## **COLONEL DENIES HE** SOLICITED FUNDS

On Witness Stand, ex-President Says Charges Against Him Are Hearsay.

SESSION IS PICTURESQUE

Committee and Spectators Prequently Moved to Laughter by Remarks. Bliss and McHarg Are Warmly Defended.

(Continued From First Page.) securing Southern delegates and a de mand that Charles D. Hilles, Republi-can National chairman and Congress-

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

Any man, then without waiting for him to ask, I would send for him.

"If I am elected President, a year hence, if Mr. Rockefeller or anyone else over, if I have anything to ask, for the public service, from Mr. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan or anyone else, I'll send for him."

"I suggest very strongly," he said, "that these gentlemen be brought immediately before the committee and required to make their statements good. I draw very little distinction between the iniquity of breaking the righth and breaking the ninth commandment. 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.

ness against thy neighbor is ness against the neighbor is neighbor in the man and defended the use of the term riman and defended the use of the said his effort was to get practical men in politics.

That kind of statement is an infamy unless it is absolutely based on fact. It is their duty to make the neighbor is some improper motive on the part of the user, then I think there is some moral weakness in the neighbor in the man who makes the accusation," the man who makes the accusation, the man who makes the accusation.

Colonel Roesevelt entered the com-mitteeroom, followed by a secretary lugging a big valise filled with papers. "You were a candidate for President in 1904?" asked Senator Clapp, the

was," answered the Colonel

"George B. Cortelyou was chairman of the committee that year?"
"He was." 'And Cornellus N. Bliss was treas

'He was

Senator Clapp asked Colonel Roos veit if his attention had been called to certain statements made by John D. Archbold.

"It has," replied Colonel Roosevelt

Letter to Sheldon Rend

Locking through my letter books declared the since I wrote my recent letter to Senator Clapp. I have found two other letters bearing on campaign contributions. One was the letter to Cornellus N. Bliss in 1906, which I understood was recently given to your committee, the other a letter written to George R. Sheldon in 1908.

Colonel Roosevelt found the letter Corporation of the Republication.

Colonel Roosevelt found the letter Colonel Roosevelt found the letter and handed it to Senator Clapp, who had it placed in the record. At the chalman's request, Colonel Roosevelt cad the letter dated September 21, 1998, and addressed to George R. Shelden, treasurer of the Republican National committee. It was practically as follows:

"I am informed that you or some one on behalf of the National committee has been soliciting contributions from corporations, particularly from the properties of Mr. Archbold and Senator Penrose," and the Colonel.
"I wish to call your attention to this fact in connection with the statements of Mr. Archbold as to Mr. Harriman. New heavilled he got no improper con-

Company. If this is true, I wish enter a vigorous protest and say that not only should such contribution be refused but that if made it should be immediately returned."

construed as placing us under an obli-garion."

Colonel Roosevelt said he also found that on October 17, 1994, he had sent an extra telegram to Chairman Cor-telyou. This message referred to his letter to Cortelyou demanding retorn of the Standard Oil contribution. Colo-nel Roosevelt offered the committee the originals of all the letters he had sent to Chairman Clayp, or had read into the record.

into the record.

"Now, in regard to the Harriman fund—" began Senator Clapp.
Colonel Roosevelt interrupted and asked to explain the charges that have been made "in regular order," and Senator Clapp acquiesced.

Evidence Declared All Hearsay. There is no testimony against me except in the form of hearsay evi-dence," the Colonel said. "Hearsay

statements of men that are dead."

Colonel Roosevelt said he had not intended to bring his former private secretary into the controversy, but that as the committee had already determined to call William Loeb, Jr., he had asked him to bear out his state-

mand 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 \$4,000.000 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, 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, sort or description."

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, said that "no reputable man in the United States can face me and unblushingly say that I made a promise of nationage or money or made any wer or elersyman had any bustness."

vention, said that "no reputable man in the United States can face me and unblushingly say that I made a promise of partonage or money or made any man, trust magnate, Socialist, law-jee of partonage or money or made any per or clergyman, had any business sell to secure delegates for you or do anything else of a political character for you."

Summoulag of Others Demanded.

"While I was President," continued Colonel Roosevelt, speaking slowly, "if any man, trust magnate, Socialist, law-yer or clergyman, had any business with me and wanted to see me, I gladly saw him. And if I thought there was anything to be gained from the stand-point of the public service in seeing any man, then without waiting for him.

P. Morgan or anyone ease, it is him."

Colonel Roosevelt instanced his practice of that policy by saying during his Administration he had sent for James J. Hill, the railroad magnate. "I think I sent for J. P. Morgan," said he, "at least, I saw Mr. Morgan in regard to current questions.

"Now, about the Harriman business," said the Colonel. "I feel that there ought not be need for any intelligent.

"Now, about the Harriman business," said the Colonel. "I feel that there ought not be need for any intelligent man to ask any question after reading the letters I wrote at that time."

Here he took up his letters to Harriman and defended the use of the term "practical men" in the much-discussed letter of October 14, 1906. He said his effort was to get practical men in polities.

Senator Depew as Ambassador to France, but he told Mr. Harriman that other financial men were supporting I administered the 'darkest Abyssinia James H. Hyde, Mr. Harriman began to "back water." Colonel Roosevelt added he made it clear that Mr. Hyde was too young for the important diplomatic post and had nor "won his spurs."

Harriman Never Asked for Help.

"The next statement that I want to call your attention to is that of Mr. Archbold, that when the Bureau of Corporations began its investigations

"I wish to call your attention," said Colonel Roosevelt, "to the fact that Judge Duell and Mr. Sheldon both have testified that Mr. Bliss stated that the money was not raised by Mr. Harri-man for the National campaign, but that it was raised by Mr. Bliss to help out Mr. Harriman in the state campaign. Mr. Loeb was present at the interview between Mr. Harriman and myself and heard every word.
"Mr. Harriman asked me to get Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Bliss to help raise

Senator Clapp asked the Colonel what he knew about the Archbold contribution at the time it was said to have been made.

The Colonel asked permission to include in his answer the lotter he sent to Chairman Clapp, already published, denying that he knew of any Standard contribution to the 1904 campaign of contribution to the 1904 campaign of correct his statement regarding his interview with Mr. Harriman.

"Mr. Harriman asked me to get Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Biliss to help raise funds for the New Yori: State campaign directly or indirectly for a dollar to help in that campaign or any other."

Colonel Roosevelt said he wished to correct his statement regarding his interview with Mr. Harriman told me," he said. "the National committee people had

"Mr. Harriman told me," he said. "the National committee people had plenty of money, and I told him I knew York, that was about 14 years age, I have written and signed about a hundred thousand letters, so it is not possible at once to recall all the letters I have written on any given."

siters I have written on any given raise money."
Colonel Roosevelt then discuss ton B. Parker's statement in 1904, and declared that a repeated misstatement charged to him was that he had said corporations did not contribute to his

"I never made the statement that corporations had not contributed to the Republican party." he said em-

Corporation Aid Never Deales. He said his recent letter to Chair-man 'Clapp and his "open published statement" made it clear he had never

of Mr. Archbold and Schator Penrose, said the Colonel.
"I wish to call your attention to this fact in connection with the statements of Mr. Archbold as to Mr. Harriman. Each testified he got no improper consideration from the Administration. Mr. Archbold and Mr. Harriman alike combe refused but that if made it should be immediately returned."

Prosecuted Corporations Turned Down. The letter set forth that "four years ago Mr. Cortelyou refused all contributions from corporations which were being prosecuted or were likely to be prosecuted" and that Colonel Roosevelt "Mr. Archbold testified that Cornelius "Mr. Archbold and Mr. Harriman alike complaint to that the Administration did what it ought not to have done, but that the Administration of the Administration refused to do Mr. Harriman alike complaint the Administration refused to do Mr. Harriman alike complaint the Administration of the





ABOVE, RECENT SNAPSHOT AND BELOW TWO "FIGHTING" POSES OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

N. Bliss, who is dead, attempted to blackmall him and that I knew of it. I don't for a minute believe Mr. Bliss tried to blackmall him; if he did, I knew nothing of it.

"I want to call your attention to the testimony of Messrs. Archbold and Penrose against themselves. Mr. Fenrose testified that he advised Mr. Archbold to have the Standard oil Company submit to the blackmall and that he did it to prevent being subjected to hostility from certain sources. They could mean hostility only from myself, the Attorney-General or the Commissioner of Corporations.

Archbold, that when the Bureau of Corporations began its investigations of the Standard Oil Mr. Archbold went to Mr. Bliss to call me off. He testifies that Mr. Bliss told him, T have no influence with Mr. Roosevelt; I cannot help you. That statement is only partly true, for Mr. Bliss did have great the fluence with mr. Land a great reinfluence with me. I had a great respect for Mr. Bliss.

Morgan's Testimony Referred To. But it is true that neither Mr. Bliss

him he knew of no such contributions.

any corporation for breaking the law.

All these men who testify against me testify that I refused to do, or did not do, anything improper in their interesta. And they are all now supporting the candidates against me—those who are alive."

He said he had a fight with the interests and he had a fight with the interests and he had a fight with the interest and in part:

"I unhesitatingly say that I ever endeavored by the use of money or the promise of patronage to aid our campaign. I wish unequivershy to done that there's interest to aid our campaign. I wish

Figure 12 to the respect that the base of the contribution of the separation of the

assured him that no promise, "express or implied," had been made in regard to contributions, and that Mr. Bliss had never asked him after his election

for any favors for contributors.

Colonel Roosevelt asked to make further statement regarding his cam-paign this year.

"I saw the different men who were interested in my campaign at Chicago and before, and explained explicitly that I would tolerate no effort of any

kind by the use of money or the offer of patronage to go for me.

"The only time I ever saw it charged was in reference to Ormsby McHarg. I wrote a letter to him and got an answer which I have here."

Colonel Roosevell's letter was writ-

sor any other human being had the answer which I have here."
slightest influence with me so far as
Colonel Roosevelt's letter was writgetting me to refrain from prosecuting ten March 4, 1912, and asked McHarg

POINTS FROM TESTIMONY OF COLONEL BOOSEVELT BEFORE

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

Senator Bourne once took Mr. Archbold to lunch at Oyster Bay.

"If I am elected President, a year hence, if Mr. Rockefeller or anyone else wants to see me. I'll see him, and mercover, if I have anything to sak, for the public service, from Mr. Rockefeller or anyone else, I'll send for him."

Colonel defended use of word of phrase, "practical men," in Harriman letter. "When the use of the word "practical" is taken to indicate some impropermotive on the part of the men," he said, "then I think there is some moral weakness on the part of the man who makes the accusation."

Financiers were convinced by Colonel, he says, that James H. Hyde was too young to be ambassador to France—that he had not "won his spura."

Colonel says Mr. Archbold testified Mr. Bilss attempted to blackmail him, with the Colonel's knowledge. "I don't for a minute believe Mr. Bilss tried to blackmail him, be added. "If he did I knew nothing of it."

Mr. Archbold's statement that Mr. Bilss said, "I have no influence with Mr. Rocsevet," declared only partly true. "Mr. Hiss did have great influence with me," Colonel testifies. "I had great respect for Mr. Bilss."

"No one connected with Mr. Morgan ever hinted that the contribution had

"No one connected with Mr. Morgan ever hinted that the contribution had been made; and no one ever hinted to me that any favor should be shown to Mr. Morgan for any reason whatever."

Mr. Morgan for any reason whatever.

Colonel denies that "\$3,000,000 was used in Progressive campaign," and
"suggests very strongly" that Mr. Hilles and Mr. Bartholdt be called to produce
proof. He also demands that Charles P. Taft, William B. McKinley and also
Chairman McComba and Vice-Chairman McAdoo, of the Democratic committee,

Statement reiterated that return to Standard Oil Company of any contribu-tion it had made in 1904 was ordered, and that Mr. Cortelyou had reassured

him he knew of no such contributions.

Colone! Roosevelt did not deny that corporations had contributed to the 1904 campaign. He said his letters and published statements had always acknowledged the fact, but he specified that no such contribution had ever been obtained under any suggestion that the Administration would reward the givers with special favors.

"Senator Penrose should be driven from the Senate," Colonel declared, "because of his acknowledged friendliness with Standard Oil Interests."

Colonel says he knew H. C. Frick had contributed and was willing to give

more.

Mr. Harriman received several invitations to call at White House

Senator Bourne once took Mr. Archbold to lunch at Oyster Bay.

Colonel declares there is no testimony against him except that of men who

committee, be summoned.

"You can see it is hard on me," said Roosevelt, "to have to wait a month to answer Mr. Archbold's charges and then to have things so arranged that the attention of the country is riveted on the campaign expenditures of the Progressive party while no attention Progressive party, while no attention is directed to the campaign funds of other candidates

the other candidates."
"I assure you that if the committee lives the other men will be brought here before election," said Chairman Clapp.
At that point a recess until 1:30 o'clock was taken.

Two Contributions Refused. After the recess, Colonel Roosevelt

After the recess, Colonel Roosevel resumed:

"Thad an explicit understanding with Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou that no money was to be accepted if any kind of conditions were expressed or implied as to its receipt, and the money was to be spent in any improper way, such as the buying of votes.

"Mr. Cortelyou told me of two instances of his returning contributions. One of these was from a gentleman who, after making a large contribution, mentioned that he would like to be a candidate for Minister to Beigium. The other was in the case of the Tobacco Trust and the independent tobacco dealers. Both these contributions

"Such a condition as Mr. Archbold indicated," said the Colonel in reply. He explained that he considered Mr. Archbold's statements indicated an "implication" of some understanding.

"implication" of some understanding.
Morgan's \$100,000 Liftle to Archbold.
"That \$109,000 from Mr. Morgan
probably meant less to him than the
\$20 I received from the lady who was
bookkeeper in Cleveland or the \$1 from
the widow of a veteran in a soldiers'
home," explained the Colonel.
Senator Paynter asked the meaning
of E. H. Harriman's letter of June 2,
1904, in which Mr. Harriman said he
was trying to see "Dodge, Hughitt and
Frick."

The Colonel said Marvin Hughitt had
agreed with his views on rate legisla-

The Colonel said Marvin Hughitt had agreed with his views on rate legislation and that when anyone differed with him as to railroad legislation, he sent them to Mr. Hughitt, who could explain "my position from the viewpoint of a practical railroad man."

The witness said he and Harriman were very good friends. Senator Paynter wanted to know about the invitation to Harriman to dine at the White House.

know," and "could not remember," cir-cumstances of many of the Harriman letters put in the record by C. C. Tege-

thoff.

Senator Paynter tried to get Roosevelt to say that Harriman's visit in response to a telegram in October, 1904, was a result of "the President's earnest solicitation," but the Colonel insisted Harriman's visit was prompted solely by the New York State situation.

Harriman Obligation Denied. Senator Paynter was insistent, and

finally Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed, with a trace of impatience: "Why, Senator Paynter, he wasn't under any obligation to come; he could come or not, just as he wanted to." "He had an invitation to come under those circumstances?" asked Senator

those circumstances?" asked Senator Paynter.

"He or anyone else could come or not come under any circumstances," retorted the Colonel.

Colonel Roosevelt discussed the Higgins' gubernatorial campaign in New York.

"Mr. Higgins was supposed to be," he said, "merely an instrument of Mr. Odell. Mr. Odell was very close to Mr. Harriman. A bitter campaign was wased against Mr. Higgins and Mr. Harriman became favorably interested as a matter of personal pride."

President Roosevelt admitted that aid given the Republican state ticket in 1994 would have helped him.

"But that was not the idea," he said. "They all knew I was safe and they were trying to develop strength for Higgins.

"It you'll look at the betting at that the contributing to me now, he is doing to an his and on Higgins you'll see

Higgins.
"If you'll look at the betting at that time on me and on Higgins you'll see how matters stood."

Senator Pomerene then began Colnel Roosevelt's examination. Bliss Alone Directly Authorized.

"Did you at any time furnish a list of names of possible contributors to the campaign managers?"
"Not as far as my memory goes. I would have remembered it." said the Colonel. He said he had never authorized anyone to collect funds except by the general authorization given Mr. Bliss.

would have remembered it," said the Colonel. He said he had never authorized anyone to collect funds except by the general authorization given Mr. Bilss.

Of his letters directing return of the Standard Oil contributions, the Colonel said the only accusation specifically made about the receipts of money concerned the Standard Oil Company and "that was the only one I considered it necessary to answer."

Pomerene pointed out that Mr. Cortelyou, as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, had general supervision of the Bureau of Corporations prior to his becoming chairman of the National committee, and asked if Judge Parker's charges were not general allegations as to the undesirability of placing the supervising head of the bureau of corporations in a position to collect funds from corporations.

"Yes, the charge was largely by innuendo," replied the Colonel, "And I dislike a charge of that kind more than I do a direct charge. I like a man to be game."

Senator Pomerene asked if it would

nan to be game."
Senator Pomerene asked if it would not be natural for corporations which contributed in 1904 to expect favors.

Colonel Says ideals Are High.

"It's impossible for me to say that any man whe gives a dollar does not expect a return for that dellar," said Colonel Roosevelt. "But when I tell him he will get no return, I can prevent his expecting it."

"As a practical man, Colonel," said Senator Pomerene, "don't you believe that at least some of the big contributors expected returns?"

The Colonel grasped the arms of his deals, who has tried to put these ideals into practice, I believe that when I tell a man he will receive no returns, if he then insists upon giving and expecting a return, he is either a crook or a fook."

A wave of applause swept the committee room and Chairman Clapp banged his gavel.

Senator Pomerene asked about the contribution of the Steel Corporation and Colonel Roosevelt said that he knew only of the contribution by H. C. Frick, He did not know, he said, of the contribution of J. P. Morgan, unless that \$150,000 represented also the contribution of Morgan's associates.

Frick Offers to Make Up Loss.

"If the contributors included Mr. Frick," he added, "I probably knew in the content way that it had been made.

"I told Mr. Bliss about the letters had only the letters had falled to electers a reply; he said, and be telephoned to New York, getting Mr. Bliss about the letters had falled to secure a reply; he said, and be telephoned to New York, getting Mr. Bliss about the letters had been made.

"I told Mr. Bliss about the letters

the Colonel.
Colonel Roosevelt said he knew nothing of contributions by railroads; that Mr. Cortelyou had informed him no funds had been accepted from the to-

co interests. Senator Pomerene asked if the called "coal trust" had contributed. No Contribution Would Surprise Him. "My dear sir," returned Colonel Roosevelt, "after the revelations that have been made here, I wouldn't be surprised at any one contributing." He said no report was made to him as to the receipts or the contributors.
"Were you ever advised as to the proportion of the campaign funds of 1894 contributed by comparigns."

proportion of the campaign funds of 1994 contributed by corporations?"
"No, never: I never heard it," answered the Colonel "I never made any inquiries. I didn't even know the contributors in this campaign until Mr. Hooker published them before this committee," said the Colonel.
"Colonel, it has appeared here in the testimony that the \$100,000 contributed by the Standard Oil Company was not returned," said Senator Pomerene.
"Well, does it appear as a fact?" interrupted Colonel Roosevelt.
"Yes, there is evidence to that fact," said Pomerene.

co dealers. Both these contributions were refused."

There was no rule limiting the amount of a contribution, said the Colonel.

Senator Paynter asked what Colonel Roosevelt meant by saying no money was to be accepted with a condition "Such a condition as Mr. Archbold it a year or two after the campaign." Standard Oil Company of at. Archoold had made a contribution. I had heard that Rogers had made some. I heard it a year or two after the campaign, but I understood Bliss did not class him as a "Standard Oil representative" because he had other large interests. I know nothing about the Archboid contribution."

Cortelyou came to Washington and assured him no such contribution had been received.

Colonel Roosevelt said he had no knowledge of any "conference of hig financial interests in New York to devise ways and means to support the Republican candidates." He knew nothing of the appointment of a secret "advisory committee" in 1904 or whether Mr. Harriman had been asked by Mr. Cortelyou to serve on such a committee.

Name Recalls No Memories Senator Paynter asked if the Colonel knew Herman Fresch, of New York. "Fresch, of New York?" repeated the Colonel. "I knew so many Tresch' men I feel as if I must ask if I know

men I feel as if I must ask if I know that man."
So he turned to Mr. Loeb, who said Mr. Fresch was in the suiphur business.
"You see." interrupted the Colonel, "It may be someone who has said to me. I am the man who waved the flag when you came into the station," or something of that kind."

"This one seemed to be extremely anxious to wave your flag, for he contributed \$10,000 to your pre-convention campaign."

is contributing to me now, he is doing so at his own peril. I don't feel obliged to warn him. Do you think from Mr. Archbold's testimony he was in favor of me."

of me ".
This brought forth a wave of laugh-

ter Campaign Not "Underwritten." Colonel Receivelt said he could give the committee no information of the expenditures of his managers in this

Mr. Loeb substantiated Colonel Roosevelt's testimony that Mr. Harri-man called up the White House in October, 1904, and asked for an engage

## Dandruff

Afraid to use anything? Don't know what to do? Then why not consult your doctor? Isn't your hair worth it? Ask him if he endorses Ayer's Hair Vigor. Does not color the hair.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

CAUSES MUCH DISEASE

Advice About Stomach Troubles and How to Relieve Them. Do not neglect indigestion which may lead to all sorts of ills and com-lications. An eminent physician once aid that ninety-five per cent of all the

He explained that he considered Mr. Archboid's statements indicated an 'implication' of some understanding. Morgan's \$100,000 Little (or Archboid, 'That \$100,000 from Mr. Morgan probably meant less to him than the \$20 I received from the lady who was bookkeeper in Cleveland or the \$1 from the widow of a veteran in a soldiers' home, 'explained the Colonel. Senator Paynter asked the meaning of E. H. Harriman's letter of June 2, 1504, in which Mr. Harriman said he was trying to see 'Dodge, Hughitt and Frick.'

The Colonel said Marvin Hughitt had agreed with his views on rate legislation, he sent them to Mr. Hughitt, who could explain may position from the viewpoint of a practical railroad man.'

The winess said he and Harriman were very good friends. Senator Paynter wanted to know shout the invitation to Harriman to dine at the White House.

"Only representative dependable remedles among the most dependable remedles whom the sent that sold a surface and the standard Oil contribution was made." answered Colonel to be standard Oil contribution was not been made," answered Colonel Roosevelt. "Mr. Cortelyou informed me had not been made." answered Colonel Roosevelt that the sent them to Mr. Hughitt had agreed with him as to railroad legislation, he sent them to Mr. Hughitt, who could explain "my position from the viewpoint of a practical railroad man."

The winters said he and Harriman was ever good friends. Senator Paynter wanted to know shout the invitation of the pains caused by stomach disorders.

The winters said he and Harriman was every good friends. Senator Paynter was the said paynter of the buman body have their because had other large interest. Courseless the sout the Archboid Courseless the said of the buman body have their because had other larges interest. Our contribution. The send of the mand. "Wreath and the standard Oil contribution was never decided to the standard oil contributed to the standard oil contributed to the said years and that the beads us to believe them to be among the most dependent. ills of the human body hav