

as to the propriety of his sending for E. H. Harriman in 1904 to discuss matters of legislation or campaign affairs.

"If I am elected president," he added, "if Mr. Rockefeller or any one else wants to see me, I'll see him."

Again, when Senator Pomerene asked if some corporations did not expect returns for their contributions, Colonel Roosevelt declared emphatically:

"As a practical man of high ideals, who has always endeavored to put his high ideals into practice, I think any man who would believe that he would get any consideration from making any contribution was either a crook or a fool."

When the crowd in the committee room was swept with a burst of applause, the witness turned around and cried:

"Stop that, please."

Asked whether the so-called "coal trust" had contributed to his campaigns, he replied:

"My dear sir, after the revelations that have been made here I would not be surprised at anyone having contributed." He had said previously that he had no idea that Mr. Morgan had contributed to his 1904 campaign until the financier testified yesterday.

The only reference to the use of money in the progressive campaign this year was brought in by Colonel Roosevelt himself, with a denial that Ormsby McHarg had improperly used funds in securing southern delegates, and a demand that Charles D. Hilles, republican national chairman, and Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri be summoned by the committee because of statements attributed to them that the "progressives had expended \$3,000,000 in their primary?"

"I saw the different gentlemen who were interested in my campaign, both at Chicago and before Chicago," he said, "and I explained with the utmost explicitness to them that I would not tolerate any effort of any kind being made by the use of money or the offer of patronage or the offer of any consideration whatever to get a delegate for me of any kind."

A letter dated March 5, 1912, from Ormsby McHarg was presented to the committee by Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. McHarg, who handled contest cases for Colonel Roosevelt at the Chicago convention, declared that "no republican man in the United States can face me and unblushingly say that I made a promise of patronage or money or made any sort of an improper offer to influence him to secure delegates for you, or do anything else of a political character for you."

Colonel Roosevelt insisted that the committee should summon at once the representatives of all other candidates and should immediately call Mr. Hilles and Mr. Bartholdt to account for their statements.

"I suggest very strongly," he said, "that these gentlemen be brought immediately before the committee and forced to make their statements good. I draw very little distinction between the inquiry of breaking the eighth and ninth commandments. 'Thou shalt not steal,' is one and 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor' is the other, and any man who breaks either commandment is guilty of infamy."

"If Mr. Hilles and Mr. Bartholdt can prove their assertions I want to know it. If they can not they should not only be required to apologize, but they should both of them be immediately driven out of public life. That kind of statement is an infamy unless it is absolutely based on facts. It is their duty to make the accusation if they know it to be true and it is infamy to make it if they don't know it to be true."

"I want to call your attention to this fact," Colonel Roosevelt said at the outset of the hearing, "that there

(Continued on Page 14.)

Democratic Campaign Contributions

Contributions for the democratic national campaign sent through The Commoner for week ending October 3, 1912:

Table listing names and amounts of contributions for the democratic national campaign, including names like T. J. Wolverton, E. G. Perdue, M. T. Argenbright, etc.

Table listing names and amounts of contributions, including names like Samuel J. Hitchcock, Dr. J. L. Heard, E. W. Steininger, etc.

Table listing names and amounts of contributions, including names like J. L. Bryan, G. Iutzi, S. R. Johnson, etc.

News of the Week

President Taft and Governor Marshall met at Boston and exchanged greetings.

The California supreme court has declared legal the nomination of the Roosevelt electors.

Powell Roberts, head of the Mexican secret service at Douglas, Ariz., and four officers of the Ninth United States cavalry were arrested at Douglas, charged with searching a hotel for a Mexican rebel without the proper warrant.

Governor Cole L. Blease was declared the regular democratic nominee for the South Carolina governorship at the approaching state election, by the democratic state committee, in session at Columbia.

David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University in California, announced that he would retire from the office in 1915, and thereafter devote his efforts toward international peace.

The Turkish cabinet, after a prolonged session at Constantinople, decided to get ready for war with the Balkan states, and a partial mobilization of the army will be ordered.

Rudolph Spreckles of California, visited Lincoln, Neb., and was the guest of Mr. Bryan.

President Taft probably in the near future will issue an order placing all of the 36,038 fourth-class postmasters in the classified service, thus taking them out of politics and insuring the present republican postmasters the privilege of continuing in office.