

mittee for consideration. The ultimate object of this enormous fund was the control of the republican party in the interests of the element represented by Mr. Perkins.

"The largest campaign fund in the history of the United States for a nomination was raised for Mr. Roosevelt at the primaries last winter."

Alleged contributions of \$100,000 each by the Missouri Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads to the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904 was mentioned by Senator Reed and Penrose, Senator Penrose declaring that President Roosevelt was always in close touch with the national committee managing his campaign.

When the colloquy between Senator Penrose and Reed was concluded, Senator Reed made an extended speech attacking Roosevelt, reopening the question of the \$250,000 contribution for the republican campaign fund in 1904 by E. H. Harriman and placing in the record of the so-called "Archbold" correspondence recently published. Senator Reed also attacked George W. Perkins, at present one of the leaders of the new progressive party.

When he concluded, Senator Poin-dexter took the floor and characterized the day's proceedings as a "combination and understanding, and an alliance," between the machine republicans and the machine democrats against progressive principles. He objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution presented by Senator Penrose and a sweeping amendment presented by Senator Reed, and both went over.

The resolution was not needed, however, to allow the campaign contributions sub-committee to proceed with its investigation.

Senator Reed and Senator Williams denied any "alliance" between Senator Penrose and the democrats. "We hunt bull moose today," said Senator Williams, "and elephant tomorrow."

Archbold Testifies

United Press report: Washington, Aug. 23.—Swinging sharply from a defense of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, to a vehement attack on Colonel Roosevelt, John D. Archbold, the active head of the Standard Oil, today told a senate investigating committee that Standard Oil money helped elect Roosevelt in 1904. Then he charged that, because a second contribution was refused, Roosevelt instigated a "most outrageous persecution" against the oil trust.

Archbold said the Standard Oil company contributed \$100,000 to Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the republican national committee in 1904, for the national campaign and also gave Senator Penrose \$25,000 to help carry Pennsylvania. He swore that Roosevelt and George B. Cortelyou of the republican committee both knew and "gratefully accepted" the trust money. A few weeks later, the magnate declared, Bliss asked for \$150,000 more. It was refused.

"Bliss told me we were making a serious mistake," said Archbold.

"As a personal friend," he said, "I'd advise you to make this additional contribution."

Almost immediately after Roosevelt's election, Archbold said, the "persecution" of the Standard Oil was begun.

"Darkest Africa never witnessed such an outrageous persecution," he said. "The inference was plain—it was because we had refused to make the additional contribution. Mr. Bliss himself said it would have been different if I had done as he asked us to."

Under cross-examination by Senator Penrose, Archbold declared that the Pennsylvania senator's charges that William Flinn, of Pittsburg, had wired and besought Archbold to as-

sist him to become senator from Pennsylvania, were true. He swore to the accuracy of letters and cipher telegrams which Penrose read to the senate on Wednesday.

For more than two hours Archbold perspired under a grilling inquisition. Senator Clapp, chairman of the investigating committee; Senators Pomerene and Penrose were the chief examiners. Three times Archbold went over his entire story. He was unshaken in any important detail.

This afternoon Senator Penrose was expected to follow Archbold on the witness stand.

Archbold was called here today from New York just before sailing for Europe. His entire story supported the dramatic statement by Senator Penrose last Wednesday in the senate.

The Standard Oil head backed up every material charge by Penrose.

Associated Press report: Washington, Aug. 23.—It is believed here tonight that Colonel Roosevelt will take the stand within a few days before the senate sub-committee investigating campaign expenditures to answer the charges made today by John D. Archbold that Mr. Roosevelt had knowledge of the use of Standard Oil money in his campaign of 1904.

The committee was divided tonight over its future course of action. Upon the arrival tomorrow of Senator Luke Lea, one of the absent democratic members of the committee, a meeting will be held to determine whom to call and where the next meeting is to be held. Several members of the sub-committee favor transferring the hearings at once to New York, where Colonel Roosevelt, George W. Perkins and George B. Cortelyou and members of the Standard Oil company's board of directors might testify.

The statement made tonight by John D. Archbold, financial head of the Standard Oil company, made clear cut issue between him and Colonel Roosevelt according to members of the committee who would discuss the matter tonight. Mr. Archbold testified that his understanding was that Colonel Roosevelt knew about and indorsed the Standard Oil contribution which came from Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss of the republican national committee, who is dead. Although Colonel Roosevelt publicly stated that it was absurd for him to appear before the senate committee, it is understood he has consented to take the stand if desired, in view of the direct charges made today by Mr. Archbold.

If Mr. Cortelyou is recalled, it will be to explain the statements by Mr. Archbold that Mr. Cortelyou, chairman of the national committee, knew of and sanctioned the Standard Oil contributions.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, who sat with the sub-committee today to represent the absent democratic members, probably will be made permanent member of the committee in place of Senator Poynter of Kentucky. The sub-committee will then consist of Senator Clapp, chairman; Senators Jones, Oliver, Lea and Pomerene.

The committee is authorized to continue its session after the adjournment of congress and the conclusion of the session tomorrow will not interfere with the immediate summoning of other witnesses.

John D. Archbold today told the committee that the Standard Oil company's \$125,000 contribution to the republican campaign fund of 1904 was made upon assurances from Cornelius N. Bliss "that the contribution was acceptable to Colonel Roosevelt and that further contributions would be acceptable." He said later Mr. Bliss asked him for another contribution—about \$150,000—and up-

on the Standard board's refusal to make it, had said to the witness:

"I think you had better make this contribution;" that outrageous attacks had dated from the board's refusal; that when, in a rebating case against the Standard at Buffalo, the United States attorney there had notified Washington officials there was no merit in the case to justify indictments, word came back from Washington:

"Damn the merits; get the indictments."

In answer to a question by Senator Penrose, Mr. Archbold declared there had never been made to him a suggestion that the \$100,000 contribution to the national fund be returned by the republican campaign committee.

Mr. Archbold explained that the \$25,000 given to Mr. Penrose "was a political contribution and not a payment for services in public or private life."

Mr. Archbold, referring to a magazine article, said a letter reported to be his, in which he mentioned \$25,000 sent to Penrose, seemed to be a forgery. When Mr. Archbold finished his testimony, several members of the committee conferred over the advisability of inviting Colonel Roosevelt to testify.

Mr. Penrose wants the committee to subpoena the colonel.

Mr. Archbold's testimony, however, was regarded of such importance that it was determined to call William Rockefeller, if his health will permit, and to recall George B. Cortelyou, republican national chairman in 1904, who appeared before the committee July 11, and could not recall that any contributions from corporations were used in the Roosevelt campaign. Mr. Cortelyou also testified at that time he never heard of a contribution by Mr. Archbold or any one "on his behalf."

Senator Penrose was a witness before the Clapp committee this afternoon. He introduced into the record the statement regarding the \$25,000 contribution to the Pennsylvania campaign fund of 1904 by John D. Archbold and the contribution of \$100,000 to the national campaign fund, which he made Wednesday in the senate. He said he had practically nothing to add to that, but would answer any questions.

Senator Penrose's testimony was brief and corroboratory of Mr. Archbold's at the morning session. At its conclusion the committee adjourned and it was announced that George W. Perkins of New York would appear next Tuesday.

Chairman Clapp was in communication with New York city over the long distance telephone today, and it was said he had been discussing with some one there the probability of Colonel Roosevelt's appearing. The nature of his conversation could not be learned.

Senator Penrose said he had been given to understand at the time that Colonel Roosevelt knew of the contribution of \$100,000 to the national campaign fund by the Standard Oil company and the request for further contributions.

"I also knew of the urgency of the request of Mr. Bliss to Mr. Archbold for the additional \$150,000," said Penrose, "and his saying that the refusal to give it probably would result in retaliatory measures, the theory being that it threw the 'powers that be,' as Mr. Archbold calls them, into other financial hands and the Standard Oil would be the 'goat,' as the popular saying is."

Senator Pomerene took up the examination of Senator Penrose, and inquired as to various interviews with Archbold and other men connected with the Standard Oil company.

"Mr. Archbold told me," said Senator Penrose, "that his board of

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