

ARCHBOLD WICKED, COLUMNEL DECLARES

Standard Oil Man Accused of
Maligning Memory of Mr.
Bliss After Death.

TWO DENIALS ARE ISSUED

In One Colonel Says Archbold Probably Did Not Tell Truth, Other
Speaks of Penrose's "Base-
ness of Soul."

OSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Colonel Roosevelt sat on the porch at Sagamore Hill for an hour and a half to-night and dictated a statement in reply to the testimony today of John D. Archbold before the Senate investigating committee.

He reiterated his declaration that he knew nothing of a contribution by Mr. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, to the Republican campaign of 1904; declared "he did not for one moment believe that Archbold's testimony is truthful"; charged Archbold with a "wicked assault on a dead man"; added that during many calls while Mr. Archbold made upon him while he was President to urge him not to prosecute the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Archbold never referred to any contribution to his campaign fund, and concluded with the suggestion that the Senate should make Mr. Archbold and Senator Penrose testify at once concerning their relations while Mr. Penrose was a member of the Industrial Commission.

In his last word, Colonel Roosevelt thanked both Messrs. Archbold and Penrose for "making it clear beyond possibility of doubt that I am the man the Penroses and Archbolds of the country most dread in public life."

Archbold Declared Untruthful.

In beginning his reply to Mr. Archbold, Colonel Roosevelt says that the charges, if true, would amount only to a declaration that Mr. Bliss had said certain things, Colonel Roosevelt reiterates that until Mr. Penrose made his speech he had never heard it suggested that Mr. Archbold had made a campaign contribution. He adds:

"But I do not for one moment believe that Mr. Archbold's testimony is truthful. He apparently possesses such a moral standard that he does not understand the infamous accusation he is making against Mr. Bliss. Mr. Bliss is now dead. But during the seven years that elapsed before Mr. Bliss' death after Mr. Archbold claims he made the contribution in question, Mr. Archbold never brought up any statement of this kind."

He now says that Mr. Bliss warned him that he was making a serious mistake in not contributing the extra amount of money, and at last, on when the Administration began to deal with the Standard Oil people, Mr. Bliss said it would have been different if they had done as he asked them.

Blackmail Charge Rejected.

"This is an assertion that Mr. Bliss was deliberately trying to blackmail the Standard Oil into contributing by secretly veiled threats as to what would happen if they did not contribute. I do not believe that Mr. Bliss in effect told them afterwards that if they had contributed the Administration would not have proceeded against them for violating the law—for this was all the Administration did."

"This is a wicked assault on a dead man whose high standing and probity were such that no human being was himself honest would ever impute evil motives to him. Mr. Bliss was incapable of conduct such as Mr. Archbold imputes to him, and I do not, and I do not intend to, strongly denounce the baseness of making such an attack upon an honest man who is now dead and whom Mr. Archbold never ventured to assail while living."

"I do not for one moment believe that Mr. Bliss made any such remarks to Mr. Archbold as Mr. Archbold says. For example, Mr. Archbold states that he and the late H. H. Rogers visited me at the White House and that I then remarked to them that there had been some criticism about campaign contributions. This is a falsehood. Neither on that occasion nor on any other occasion was one word said either by me to Mr. Archbold or by Mr. Archbold to me about campaign contributions."

Subject Never Broached.

"Mr. Rogers and Mr. Archbold called on that occasion to protest against any Government action being taken against the Standard Oil Company. This was one of a number of calls which Mr. Archbold made on me to try to prevent action against the Standard Oil Company by the Bureau of Corporations. If Mr. Archbold had really believed that Mr. Bliss had told him that I knew of any contribution by Standard Oil or had felt that he jeopardized by having refused to make a contribution or was entitled to immunity for having made one, he would certainly in one of those calls have said as much. He never broached the subject."

"He merely said, over and over again, that Mr. Garfield and H. K. Smith were treating him unfairly and he denied again and again that the Standard Oil ever got any rebuke or even did anything that was not absolutely proper. And he would keep on with these denials even when I would tell him that I had in my possession reports from the Bureau of Corporations and the Secretary of the Interior which conclusively showed that the Standard Oil had been taking rebates on the largest possible scale."

Inasmuch as Mr. Archbold does not tell the truth in his interview with me, I have no doubt that he does not tell the truth about the man who is dead and whom living he never dared to accuse as he now accuses him.

Penrose Close to Archbold.

"It appears that Mr. 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 be both examined upon this transaction and see if there can be any possible way in which they can explain it or in which Mr. Penrose can defend 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 an end."

Earlier in the day Colonel Roosevelt issued a statement denying that George W. Perkins had "underwritten" for \$2,000,000 "or any other sum" the campaign to obtain the Republican nomination. The Colonel continued:

"My first letter, written as soon as I heard a rumor that the Standard Oil Company people had contributed, and explicit and unequivocal in its terms, was written on October 26; my second letter, if possible even more emphatic,

STANDARD OIL OFFICIAL WHO TESTIFIES HE BELIEVED
\$125,000 CONTRIBUTION ACCEPTABLE TO ROOSEVELT.



JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

On October 27. Not hearing from the letters, I wired on October 28, I then received from Mr. Cortelyou a statement that my wishes would be complied with and that no contribution from the Standard Oil people had been or would be received.

"If any such contribution was received, it was not only without my knowledge, but against my explicit direction."

"I wish to add that I am certain that when Mr. Cortelyou told me that they would be thus acted on, he was saying what he understood to be in exact accordance with the facts. No man can honestly misunderstand these letters and no man who is not a dishonest man can put any interpretation other than that which they bear upon the face."

Soul Declared "Incurably Base."

"Mr. Penrose's attitude in this matter symbolizes his habitual attitude, which has finally brought him to disaster in Pennsylvania, for he is never able to understand that other men are not actuated by his own incurable baseness of soul. There is nothing that I welcome more than Mr. Penrose's opposition. Senator Pomerene pointed out the exact programme when he said Mr. Penrose and Mr. Penrose's allies in the Senate, Democratic and Republican alike, were in a conspiracy to serve the cause of corruption, politics and business by endeavoring, through slander and mendacity, to oppose the only men and the only party which seriously endangers the rule of corruption in politics and business—the Progressive party and its candidates."

HORINE MAKES RETORT

STANFORD OLYMPIC ENTRANT
ANSWERS ALVA RICHARDS.

Pacific Coast Athlete Denies Severe
Criticism Recently Donated by
Stockholm High Jump Winner.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—(Special).—Alva Richards' ears must have burned today. Richards, it will be remembered, won the high jump at the Olympic games, and following his return home to Utah he gave an interview in which George Horine, of Leland, Stanford University, came in for severe criticism for his showing in the jump over the seas.

Horine arrived today from New York and immediately repaired to the Chicago Athletic Association, where, together with Physical Director Martin A. Delaney, he voiced his opinion of Richards' remarks. "I did not use the word 'bamboozle' in any of my workbooks there; I did not use one in Stockholm and I never saw one on the Coast. It would be a physical impossibility for me to hold down the bar when I go over, as he says I do, for the simple reason that both my arms are over the bar before my feet are."

"I did not do my best in the games because I had already gone through a strenuous season on the Coast—a season which started early in January. The trip across did me no good; in fact, I think that it harmed me, as it did many of the others. When I started my possession report to the Coast, I was unable to do my best work."

WORLD'S CROP ESTIMATE

Cereals in Russia Will Show Yield
Above Average.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Preliminary figures of this year's production of the principal crops of several foreign countries were received today by the Department of Agriculture by cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy:

Wheat—Prussia, 90,472,000 bushels; Bulgaria, 13,750,000; Canada, 187,927,000; Egypt, 74,948,000.

Corn—Spain, 25,984,000 bushels; Egypt, 76,148,000.

Rye—Prussia, 246,444,000 bushels; Bulgaria, 12,440,000; Belgium, 22,518,000; Denmark, 18,038,000.

Barley—Prussia, 81,125,000 bushels; Bulgaria, 13,727,000; Canada, 23,520,000; Egypt, 10,458,000; Denmark, 25,655,000.

Oats—Prussia, 387,440,000 bushels; Canada, 340,022,000; Denmark, 52,468,000; Hungary, 87,549,000.

Rice—Spain, 3,564,000 bushels; Egypt, 14,500,000.

The condition of cereal crops in Russia is such as to predict yields above the average.

FEDERALS AROUND OROZCO

(Continued From First Page.)

and met the rebels early today near Cumbe. The insurgents were routed utterly, losing three killed and 25 captured, besides suffering the loss of their ammunition and provision train. The road has been repaired and traffic resumed.

BODY LIES IN STATE

Flags of Four Nations Draped
About Salvationist.

BIBLE RESTS UPON PALL

Salvation Banner of Blood and Fire
Flies Over All, While All Classes
Join in Paying Tributes
of Respect.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The body of the late General William Booth lay in state today in Congress Hall and the occasion produced a display of respect from all classes perhaps never excelled.

Flying over the great hall was the Salvation banner with "blood and fire" upon it. Draped above the door was a union jack and a German flag, supported on each side by the Stars and Stripes of the United States and the Japanese flag. The plain hard wood casket was covered with a pall made of the Salvation Army coat of arms, which supported, instead of a sword, the Bible and a book of hymns. The coffin rested on a marble base, underneath a huge canopy of gold and white muslin, draped with red and blue. Standing at the four corners of the bier cadets held the flags of Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Germany. All around were bodyguards of Salvation Army officers wearing red and white bands on their sleeves.

PERIOD OF PRAYER ORDERED

Salvationist Industries to Pause in
Respect for Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—At the stroke of noon next Thursday the wheels of all industries of the Salvation Army in America will be stopped in memory of General William Booth, whose funeral takes place at a corresponding hour in London. For four hours every member of the Salvation Army in this country will drop his task and engage in prayer. Orders to that effect have been sent out from the army headquarters here.

Arrangements have been completed for a memorial service to be held simultaneously in every city and important town in the United States at 12 o'clock on Thursday. The service will be held in the various military posts of the army in the United States and the various commanders have been requested to invite city and state officials, ministers of all denominations and Christians generally to take part in the country-wide memorial.

ASHES CAST INTO OCEAN

PILOT'S SON FULFILLS LAST
WISHES OF FATHER.

Captain Stephen Castle, Mariner for
Half Century, Restored to
Deep He Loved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—"And the body shall be cast into the sea," said the seaman's burial service, Captain Stephen Castle, known wherever mariners foregather in the four corners of the earth, directed in his will that his body be cremated and that the ashes be carried through the Golden Gate and there scattered by the winds. He had served a lifetime on the bosom of the ocean he loved. Today the idea have their way with him.

For 50 years Stephen Castle had been a mariner; for 35 years he had guided deep-sea ships across the bar and through the Golden Gate. Last week he died. Yesterday his son, Kent, carried his ashes aboard the pilot boat California. There were no mourners but himself and no attendants but the crew of the California, fellow pilots.

For the last time, the old captain passed through the Golden Gate. Beyond the bar, at the threshold of the deep, his ashes were given to the winds.

Indian Bill Covers Western Claims.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Indian bill, as finally adopted, carries \$66,000 to settle Chinook and Tillamook Indian claims, and \$199,600 for maintaining Indian agencies and schools in Oregon.

There are 16 cables across the North Atlantic Ocean.

ROOSEVELT KNEW, ASSERTS ARCHBOLD

Standard Oil Magnate Makes
Sharp Issue in 1904 Cam-
paign Hearing.

PENROSE'S STORY SIMILAR

"Outrageous" Attacks Upon Octopus
Hinted at Revengeful Tactics Be-
cause Trust Refused Second
Call for Money.

(Continued From First Page.)

was aware of the talk about the Harrison contribution, but I had no personal knowledge of it."

"You named the Standard Oil people as the date on which he first heard of it."

"Were you solicited by Mr. Harrison?"

"I do not recall that I was, but I have seen my name mentioned as being among the contributors. If money was given by Mr. Rogers or my other business associates, it was without my knowledge."

The witness said he had understood the Harrison contribution was \$240,000 or \$250,000.

That ended Senator Clapp's examination and the witness was turned over to Senator Pomerene.

The Ohio Senator began at once an effort to learn more details of the \$125,000 contribution of 1904. Archbold said that he had talked with Bliss about it a week before he gave the money.

"What was said about Mr. Roosevelt?" asked Mr. Pomerene.

Roosevelt Thought Fair.

"Mr. Bliss told me of his attitude toward business interests. Mr. Bliss said that he thought Mr. Roosevelt would be a fair and conservative man when it came to the test, and urged that the policy of the Republican party were the safest for the business world."

Senator Pomerene wanted to know the details of the conversation between Archbold and Bliss with reference to Roosevelt's knowledge of the contributions.

T. R. Was to Know.

"I said," answered Archbold, "Mr. Bliss was inclined to make this contribution to you, but we want it to be known to the powers that be—to the President."

"I named the President?" broke in Senator Pomerene.

"Yes, I named President Roosevelt," said Mr. Archbold. "I said to Mr. Bliss that we did not want to make the contribution unless it would be gratefully received."

"Just what did he say?" urged Senator Pomerene.

"He said: 'You need have no misgivings in that matter; I will represent you and I will see that it is properly known.'"

Publicity Not Courtied.

Senator Pomerene wanted to know why the contribution had been made in currency.

Archbold smiled, and he replied: "I don't suppose there was any desire on the part of either of us for publicity."

Senator Pomerene then took up the question of the Standard Oil Company's contributions, according to Archbold, were asked from the company.

"At a later time Mr. Bliss came to my office," said Mr. Archbold. "He said: 'I have to come to you again on the money question.' He pointed out the situation in the campaign and asked me to make a further contribution."

"I thought we had done pretty liberally. Finally I told him that I could not decide the matter but that I would lay it before my board."

Contributions Acceptable to T. R.

"Was there anything in that conversation to indicate that Colonel Roosevelt knew of your contribution?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"Yes, he gave me to understand that our contribution had been accepted and further contributions would be acceptable to Colonel Roosevelt," answered Archbold.

Archbold said that on the latter occasion Bliss mentioned \$150,000 as a further amount. Archbold told the board that he had impressed upon Bliss the desire of the Standard Oil officials that the contributions should not be received unless they were acceptable to Colonel Roosevelt.

"And upon what it had done," said Archbold, "he said that he had no further contributions."

"Did you regard Mr. Bliss as a man of veracity and integrity? And when he had told Colonel Roosevelt of this matter, had you any reason to doubt him?" asked Pomerene.

"None in the world," answered Archbold.

"When you told Mr. Bliss that the board would do no more, what did he say?"

He said that it was a mistake," answered Archbold. "He said: 'I speak to you personally; I think you had better make a contribution. If somebody else will and I think you will be making a mistake.' He put it on personal grounds and mentioned his friendship for me to make the point."

"I went to Mr. Bliss after President Roosevelt and some of his bureau heads began their line of unjust attacks upon me," said Archbold. "Mr. Bliss threw up his hands; said that he saw the attacks were unjust, and said he sympathized with us, but that he could do nothing further."

"These reports of Garfield and Smith were the work of mere puppets, who jumped when Roosevelt pulled the strings," declared Archbold. By what Senator Pomerene asked Archbold if he thought the refusal of the Standard Oil Company to make a second contribution had anything to do with the so-called unit investigation.

"Well, I don't know."

"Do you know whether Mr. Bliss reported to Mr. Roosevelt that you had declined to make a further contribution?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"I assume, of course, that it was so reported. I do not know in what shape the report was made, but I do not doubt it was made," said Archbold.

Pomerene asked the witness if he remembered Judge Parker's charge that Roosevelt was being aided by the Standard Oil company during the campaign of 1904 and the denials made to that charge.

"You don't remember any denials coming from Mr. Belmont?" interrupted Senator Oliver.

"Well, after these charges had been denied by the President, did you have any talk with Mr. Bliss on the subject of these denials?" continued Senator Pomerene.

Archbold shook with laughter.

"I did not," he responded the Standard Oil man.

Senator Oliver then took the witness

In charge. He drew from Archbold the statement that the \$25,000 given to Senator Roosevelt was a political contribution and not for personal service in private or public life.

Cortelyou Absent, but Agreed.

Senator Oliver insisted on knowing whether Charles M. George E. Cortelyou, of the Republican National committee, had any dealings with Archbold in regard to the contribution. Finally Archbold said:

"If you insist, I must tell you that when the question of the second contribution came up Mr. Bliss said he wanted to see Cortelyou to meet me for further talk about the contribution. On the date of the engagement Mr. Bliss came alone. He said:

"As you see, I am here alone; Mr. Cortelyou did not think it was advisable for him to come and said for me to tell you that anything I said was said for him and that I could say what was desired as well as he."

Senator Jones tried to pin Archbold down to a statement as to whether he knew that Roosevelt knew of the first contribution of \$100,000 made by the Standard Oil Company. Archbold finally said that Bliss had informed him that Roosevelt knew of the contribution, but cognizant of the condition under which the contribution had been made.

Attacks Called Outrageous.

Outrageous attacks on the Standard Oil Company, Archbold repeated, dated from the refusal of a further contribution of \$150,000. He discussed at length the prosecutions of the Standard Oil Company during the Roosevelt administration and referred particularly to a rebating case at Buffalo. He said that the United States attorney at Buffalo notified Washington officials that there was no merit in the case to justify indictments.

"I am told," he said, "that the word that went back from Washington was: 'Do the merit and the indictment.'"

Archbold told of visiting President Roosevelt at the White House some time later in company with the late H. H. Rogers. "The campaign was only casually mentioned," he said.

"The President said that there had been some criticism of campaign contributions but that could not be avoided."

Senator Penrose, when on the stand earlier in the day, said he had been given to understand that the time that Colonel Roosevelt knew of the contribution of \$100,000 to the National campaign fund by the Standard Oil Company and of the demand for further contributions.

Retaliatory Measures Feared.

"I also know 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 that the Standard Oil Company would be the 'goat,' as the popular saying goes."

Mr. Archbold told me that his board of directors would decline to aid in the National campaign if there was any secrecy about the matter—if their activity was not known to President Roosevelt and Mr. Cortelyou.

"It was definitely understood that Roosevelt stood for a protective tariff since 1896."

"Was anything said about his attitude toward so-called big business?" asked Pomerene.

"Demagogic Effect" Not Expected.

"There was a general assurance on the part of Mr. Bliss that the powers of the Presidential office would not be used in a harsh way for demagogic effect."

Senator Penrose said that in an interview at which he was present, Mr. Bliss told the Standard Oil officials that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cortelyou had been advised of the first contribution and were extremely solicitous about their complying with his request for a second contribution.

Senator Penrose declared that Mr. Archbold was making a mistake in not making the second contribution and that Mr. Archbold agreed with him. The Senator explained that he believed if Mr. Bliss, who was in close touch with Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Roosevelt, said the National committee needed money, that it really was in need of money.

Senator Penrose said he never had discussed Standard Oil contributions with Mr. Cortelyou, but he believed the subject of contributions had come up casually in conversations he had had with President Roosevelt before the election of 1904.

Roosevelt's Title Given.

"While no direct reference was made to the contributions in 1904, I believed that the President was cognizant of the habit of the Standard Oil Company of contributing to every campaign since 1896," said Penrose.

He again referred to the letter which President Roosevelt wrote him thanking him for his "extraordinary efforts."

Senator Pomerene obtained a promise that the letter would be inserted in the record.

Senator Penrose said he had been one of the original Roosevelt supporters and had called the state convention in Pennsylvania in 1904 which was the first state convention to declare for Roosevelt's nomination.

"We endorsed Roosevelt," said Penrose, "and forced Senator Hanna in Ohio, who was opposed to Roosevelt, to surrender to Senator Foraker and to Roosevelt. I may say that I was probably as earnest a supporter of President Roosevelt as any man through his seven years' term as an except perhaps Senator Platt, Quay and Foraker."

Senator Penrose said he received no contributions other than the single one of \$25,000 from the Standard Oil Company in 1904, and that he received none in the 1908 campaign.

"Was that \$25,000 solely for political purposes?" asked Senator Oliver.

"Yes, it was used to poll the largest possible Republican vote in Pennsylvania."

Warburton Is Roosevelt Progressive.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Congressman Senator Warburton, of Tacoma, elected two years ago from the Second Washington district as a Republican, today announced his candidacy for reelection as a Roosevelt Progressive.

President Roosevelt unfurlingly approved these attacks without investigation and without the slightest knowledge of the facts," he added.

Revenge Is Hinted.

"These reports of Garfield and Smith were the work of mere puppets, who jumped when Roosevelt pulled the strings," declared Archbold. By what Senator Pomerene asked Archbold if he thought the refusal of the Standard Oil Company to make a second contribution had anything to do with the so-called unit investigation.

"Well, I don't know."

"Do you know whether Mr. Bliss reported to Mr. Roosevelt that you had declined to make a further contribution?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"I assume, of course, that it was so reported. I do not know in what shape the report was made, but I do not doubt it was made," said Archbold.

Pomerene asked the witness if he remembered Judge Parker's charge that Roosevelt was being aided by the Standard Oil company during the campaign of 1904 and the denials made to that charge.

"You don't remember any denials coming from Mr. Belmont?" interrupted Senator Oliver.

"Well, after these charges had been denied by the President, did you have any talk with Mr. Bliss on the subject of these denials?" continued Senator Pomerene.

Archbold shook with laughter.

"I did not," he responded the Standard Oil man.

Senator Oliver then took the witness



VICTROLAS and RECORDS

There is need for a Victrola in every home; it is a genuine music-maker—educational and entertaining. Its price, ranging from \$200 down to \$15, makes it available to any and everyone.

The stock of Victor goods at The Wiley B. Allen Co.'s store is complete at all times—fresh and up to date in every particular. This department, right on the ground floor, is a series of cosy parlors where polite attendants will gladly show Victrolas and Records to all visitors. Or you may have them sent on approval. Complete Victrola or Record catalogues mailed to any address.

Payments as low as \$1 down and \$1 per week may be arranged on Victrolas.

The Wiley B. Allen Co.
ESTABLISHED 1873
Morrison Street at Seventh

EXCURSION TICKETS

Can be purchased for numerous dates to the East via

Northern Pacific Railway

Until October 31 to return. Liberal stopovers permitted on going or return trip with additional stop during the Park season, to September 15, to permit visit to

Yellowstone National Park

Gardiner Gateway is the Official Government Entrance to the Park. Thence Park coaches take guests to Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.

Let us give you particulars as to fares East and to and through the Park and Sleeping Car and Train service and furnish you Park literature.

A. D. Charlton, A. G. P. A.
Portland
255 Morrison Street.
Main 244 Phones A 1244

Two 72-Hour Daily Through Trains To Chicago

"North Coast Limited" and "Atlantic