

MORGAN SAYS GIFTS IMPLIED NO RETURN

Financier Admits Having Contributed \$180,000 to Campaign Funds.

T. R. TO TESTIFY TODAY

Questions Will Be Asked Particularly as to Standard Oil Aid in Campaign and as to Pre-convention Finances.

(Continued From First Page.)

of the 1904 fund, who followed Mr. Morgan on the stand, said that all the accounts of the committee were open to Mr. Cortelyou, the chairman, Colonel to testify today.

Colonel Roosevelt will be the principal witness before the committee tomorrow. He will be questioned as to his knowledge of contributions by corporations to the 1904 fund and particularly as to the so-called Standard Oil contribution of \$100,000, which he has said he ordered returned. The Colonel will also be asked as to the financing of the pre-convention campaign for his nomination this year.

Mr. Morgan was a willing witness before the committee. At times he chuckled gleefully, as when he told the committee that "there was no limit" to the amount the Republican campaign committee in 1904 was willing to accept. Mr. Morgan took his heckling by the committee in a holiday spirit and laughed heartily, as in leaving he told Chairman Clapp that he "guessed" his expenses and witness fees "would be all right."

Talk With White House Denied. At the beginning of the examination Chairman Clapp called Mr. Morgan's attention to a published article by Charles Edward Russell charging that Colonel Roosevelt, when President, had demanded Morgan raise \$100,000 for his campaign and that Wayne MacVeagh had been present when Mr. Morgan talked with the White House over the telephone.

"Do you remember any such incident?" asked Senator Clapp. "Nothing," Mr. Morgan replied. "I never corresponded over the telephone, telegraph or by mail with President Roosevelt that I know of," he said. "I had no talk with anyone at the White House."

"Did you make any contributions to the Republican National campaign of 1904?" Mr. Morgan adjusted his glasses and looked at a paper.

"In October, 1904, I gave \$100,000; on November 1 I gave another \$50,000. "Any more?" asked Senator Clapp. "No, that's all I know of."

He said he supposed the first contribution was paid to Cornelius N. Bliss as treasurer of the Republican committee.

"To whom was the second contribution made?" "I don't remember. It was paid in cash—in money."

State Committee Helped. Mr. Morgan said he did not know who solicited the first or second contributions, but he believed Mr. Bliss and Mr. Odell got the money. He said he believed the bulk of the second contribution went through the National committee, but was paid to the New York state committee. Mr. Morgan could not recall contributions in 1904 by his associates.

"Did you contribute in 1904 to the Congressional campaign?" asked Mr. Clapp. "I recall no other contribution that year."

"What contributions did you make in 1908?" "The only contribution I made in 1908 was \$50,000 to Mr. Sheldon. He said he made contributions to the Congressional fund in 1908."

"I remember Mr. Sheldon called on me once," he said, "but I can find no records of any contribution that was one I made. It was insignificant."

"Did you make any contribution to the pre-convention campaign of any candidate for President this year?" "No, I was not even in the country. I know my firm made no contribution."

As Senator Clapp closed his examination Mr. Morgan said emphatically that he was "sure" there was no truth in the story of a telephone request for funds from President Roosevelt.

Senator Paynter asked Mr. Morgan if the \$50,000 was part of the so-called Harriman fund raised for the New York state committee.

Dealings With Cortelyou Frequent. "I have no records," said Morgan. "I have no doubt in my own mind that it was part of that state fund."

"Your understanding was that the \$50,000 went to the National committee, but it was really paid over to the state committee," suggested Senator Paynter.

"Yes, I refused to have anything to do with it unless the money was paid to the National committee," said Mr. Morgan. "It was my understanding that the National committee did not need funds, but that the State committee was badly in need of money. I had a great deal to do with Mr. Cortelyou during the campaign but I don't know whether he was present at the meeting when the \$50,000 contribution was discussed."

Mr. Morgan said his relations with the elder Cornelius N. Bliss had been very intimate. "Bliss and his father had been associated," he said, "and whenever they wanted anything they sent Mr. Bliss to me."

"Had you supposed that Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou kept from President Roosevelt the fact that you contributed to the campaign fund?" "I knew nothing about that," said Mr. Morgan. He had not discussed campaign contributions with Cortelyou in 1904, he said.

FINANCE KING, HIS TWO CHIEF QUESTIONERS AND WRITER WHOSE ACCUSATION HE DENIES.



ABOVE, TWO CHARACTERISTIC SNAPSHOTS OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN, CENTER, CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL—BELOW (LEFT) SENATOR POMERENE, (RIGHT) SENATOR MOSES E. CLAPP, CHAIRMAN.

big financial interests on the question of whom the interests would support for President.

"No, I remember no such conference."

"When was it first determined that the financial interests would support the Republican nominee?" asked Senator Pomerene.

Contribution Also Made in 1900. "I never had any conference on that point," returned Mr. Morgan. The \$100,000 contribution was again brought up and Senator Pomerene asked whether Mr. Bliss was collecting any special fund.

"No; that was the contribution we would make in the regular course if we were especially interested in the campaign," said he. "We made that same contribution in 1900."

"Mr. Morgan, you were especially interested in the campaign of 1904?" "Yes, we were."

"Was Mr. Harriman especially interested in that campaign?" "I really don't know."

"Were the insurance companies especially interested in this campaign?" "I don't know. There was never any concerted action by me with any of the insurance companies in that matter at that time," said Mr. Morgan emphatically.

"Of course Mr. Perkins was a director of the New York Life Insurance Company, and he probably talked with me about their interests, but I can't remember any specific conversation."

Senator Pomerene asked whether Mr. Morgan had any talk with Mr. Harriman at that time about the effect of the campaign on the railroads.

"I don't remember any, but it is not at all unlikely," answered Mr. Morgan. He knew nothing of any contribution by Mr. Harriman or Charles S. Mellon.

Hope of Howard Not Entertained. "Did Mr. Harriman ever tell you he had a talk with Mr. Roosevelt about railroad interests?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"I remember no such conversation."

The financier here interrupted the examination to say: "Mr. Chairman, I want to make a statement right here."

"Proceed."

"I want it distinctly understood," Mr. Morgan said emphatically, "that J. P. Morgan & Co. never made a single subscription to any election with any promise or expectation of any return in any shape or manner, and we never made a subscription unless we thought it to be the best interests of the Government and the people. We never had a communication from any candidate; we never had an application from any candidate; the only interest we had was in the welfare of the public. We never asked any commitment; we never expected any returns and we never got any."

"During this campaign, has there been any intention on your part to support the Democratic campaign?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"I have never heard of it. If there was," replied Mr. Morgan. "If we had thought the election of a Democrat was for the best interest of the country, we would have contributed to his campaign." Mr. Morgan, responding to another question about a "conference," said he thought he "would have been likely to know whether there had been a small conference of large financiers looking to the election of Colonel Roosevelt, but he had no knowledge of one."

chairman, came into his offices "several times" and thought the visits were "before the contribution of \$100,000."

"Was anything said by Mr. Cortelyou as to the amount they desired to raise?" "I don't think there was any hint," replied Mr. Morgan with a chuckle. "I think they would have taken anything they could get."

The spectators joined Mr. Morgan in a laugh.

Occupation Gone After Payment. "Do you know the amount of money the Republican National committee was trying to raise?" "No, I never asked. My occupation was gone when they got from me what they could."

Mr. Morgan said \$20,000 was all that was given to the 1908 campaign, one contribution being \$20,000 and another \$10,000.

"Those contributions were all under the direction of Mr. Perkins. I speak of those because I remember them. I do not know what Mr. Perkins may have given."

Mr. Morgan said he knew of no conference of financial leaders in New York to decide whom they would support for President in 1908.

When Senator Paynter took up the examination, Mr. Morgan moved his chair to the committee table, and, resting his elbows on the edge, he leaned toward his questioner.

"Did not you reconstitute to anyone when the gift of \$50,000 was made that the \$100,000 had been pretty liberal?" asked the Senator.

"Oh, I did that originally," said Mr. Morgan, laughing. He added that "when they came for the \$50,000" he had "gotten used to it and did not object."

"Did Mr. Bliss or Mr. Cortelyou express any gratitude?" "No, I never experienced much gratitude in this campaign," returned Mr. Morgan.

Senator Paynter referred to Mr. Morgan's remark that he had been interested only in "what was good for the country."

"Isn't it true that we often think what we want is best for the country?" asked the Senator.

"I don't," replied Mr. Morgan, laughing. "I often want a thing that I think I ought not to have, and I try to get over wanting it."

Mr. Morgan said the second contribution of \$50,000 was brought out by the "fear of the effect a Democratic victory in New York would have upon the country."

Duell Says Rogers Gave, Too. Judge Charles H. Duell, assistant treasurer of the campaign fund in New York, followed Mr. Morgan on the stand. Judge Duell knew of no contribution by John D. Archbold under that name.

He knew there had been "several contributions of \$100,000 each and that the insurance companies each had given \$50,000."

"Did you know any members of the Standard Oil Company besides Mr. Archbold, who contributed to the 1904 campaign?" asked Senator Clapp.

"I think H. H. Rogers contributed, but I don't know the amount."

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campaign?" asked Senator Clapp. "I think H. H. Rogers contributed, but I don't know the amount." Judge Duell said contributions in 1904 were collected by E. T. Stetson in Philadelphia, Charles G. Dawes in Chicago, George von L. Meyer, now Secretary of the Navy, in New England, and Andrew Mills in New York. Other contributors he remembered were Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, \$2000; Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain, \$10,000; United States Steel Corporation, \$10,000. "Was there ever any refund to Rogers or Archbold or the Standard Oil Company?" asked Senator Pomerene. "I never heard of any refund and I never heard of any receipt," said Judge Duell. To the "Harriman fund," Judge Duell thought Harriman had given \$50,000; Senator Depew, or H. McK. Twombly, \$50,000, and Morgan, \$50,000. He did not know the other contributors. Judge Duell said he had been manager of Colonel Roosevelt's pre-convention campaign in New York this year, but had handled no funds.

AVIATOR WALSH KILLED

SPIRAL GLIDE ATTEMPT HAS FATAL TERMINATION.

Airman Crushed by Impact With Earth—Flight for Life in Mid-Air Unavailing.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 3.—With many persons watching him at the interstate fair grounds this afternoon, Charles F. Walsh, while making a spiral descent in a biplane, fell to instant death about a quarter of a mile outside the fair grounds. Practically every bone in his body was broken and his face and body were badly cut. He had fallen 2000 feet.

Walsh had been giving exhibitions at the fair all week. He was doing fancy stunts with his machine and was up 5000 feet when he began his descent. He was making a spiral descent with the front of the machine pointed almost downward when the upper plane seemed to become loose. Walsh could be plainly seen struggling to regain his balance, but without avail. The machine then made a rapid descent and the spectators realized that Walsh had lost control of the machine and that death was imminent.

Walsh was 25 years old and a native of San Diego, Cal. His wife and two children are visiting at Hammondsport, N. Y., where they intended remaining while he was flying in the East. Walsh learned to fly with Lincoln Beachey.

CLERK RECOGNIZES ADAMS

Chemist's Supplies Shipped by Circuitous Route in Webber Cabin.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 3.—A clerk in a local wholesale drug house after a long effort to recall where he had seen George Edward Adams, the paroled convict who was arrested in a counterfeiters' racket last Sunday, today identified the newspaper pictures of Adams as those of a man who on September 6 bought from him a lot of chemist's supplies.

The outfit was composed of a crucible, tongs, graduate, glass funnel, flask, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, gas tank, melting ladle, copper sulphate, camel's hair pencils, borax glass, metallic tin, hydrochloric acid, gasoline burner and furnace. The stuff was shipped to Everett, then to Tacoma, then to Kent, where it was found in the cabin occupied by 70-year-old John G. Webber, who is alleged by Adams to have led him astray.

Jury Fixes No Responsibility.

No responsibility was fixed by a coroner's jury which investigated yesterday the death of M. Elliot, an elderly man, employed for many years as a watchman on the docks. Elliot was run down a week ago by an automobile driven by Joe Finnerty, a young boy.



Don't these crisp mornings and long, cool evenings make you think about these warm, snug overcoats we're showing? You never saw handsomer coats than these; big, burly garments, cut and tailored with a vim and a dash that give them "tone." Come in today, look them over.

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