governor Haskell invited Mr. Hearst to publicly prove his charges before a committee of editors.

Mr. Hearst refuses to accept the suggestion of an editorial board of arbitration in the following language:

To the Associated Press: I address this communication to you, as I cannot have the slightest correspondence or controversy with a man of Mr. Haskell's character.

"Mr. Haskell's proposition reminds me of the well known story of the burglar who was caught in the act by the police. When the police burst in upon him they found him in front of a safe which had been blown open, with his tools in his pocket, a dark lantern in one hand and his other hand on the valuables in the safe. The police dragged the burglar to the court room and the judge said to the culprit:

"'Well, what have you to say for yourself?'

"The burglar said: 'Look-a-here, Judge, let's arbitrate this case.'

"The court records, the complaint of the ex-Attorney General of Ohio, Mr. Monnett, the affidavit of the present assistant of the present Attorney General of Ohio, Mr. Burnett, the Court of Records of the State of Oklahoma in the Prarie Oil and Gas Company case excuse Mr. Haskell and not I.

"Mr. Haskell has had many years in which to sue Mr. Monnett if that gentleman committed a libel in naming C. N. Haskell as one of the men who attempted to bribe him in the Standard Oil case.

"Mr. Haskell's proposition to arbitrate the matter now shows that he has a sense of humor, even if he has not a sense of honor.

(Signed) "William R. Hearst."

HE FOUND OUT.

Wanted to Find Out if Young Wife Loved Him.

At Paris, a grey bearded Frenchman recently married a girl in her teens, and kept wondering whether she loved him. Would she weep when he died, or would she rejoice, and marry again? He would put her to the test, and he revised gruesome strategem.

He locked himself up in a room, and waited. After some hours his wife wondered at his unaccountable disappearance; had the door broken open. On the bed lay her husband, his hands crossed, his face white, his body motionless, apparently dead. Now, the wife would show what she really felt. She gazed at him, came to the conclusion that he really was dead, and danced a breakdown in the room.

Up leaped the corpse and roared, "So that is how you would grieve for me? Then take this," and threw clocks and candlesticks at her. She fled, and he continued to vent his disappointment by smashing all the furniture in the flat.

NIGHT RIDERS IN GREENVILLE

R. C. Willmon Warned Not to Gin Any More Cotton.

A dispatch from Greenville to The State says word reached that city Tuesday of the position of a threatening notice by supposed night riders on the gin of R. C. Willmon, eight miles from Greenville. The notice reads:

"Take warning and do not gin any more cotton. If you do, you will suffer the consequences.

(Signed) "Night Riders."

It is also reported several other gins were posted last night, though no damage is reported.

Willmon's gin is a new plant and started up Tuesday morning, despite the threat.

ACCIDENT ON FRENCH CRUISER.

Rifle Gun Explodes and Killed Crew of Thirteen.

At Toulan, France, during a gun drill Tuesday one of the big turret guns on the French armored cruiser LaTouche Treville exploded with terrific violence, completely wrecking the after turret and killing outright the entire gun crew of 13. A number of men were seriously injured, some of them probably fatally. The accident was similar to that aboard the gunnery d' Hyeres August 12, last, when, by the bursting of the breech of the gun six men were killed and 18 injured.

MORE RASCALS

Many Republican Leaders Now Supporting Taft in Same

BOAT WITH FORAKER

And the Republican Candidate for President Will Be Lonely If He Eliminates All Who Have Been or Are Now Alligned With Standard Oil and Other Trusts.

At Toledo, Ohio, on Tuesday, former Republican Attorney General Monett, of Ohio, was asked, "What do you think the effect of Taft eliminating Foraker will have on the Republican party in Ohio this fall?" Here is Mr. Monett's answer:

"This is extremely amusing in light of the nominees on the Republican ticket put there by Taft, Cox, Brown and Guilbert. If Taft commences the eliminating business he will have to resign from the ticket or get new bed fellows. He cunningly accepted the nominationfrom the gang, the Standard Oil lobby, being the same crowed he at once denounced as unworthy of the support of the decent citizens. If he rises to the high moral plane of eliminating Foraker, he will surely have to eliminate Judge A. Shauck from the supreme bench, whose record in the Standard Oil contempt proceedings is more vulnerable than anything Foraker has done.

"Shauck voted to acquit the Standard Oil agents against the combined votes of Judge Thaddeus J. B. Bradbury, Minshall, and A. Mitchell and Williams. He voted to acquit Virgil Kline, for the Standard Oil Company, who openly defied the court when ordered to produce the books of the company. They charged the attorney with contempt of court and throwing away of the books during the very time the court ordered them produced.

"They burned twenty-eight boxes of day books and ledgers in the furnaces of the Standard Oil refineries before it was found they had notified the court they had no such books and when this infamous treatment was laid bare to the court and testimony and depositions furnished by laborers that burned the books, this same Judge Shauck, now running a third term on the supreme court bench, voted to clear the crooks by dissolving proceedings against them on a motion of John M. Sheets, my successor as attorney general."

"Was Foraker a friend of Burkett, the judge whom Archbold asked him to support?" was then asked.

"Yes, Foraker was of the same political faction as Judge Burkett. He was also the political friend of Judges Williams, Bradbury and Minshall. All of these last three named judges voted the Standard Oil guilty of contempt, and every one of them was beaten for renomination overwhelmingly. They were not supported by Foraker, his friends, or the Standard Oil clique, but that Minshall on the day he voted the Standard Oil guilty, while Shauck voted them innocent, was approached on High street, Columbus, and warned publically that it would be his death knell. The Ohio Republican bosses kept their word and every judge that voted against him and myself were all slaughtered while Judges Shauck, Speak and Burkett, who voted for them were supported by the Standard Oil lobbyists and Foraker and other Republicans and yet Taft doesn't propose to eliminate them."

SHERIFF KILLS NEGRO.

Georgia Officer Shot Five Times, But Gets His Man.

Sheriff W. W. Beard, of Clay county, Ga., was shot - times here Monday morning by George Thomas, the negro alleged to have murdered the Blue boys about ten days ago, and Thomas in turn was shot and instantly killed by the sheriff. Sheriff Beard met Thomas on the street and ordered him to halt. Thomas opened fire and wounded Beard five times before he could draw his pistol. Beard finally got his pistol out and shot Thomas dead. Sheriff Beard's condition is reported to be critical. Three other negroes, Essie Coleman, Alma Johnson and Savannah Woods, the woman whose house is near the scene of the tragedy, are confiend in the county jail as accessories.

INSANE MAN KILLS TWO

And Injures a Woman at the Washington Asylum.

At Washington in demanical fury, Andrew Lightfoot, a mulatto inmate of St. Elizabeth's asylum for the insane, Tuesday killed Patrick Maloney, overseer of the grounds, and Millie Follin, a young inmate of the asylum, and severely injured Miss Robinson, another inmate. The murder escaped from the grounds and fled to the swamps nearby where, shortly afterward, a score of police surrounded the place of his concealment. He finally was subdued after the police found it necessary to shoot him, inflicting wounds in his legs, and he was taken back to the asylum.