

that they had sent telegrams to various senators and representatives against it. I got hold of these telegrams, published some of them and forced the bill through.

"Mr. Archbold shows his animus in his rather ludicrous complaint that 'darkest Africa never saw anything like the persecution of the Standard Oil corporation by the Roosevelt administration,' and he proceeds, unwillingly, to pay Messrs. Garfield and Smith the highest praise by his bitterness to them for their action. I do not wonder that he feels so bitterly. The action in question disclosed all kinds of improper practices on the part of the Standard Oil company and a colossal series of rebates. A stop was put to these rebates because of the action of the people in my administration and through the action a fine was imposed by Judge Landis on the Standard Oil company, which, if it had not been reversed by the appellate division, would really have made that corporation smart; and even as it was, it forced them to act properly.

"It seems to me that the course of Mr. Penrose in this matter and the bringing of Mr. Archbold to testify bear close analogies to what in the New York police situation at this time would be called a 'frame up,' and this is shown by the questions which Mr. Archbold is asked and those he is not asked.

"He is allowed to testify about a dead man's statement, to make a cruelly unjust assault upon the character of that dead man, whom I believe to have been one of the most honorable and highminded of gentlemen, but he has not testified anything about Mr. Penrose. In that case he would not be testifying about what he had done and said and about what Mr. Penrose had done and said. It appears that Penrose, while a member of the industrial commission, received the check of \$25,000 from Mr. Archbold and that he was serving on that commission in a peculiarly confidential relation to Mr. Archbold, among the instances of his position as Mr. Archbold's representative on the committee being that he communicated in advance to Mr. Archbold, the report which the industrial commission was about to make and secured his approval in advance of its publication.

"Mr. Penrose and Mr. Archbold should both be examined upon this transaction to see if there can be any possible way in which they can explain it or in which Mr. Penrose can justify himself. The transaction itself and the whole alliance between Mr. Penrose and Mr. Archbold and Mr. Penrose's action in connection therewith are a startling example of the workings of that invisible empire to whose reign we intend to put to an end.

"These documents show that Mr. Penrose, nominally the representative of the people, was secretly and in the dark acting as the representative of Mr. Archbold. Mr. Archbold's testimony shows that he sought to get and hoped to get from me and my administration some improper consideration, and he comes now to the defense of his friend and ally, Mr. Penrose—par noblie fratrum—and assails me because he could not influence me, because under my administration justice was meted out to him and his kind as it should have been meted out.

"His complaint against me is that neither through political pressure nor the use of money in politics could he exercise any influence over me, and his complaint is just.

"I feel that the country has a right to expect the committee to refuse to permit Mr. Archbold to go away until he has testified to every act within his knowledge. He should thus testify and he should thus testify now. He and Mr. Penrose both should be

rigorously cross-examined as to the transactions between them so as to see what explanation they can possibly give as to the correspondence between them when Mr. Penrose was a member of the industrial commission, and both should be rigorously examined as to all their relations together in previous years.

"Meanwhile, I wish to thank them both for having made it clear beyond possibility of doubt that I am the man whom the Penroses and Archbolds of the country most dread in public life."

**SECRET IS BARED BY ODELL**

Special dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer: Washington, D. C., August 14.—Former Governor B. B. Odell, of New York, appeared before the senate committee which is investigating campaign contributions today and shed illumination on the much-discussed contribution of E. H. Harriman to the republican campaign of 1904, following the memorable invitation of Harriman to the White House by President Roosevelt. Odell told in detail what he knew of the matter, and portrayed Harriman as a reluctant visitor to the executive mansion, where Mr. Roosevelt had invited him to lunch. Harriman went expecting to be asked for funds, and he was.

It has always been represented by Colonel Roosevelt and his friends that the Harriman contribution was raised solely because the state of New York was in desperate straits from a republican standpoint, and that all the money raised by the railroad magnate was turned in to the New York campaign. But Mr. Odell made it clear that Harriman raised \$40,000, which the national committee did not turn over to the state committee. Harriman collected \$240,000 for the national committee following his White House visit, and only \$200,000 of this went to the state committee.

"In October of 1904," began Mr. Odell, "I was requested by Mr. Harriman to lunch with him. I went to his office, and during lunch he showed me a letter from President Roosevelt asking him to come to Washington. I was chairman of the state committee that year. Mr. Harriman asked me what I supposed the president wanted.

"I told him my opinion was that he wanted to consult with him as to New York and the financial condition of the national committee. Mr. Harriman said he did not want to go, but after talking it over, he told me he would. I requested him to bring the president's attention to the senatorial situation in New York and tell him that the organization was in favor of Governor Black for senator, but yet had a kindly feeling toward Senator Depew, and would like to have him taken care of; that if Mr. Roosevelt could do so it would be a happy solution for him to appoint Senator Depew ambassador to France.

"Mr. Harriman came to Washington, and a few days afterward I again had luncheon with him," continued Mr. Odell. His narrative was interrupted by questions, and every senator gave close attention.

"They told me I was correct—that the president was anxious about the financial condition of the national committee and would like to have Mr. Harriman's help. Mr. Harriman said he asked about the senatorial matter, and the president said that if it was necessary he would do as I requested. Mr. Harriman said he was ready to help the national committee. I suggested that he wait until the committee exhausted other resources before he gave assistance. Subsequently Mr. Cortelyou came to my office and said he was unable to raise the rest of the money for the state committee. The 'rest' amounted

to about \$200,000. I said it was an embarrassing situation for me, and he asked if I could help out. I replied I would see.

"Later I called up Mr. Harriman and told him if he desired to help the national committee that it was the proper time to do so. He asked me to have Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou come down to see him.

"I communicated with them and they went. Later that day Mr. Harriman telephoned me that he had made arrangements for the raising of money and had raised \$240,000, which he had turned over to Mr. Bliss. That same day Mr. Bliss came over and gave me the national committee's check, signed by himself as treasurer, for \$200,000."

Early in the campaign Mr. Odell said he got \$100,000 from the committee for a canvass of New York city and later \$50,000 for manning the polls during registration. In all, \$300,000 of an expected \$500,000 was turned over before Mr. Cortelyou called on him to say he was unable to pay the rest.

"There was no question in my mind as to the success of the national and state tickets that year," Mr. Odell continued. "What embarrassed me was that I had agreed to give to the various district chairmen in New York along the Hudson river and in the counties on Long Island, consisting of 2,300 districts and containing 800,000 voters, this \$200,000 the national committee owed me."

Chairman Clapp called attention to George R. Sheldon's testimony that Mr. Bliss had informed him that Mr. Odell was alarmed over the success of the state ticket and asked for help for that reason, and that the Harriman contribution was not made through the national committee, but through the state committee.

Mr. Odell insisted that he was correct and Mr. Sheldon was in error.

"Sometimes a person in politics will tell white lies," ventured Mr. Odell.

"What do you mean," demanded Senator Clapp, "that Mr. Sheldon told this committee white lies?"

"Oh, no. I mean that Mr. Bliss may not have given Mr. Sheldon the exact situation," returned the former governor.

Some senator suggested Mr. Odell might not have told Mr. Bliss the correct situation, but Mr. Odell declared he was so close to Mr. Bliss that he would never have thought of concealing anything from him.

Senator Clapp asked a second time if Mr. Odell was sure the Harriman contribution was made through the national committee.

"Absolutely," replied Mr. Odell.

"Are you sure Mr. Cortelyou was a party to the arrangement to give to New York state \$500,000?"

"To the best of my recollection."

"In addition to contributions from the national committee, Mr. Odell, the state that year collected about \$200,000 from other sources."

He could not remember who con-

tributed the latter amount, but was sure none of the "trusts" were contributors.

Mr. Odell's testimony ended with a few questions about the campaign of 1908.

**PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS TO WORK FOR WILSON**

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago says: Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, secretary of the democratic national committee, announced that Rudolph Spreckles of California and John Blain of Wisconsin, both supporters of Senator Robert M. La Follette in his campaign for the republican nomination, had agreed to head an organization to work for Woodrow Wilson in the presidential campaign. According to tentative plans of the democratic managers, the organization will be known as the Wilson national progressive republican league and will make an active fight in support of Wilson among republicans. In reply to a telegram from United States Senator Gore of Oklahoma, one of the democratic leaders at the Chicago headquarters, Mr. Spreckles telegraphed that he would be glad to act as president of the proposed league.

Mr. Blain, who did considerable of the work of Mr. La Follette's pre-convention campaign, also telegraphed that he would assist Mr. Spreckles in perfecting the organization of the league. It was said Mr. Spreckles would organize the western division of the league at San Francisco, then come to Chicago and organize the middle western division, and finally go to New York to open an eastern headquarters. Allied with Mr. Spreckles and Mr. Bain in this work will be Charles R. Crane of Chicago, also formerly active in the republican party.

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