

HADLEY SUPPORT OF TAFT IS SIGNIFICANT

Action by Progressive Who Might Have Been Nominee Shows Conviction.

NEW PARTY SHORT-LIVED

Missouri Governor Feels Reformers Can Be More Quickly Effected by Republican Party, Now Already Organized.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 9.—Unusual significance attaches to the fact that Governor Hadley, of Missouri, has determined to support and vote for President Taft, notwithstanding the fact that he was Roosevelt's chief platform leader in the Republican National convention at Chicago. In a word, Governor Hadley's announcement that he will support President Taft is significant because it is the first time since the political situation that the Roosevelt Progressive party is destined to be short-lived, and will soon pass into history.

Governor Hadley is generally accredited by politicians and by others as being a "coming man," and he would have "arrived" at Chicago had Colonel Roosevelt been unselfish enough to withdraw from the contest and permit both factions of the Republican party to compromise on the Missouri executive. Hadley could and would have been nominated in place of President Taft, but for the refusal of Roosevelt to allow his followers to compromise on anyone but himself.

Progressive Supporters Satisfied.

Having come that near the Presidential nomination in a Republican National convention, and having been defeated solely by the obstinacy and selfishness of Colonel Roosevelt, it might be held that Governor Hadley's refusal to follow the Colonel was due to pique and a desire for revenge, but it will be noted that while Governor Hadley refused to follow the Colonel, the third party was in process of formation, he held back for more than three months before announcing that he would support President Taft, and only announced his loyalty after a bit by-play that gave him grounds for satisfying his more progressive friends and supporters.

About two weeks ago Governor Hadley announced that he could not support President Taft unless he had assurance direct that the President would favor Presidential primaries. The President's secretary, Carmel Thompson, called Governor Hadley's attention to a speech recently made by the President in New England, in which he approved primaries, when properly safeguarded by law, and in which he distinctly disapproved of so-called primaries. On receipt of that assurance from Mr. Thompson, Governor Hadley announced that he would support President Taft.

Information Not New.

The significant part of this incident lies in the fact that Governor Hadley had no information regarding the attitude of the President on the primary issue when he declared for the President that he did not have when he sent his communication to Beverly. He most certainly must have read the President's speech at the time it was delivered, for it was carried by all the newspapers, and the assurance given him was not one whit more reliable than the assurance the President publicly gave the country. In fact it was the same identical assurance. On it as a basis he declared his intention to support the Taft and Sherman ticket.

Governor Hadley is a keen observer, and is also a man with political aspirations. He has always been a Republican, and his refusal to bolt with Roosevelt is indication of his desire to remain with the party. In these times, when party lines are loosely drawn, it would have been easy for him and natural for him to desert the Republican party for the third-term party if he had been able to convince himself that the new party was to supersede the Republican party, and grow into great power. Having Presidential aspirations, Governor Hadley would naturally align himself with the party which in his judgment, would be most likely four years hence or even eight years hence to select him as its candidate for the Presidency. The fact that he would not become a Roosevelt Progressive but rather intends to remain in the Republican party and support its National ticket, is the best evidence in the world that Governor Hadley thinks the factions of the Republican party ultimately will get together again, and that the Roosevelt Progressive party will disintegrate.

Reunited Party Counted on.

Of course Governor Hadley, like other progressives who have refused to support Roosevelt, is convinced that before long the Republican party will be in control of the world that has been in fact as well as in name, and that the old party leaders who brought on the present rupture will be retired to the ranks. That is the view of Senator Borah, of Idaho, and of other Republicans who have disagreed with the old leaders and refused to follow them. Both Hadley and Borah are men of high character and high ability, and their drif from public life have been seen Cannon deposed from the Speakership; they see Penrose serving his last term in the Senate; and others like Hale, Dewey, Elkins and others who played the game with them either in retirement, or in their graves. The men who have succeeded and who will succeed such Republicans have not been and will not be of the Aldrich type. They will be men of progressive ideas, and once the Republican party reunites, this element will be in control.

More than that, Governor Hadley, like Senator Borah, is aware that the reforms advocated by true progressives can be more quickly effected by the Republican party than by a third party, for the Republican party is an old organization. It is recognized as one of the two big factors in American politics. It has large representation in both branches of Congress, and if the Republicans carry the November election they will have not only the President, but Congress as well. If the Republican party falls this year, it will come up again at the next election. On the other hand, if the Roosevelt Progressive party should carry the Presidential election in November, it would get nowhere with its promised reforms. It would not be able to control Congress, and it would take, according to Senator Borah, 20 years to work up a new party with sufficient strength to control the entire Government.

Capt. Patton Ordered Before Board. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 9.—Captain William T. Patton, Fifth Infantry, now on duty as instructor of cadets at the University of Washington, Seattle, is ordered before the Army retiring board at Vancouver, B.C.

The missionary societies of America reported that their total collections for the year 1911.

THREE PROMINENT MEN WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE CAMPAIGN FUND PROBE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.



LEFT, ABOVE, JUDGE ROBERT S. LOVETT; BELOW, EX-SENATOR NATHAN S. SCOTT; RIGHT, CHARLES P. TAFT, BROTHER OF THE PRESIDENT.

BROTHER AIDS TAFT

Charles P. Explains He Had Full Faith in Ability.

COLONEL HELPED BY HANNA

Cleveland Man Tells of Giving \$177,000 to Roosevelt Campaign. Lovett Says Harriman Told of Call From T. R.

(Continued from First Page.)

inal Clark fund were \$45,948. At the end of the Baltimore convention, Senator Dubois said, the Clark forces had a deficit of \$4590, \$3000 of which was made up by Speaker Clark personally. Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, testified that Mr. Harriman had repeatedly told him President Roosevelt asked him to go to Washington in October, 1904, and asked him to assist in getting funds to aid the New York Republican state campaign.

Ex-Senator Scott, of West Virginia, connected with the National committee in 1904, said Chairman Cortelyou had declined his suggestion to go to "75 Broadway" for more money, declaring that President Roosevelt did not want contributions from the Standard Oil interests. Senator Scott said he did not know of a previous contribution from the directors of the company having been returned.

He thought President Roosevelt had told him over the telephone that "Mr. Harriman is coming and I'll see if we can raise some money for the New York fight."

Trace of \$65,000 Lost.

Other witnesses included Matthew Hall, of Massachusetts, who said the Roosevelt primary campaign in that state this year cost \$71,486; W. T. Mossman, of Pittsburgh, who testified that \$67,183 had been spent by the Taft club of Pittsburgh for the campaign in Western Pennsylvania; C. G. Warren, of Detroit, who raised \$18,335 for the Taft campaign in Michigan; Walter L. Brown, of Toledo, Roosevelt's manager in Ohio, who could not account for about \$65,000 of the \$177,000 which Mr. Hanna gave for the Roosevelt campaign in that state.

Mr. Brown said it had gone for "organization work" that should not properly be charged to the Roosevelt campaign.

Charles P. Taft testified that the \$159,335 which the 1905 election cost him was but a part of what he offered for his brother in securing the election. He gave to Chairman Hitchcock, of the National committee, \$271,977, of which Mr. Hitchcock returned \$250,000 that had been necessary to spend.

Pre-convention Costs Itemized.

To H. A. Williams, who ran the Ohio campaign, he gave \$44,550; to Arthur I. Vorys, of Ohio, \$1000, and for various other items, \$7395.

Mr. Taft summarized his expenses for the pre-convention campaign this year as follows:

To Arthur I. Vorys for the Ohio campaign, \$44,550; to William B. McKinley for the National headquarters, \$125,000; various items, \$23,792; a total of \$213,342.

Referring to the 1908 election campaign, Senator Cortelyou wanted to know if Mr. Taft had "underwritten" certain expenses in the New York campaign with the understanding that the money was to be returned to him. "No, there was no such understanding," said Mr. Taft. "I gave the money and I was pleasantly surprised when Mr. Hitchcock returned so much of it."

La Follette Switch Not Discussed.

Dan R. Hanna said he never had been concerned in Senator La Follette's fight and had never discussed the switch of La Follette progressive strength to Roosevelt. The first fifty thousand dollars given to the Roosevelt fund was sent in currency from Cleveland to New York on the telephone authority of Mr. Hanna, who was in Alken, N. C.

Mr. Hanna said he had no knowledge

of the purposes for which the money went. "I can't give you any information," he said, "except that I don't think, outside of the money I furnished, much was spent in Ohio. I may have sent two checks each for \$2500 to Michael Gallagher, general manager of my coal mines at Mount Pleasant, for use down in that section."

The contributions to Speaker Clark's campaign fund as given by Senator Dubois came from many sources. Among the contributors he named in addition to William R. Hearst and Senator Watson were Wilbur M. Marsh, Waterloo, Ia., \$2500; Senator Stone, Missouri, \$2500; J. W. Gilard, New York, \$1500; E. L. Dalton, California, \$2500; Perry Belmont, \$200; ex-Senator Pettigrew, \$300. Speaker Clark contributed \$1500 to the fund, beside making up \$3900 of the deficit.

Clark's Expenses Estimated.

Senator Dubois said the Baltimore convention cost the Clark forces \$12,276; \$4800 was spent in work of state organization, \$1000 for speakers and \$28,192 in expenses accruing at the Washington campaign headquarters. W. T. Mossman, of Pittsburgh, treasurer of the Taft Club of Pittsburgh, gave the committee a statement showing receipts of \$87,200 for the Taft campaign in Western Pennsylvania. The chairman of the club, R. F. Jones, Jr., gave the largest single contribution, \$13,500; Senator Oliver gave \$7000; Joseph Laughlin, Jr., \$5000; Henry A. Laughlin, \$5000; D. C. Park, \$4000.

The largest item of expenditure given by Mr. Mossman was to the "anti-Magee-Flynn committee for legal campaign expenses to elect Taft delegates, \$55,500."

Charles B. Warren, of Detroit, said he had collected Taft funds there. He declared no beet sugar or other sugar company had contributed.

ACT UNJUST, SAYS TAFT

PRESIDENT THINKS CALIFORNIA RULING WILL REACT.

Conduct Declared in Letter to Chairman of State Central Committee to Be Indefensible.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—President Taft has taken cognizance of the political situation in California and in opinion is expressed in a telegram received today by Gustave Branner, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. After the State Supreme Court ruled that the Presidential electors selected by the Roosevelt wing of the Republican party were entitled to be named on the ballot, Chairman Branner sent to President Taft a telegram setting forth the conditions that confront the Taft wing of the party. In response to the telegram, President Taft sent a telegram as follows:

"Your telegram received. I thank you for the kind words of the Republican Central Committee. I am sure if the regular Republicans are to be denied the right of franchise through unjust action of the machine now in control of California politics, its indefensible conduct must ultimately react to its injury."

"Whatever you do, I shall be grateful for your support."

—WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

TOTAL TAX LEVY HIGHER

Clark County Must Raise More Money for State Purposes.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The tax levy for Clark County for 1912 has just been set by the Board of County Commissioners. Though the county levy this year was lower than last, the total tax to be levied will be higher, owing to the increased amount of money to be raised for state purposes.

The levy will be 13 mills, and in addition to this in District No. 1, there will be 10 mills for road tax, making a total of 23 mills; and in Districts Nos. 2 and 3 but 8 mills will be levied, making the levy in those districts 21 mills. But in addition to this county tax there is a school tax of from 1 to 20 mills, and in organized municipalities there is a tax for maintaining the city, or city tax.

At the Council last night the Council decided to disregard the coming wet and dry election and make no provision for raising the approximate \$30,000 which will be paid by the saloons if the city goes wet. Some other means will be found to raise the money in case it goes dry.

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CLARK WITH WILSON

Speaker Journeys With Candidate in Two States.

OREGON MAN WITH PARTY

Governor Says Neither Taft Nor Roosevelt Can Look at Affairs of Nation With Views Adapted to Modern Progress.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Speaker Clark and Governor Wilson campaigned together today in Illinois and Missouri. Cheers and great enthusiasm met the men as they entered Springfield, Grant City and East St. Louis, in Illinois, and at St. Louis, in Missouri.

"My thought about both Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt," said the Governor in his speech at the Fair Grounds, "is that of entire respect, but these gentlemen have been so intimately associated with the powers that have been directing the policy of this Government for almost a generation, that they cannot look at the affairs of the United States with the view of a new age and a changed set of circumstances. They are unable to speak; they sympathize with the people; their hearts no doubt go out to the great masses of unknown men in this country, but their thought is in close harmony with the policies of this country during all our lifetime."

Will R. King on Board.

On the train from Springfield to St. Louis and en route to Chicago tonight was a host of Democratic leaders. The Governor's party never before was so large. In the group was Will R. King, National committeeman from Oregon. The Governor, while at Springfield, Ill., laid a wreath on the tomb of Lincoln. The Governor reached St. Louis late today. After a brief speech in East St. Louis the Governor went to the banquet of the Democratic Editorial Association of Missouri and then to the St. Louis Coliseum for a big meeting.

The nominees referred in his speech here to the "revelations of the Clapp committee in Washington."

"You have not been taken by surprise by these revelations," said Governor Wilson. "There is nothing in them that you did not know before, except the detail. You know just as well as if it had been a part of your thought all along that the great interests were contributing to the success of the Republican party. I dare say

that corporations have contributed to Democratic funds, but never with the same expectations with which they have contributed to Republican funds."

Alaska Situation Cited.

"You have known always that the big business interests of this country have supported the Republican party with the expectation that the Republican party would take care of them. That is the system by which the Republican party has been maintained. Now, we are face to face with this problem: How can a party, saddled with this system, govern the country? There is not a problem that can be solved unless this partnership is broken up. Why is it that the people of the State of Washington cannot buy coal out of Alaska that is piled up waiting to be used? It is because the Government does not yet know how to prevent the Guggenheims and men like them from closing their hands on Alaska."

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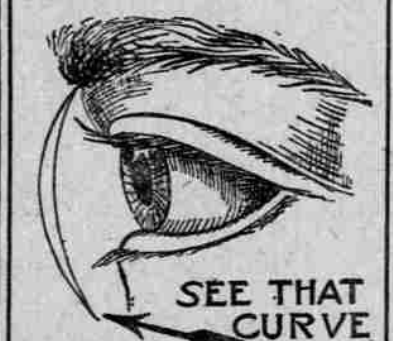
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