

staltwart, serious, incorruptible commoner." Congressman Sulzer's name was greeted with cheering.

George H. Kennedy of Erie then placed in nomination Senator George B. Burd of Buffalo and Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Kings nominated Herman Metz, former comptroller of New York, whose name was warmly cheered.

Prior to the assemblage of the New York session, the New York county delegation caucused and lifted the unit rule. Leader Charles F. Murphy told his friends to vote for whom they pleased.

Deputy Attorney General Joseph A. Kellogg of Washington county nominated Governor John A. Dix. The delegates applauded the governor's name. The speaker appealed for support for Governor Dix on his administrative record and for what Mr. Kellogg termed "fair play." John Burke of Saratoga seconded the nomination of Governor Dix.

The roll of delegates was then called, resulting in no choice. It showed Dix 147, Sulzer 126, Metz 70, Glynn 46. Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, who was not placed in nomination, received twenty-one votes. Necessary to a choice, 226.

Sulzer went ahead of Dix on the second ballot, the vote standing: Sulzer 141, Dix 124.

Indianapolis, Oct. 3.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, who arrived here at noon today, enthusiastically praised Representative William Sulzer, the democratic gubernatorial nominee in New York state, and approved the action of the state convention.

"The freedom, both of action and of choice, which the convention exercised must afford every democrat great satisfaction. In choosing a candidate, it named a man whose reputation for integrity and independence is unquestionable—a man of high principle, devoted to the public interest. Mr. Sulzer, as the chairman of one of the most important committees in congress, has shown capacity and discretion of a very fine sort. He certainly deserves the suffrages of independent men of every caste. His running mate, Mr. Glynn, has a very enviable reputation, both for capacity and independence, and the ticket, as a whole, is of a kind to gratify progressive democrats very deeply. Both candidates have already shown character and capacity in the service of the great state of New York.

The governor sent the following telegram to each of the nominees:

"My heartiest congratulations and good wishes. I am greatly gratified by the action of the convention."

LA FOLLETTE AND WILSON

In publishing in his magazine an article by Rudolph Spreckles on why he favors the election of Woodrow Wilson, Senator La Follette is pursuing his difficult but entirely consistent policy of maintaining his republicanism while making no secret of his wish to have the democratic national ticket elected this year. He feels that the course he is taking is the best one for keeping together and strengthening, in various parts of the country, the progressive movements for which he has worked so hard for so many years. The recent session of congress showed that he had his old power to lead the progressive group of senators, and he is quite frank in indicating that he thinks that, if Woodrow Wilson is elected, he and the group of progressive republican senators will be of a great deal of use to him in putting into effect whatever progressive ideas he may be urging.—Collier's Weekly.

Governor Wilson was made chairman of the platform committee of the New Jersey democratic convention, and prepared the resolutions adopted by the convention.

WASHINGTON NEWS

The testimony before the Clapp investigating committee showed that the record of the names of contributors to more than ten million dollars for the republican campaign fund during the last four campaigns had been destroyed. This was the testimony before the Clapp committee investigating campaign contributions of Cornelius N. Bliss, jr., son of the former republican treasurer. Bliss said his father had destroyed all books and papers showing who contributed. He submitted his father's papers, however, tabulating contributions to the republican national committee, as follows: In 1892, \$1,600,000; in 1896, \$3,450,000; in 1900, \$3,000,000; in 1904, \$2,088,000. The committee was also balked in its efforts to discover the source of Standard Oil contributions.

William H. Libby, of the Standard Oil company, testified he knew nothing of any gifts. He and Bliss were the only witnesses at the morning session.

The second day the correspondence between Mr. Roosevelt and the late Edward H. Harriman was laid before the committee. Harriman raised a fund of 240,000 dollars during the Roosevelt campaign.

C. C. Tegethoff, now agent for the Harriman estate and former private secretary to Mr. Harriman, and Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance company and personal attorney for Mrs. Harriman in the administration of the estate, both testified that Mr. Harriman told them the raising of the big fund had been undertaken at President Roosevelt's request, a statement which Mr. Harriman made before his death, but which was denied by President Roosevelt.

The Associated Press report says: None of the three letters touched upon the facts alleged by John D. Archbold that Mr. Bliss had assured him President Roosevelt would welcome a contribution of \$100,000 from the Standard Oil company. The one bearing directly on campaign contributions was a vigorous defense of Mr. Bliss' integrity, written by President Roosevelt in 1906, in which the president asserted that no one had asked him for favors because of contributions to his campaign fund, and that no one had been favored or discriminated against because of their contributions or their opposition to him. The receipt given Mr. Harriman for his personal contribution of \$50,000 was produced by Mr. Tegethoff but he said he did not know what other men had contributed to the so-called Harriman fund. The checks passed through his hands, he said, but he had no way of identifying them.

On the third day it developed that William Flinn of Pittsburgh had been a generous contributor to the campaign fund. Elon H. Hooker of New York, treasurer of the progressive national committee also gave some inside facts. The Associated Press report says:

Mr. Flinn appeared not only to tell of his contributions, but to answer the charges of Senator Penrose made last August that Mr. Flinn offered \$1,000,000 to him and Israel W. Durham, in 1904, for the Pennsylvania senatorial appointment to succeed M. S. Quay and that in the same fight Mr. Flinn exchanged telegrams with John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil company asking his support."

The Pittsburgh man declared that if Mr. Penrose made the first statement "he lied." As to the other, he produced J. G. Splain of Pittsburgh who testified that he "thought" he

had signed Mr. Flinn's name to the telegram to Mr. Archbold, June 7, 1904, and that he, and not Mr. Flinn, had handled the telegrams with Mr. Archbold and had attempted to secure the Standard oil influence in Mr. Flinn's support.

Prodded by Senator Pomerene of Ohio, who demanded a specific answer, Mr. Flinn admitted having written an agreement in January, 1896, in which Mr. Quay, J. L. Brown and Mr. Flinn proposed to divide the federal and local patronage of Pennsylvania. He declared he had "gold bricked" Senator Quay; that he had never signed or intended to sign the agreement and that he had written it only to allay Senator Quay's opposition to the republican candidate for mayor of Pittsburgh.

The investigation brought out the fact that Mr. Flinn has this year contributed \$144,558.50 to the Roosevelt republican and progressive campaigns in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hooker, who preceded him on the stand, produced records to show that the Roosevelt national committee had spent \$141,657.44 in the entire national primary campaign preceding the Chicago convention. More than \$52,000 of this sum went to Massachusetts for the bitter primary fight there. Mr. Hooker also produced the records of the New York primary campaign, where the Roosevelt forces spent \$52,606.52. The records showed that George W. Perkins had given \$15,000 to the New York and \$22,500 to the national campaign fund; Frank A. Munsey \$15,000 to the New York and \$19,000 to the national campaign and D. R. Hanna, \$25,000 to the national campaign.

Four contributions of \$100,000 each from John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil company, J. P. Morgan & Co., H. C. Frick and George J. Gould were made to the republican national campaign fund of 1904, according to records of the late Cornelius N. Bliss, which passed through the hands of George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the 1908 republican committee, who testified before the senate committee investigating campaign expenditures. Mr. Sheldon said Mr. Bliss gave him a detailed statement of the 1904 funds; that he noted "these large contributions" and that he was positive one appeared as the \$100,000 Archbold contribution.

With equal positiveness he swore the records showed the disputed Edward H. Harriman fund of \$240,000 had been received by Mr. Bliss for the republican state committee, headed by B. B. Odell, jr.

"That fund of \$240,000 was raised at the request of B. B. Odell," said Mr. Sheldon, "and turned over to his committee in its entirety. Mr. Bliss' records showed it was entirely separate from the funds spent by the national committee."

Mr. Sheldon's statements were made during a lull in a day of wrangling between Senator Joseph M. Dixon, manager of Colonel Roosevelt's present campaign, and members of the senate committee. Senator Dixon charged the committee with concentrating its activities upon the Roosevelt funds and ignoring the financial activities in behalf of all other candidates, republican and democratic alike.

Committee members heatedly denied this, declaring that arrangements for the investigation had been left entirely in the hands of Senator Clapp, a strong supporter of the progressive national candidate.

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