

DENIAL MADE OF SLUSH FUND

(Continued from page 1.)

bold to submit to the 'blackmail' because of hostility in certain quarters. They could only obtain the hostility of myself—they could only incur that—if they violated the law. Penrose's purpose in such advice could only have been to secure the Standard Oil against government action if it violated the law."

Harriman Contribution

Colonel Roosevelt started his testimony by attempting to break down evidence that the late E. H. Harriman, co-operating with him, raised a collection of \$250,000 for the 1904 campaign. He brought all of the letters and other correspondence bearing on the subject with him from Oyster Bay and read them to the committee. Then the former president explained his dealings with the railroad magnate, going into the minutest detail.

Harriman through Loeb, he said asked to be given an audience. The witness said he granted the request and that Loeb was present at the time. Harriman explained, Roosevelt asserted, that more money was needed in the New York campaign to elect Higgins, the republican candidate for governor. Then he declared Harriman asked him to have Cortelyou and National Treasurer Bliss assist in raising funds. Harriman, Roosevelt said, explained that he had borne as much of the expense as he could stand. Roosevelt then declared he asked Loeb to telephone George B. Cortelyou and ask if they could help Harriman out as he had requested, adding:

Only State Campaign

"Not once during our interview did we refer to the national campaign. To the contrary, at Harriman's request, I was to help him out in the New York campaign.

"Later Harriman urged that Chauncey M. Depew be appointed ambassador to France. I told him that some of his friends wanted James Hyde appointed. He then 'backed water' on the Depew proposition."

Roosevelt declared that if the Standard Oil Company contributed to his 1904 campaign it was done without his knowledge and consent. He referred to his recent letter bear-

ing on this subject to Chairman Clapp. He also quoted from a letter which he had written to George Sheldon, treasurer of the republican national committee in 1905. Roosevelt's quotation follows:

Protested in 1908

"I have been informed that some one, acting on your behalf, requested contributions from John D. Archbold and Harriman. If this be true I earnestly protest against the acceptance of money from trusts which the attorney general may prosecute. If the money has been tendered it should be refused."

"I am not a candidate for office. But I protest against the solicitation of funds from the persons we are prosecuting. Four years ago, I am informed, Cortelyou returned money contributed by those we are prosecuting. I would rather see us defeated than to win with that money. The acceptance of a dollar would hurt Taft more than it possibly could help him."

Roosevelt then read from a letter which he had written to Cortelyou directing him to return any money the Standard Oil Company may have contributed. He followed this up by reading a telegram to Cortelyou which referred to the letter. The telegram was dated October 27, 1904 and read:

"I greatly desire that the request contained in the letter of yesterday be complied with."

Only Hearsay Evidence

Regarding the Harriman fund Roosevelt said:

"In the first place there is no testimony against me except hearsay evidence. My traducees have quoted the words of men now dead. Archbold and Penrose gave what purports to be statements of Bliss, now dead."

Referring to the Sibley letter published by Hearst's Magazine which quoted the former president as telling Sibley that he would be delighted to see Archbold, Roosevelt said:

"I do not recall this specific incident but during my administration I was glad to see anyone. I recall that Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon once asked to be brought in touch with Archbold."

"While I was president, if any one trust magnate, laborer, prizefighter, lawyer or clergyman had business at the white house and wanted to see me, I saw him. If I am again elected president, the same situation will prevail."

Will Send for Anyone

"If Rockefeller or anyone else wants to see me, I will send for him. If I should have anything to ask Rockefeller, Gompers, Morgan or John Mitchell, I would send for them

myself, if it is for the public service. "It happens, however, that I did not send for any representative of the Standard Oil Company but there are plenty of trust magnates and railroad kings whom I did send for. I sent for Jim Hill at the time of the conservation campaign. I think, too, that I sent for Morgan. I am certain I saw him in reference to currency legislation."

"Others were John L. Sullivan, Battling Nelson and Dr. Lyman Abbott. I could go indefinitely with a list of those I sent for. If I ever find my virtue so frail that it won't stand being brought in contact with a laborer, socialist, or any one else, I will quit public life."

"Sullivan and Nelson called at the white house once. I think they wanted to see me about some question of public policy," here Roosevelt grinned and even the committee smiled.

Roosevelt flatly denied that he had ever said corporations did not contribute to his 1904 campaign. He admitted the corporations did contribute, asserting that the democrats raised funds in the same way, adding:

"My denial was that no contribution was obtained by blackmail or in exchange for any promise. It was legal for corporations to contribute in 1904. The law against it was passed during my last administration. In 1895 the trust contributions were blazoned broadcast and were accepted as evidence of patriotism."

Roosevelt declared that neither Archbold or Harriman asserted that they received improper consideration from his administration. They complained he said, because they did not. The witness then read a letter he sent to Ormsby McLurg on March 4 last. The concluding paragraph read:

Exonerated by McLurg

"I should like personal assurance from you that you did not, in any improper way, by patronage or money, try to get delegates for me in the south." Roosevelt then read McLurg's answer. It read:

"No reputable man can say that I used either money or patronage to get delegates. I know you do not want anything like that and would repudiate such action. I wish to say unequivocally, that no money or patronage was ever used."

Roosevelt then took up a statement attributed to Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the republican national committee and Representative Bartholdt that the progressives had spent something like \$3,000,000 in the present campaign.

"I suggest," said Roosevelt, "that

these men be brought before this committee and be required to make good their statements. If Hilles and Bartholdt can prove their assertion I would like to know it. If they cannot, they should be forced to apologize and driven from public life. It is infamous to make such statements and not be able to prove them."

Wants Taft Summoned

Roosevelt here demanded that Charles P. Taft, brother of President Taft, W. F. McCombs, chairman of the democratic national committee and Vice Chairman McAdoo be summoned. He complained that apparently the committee was investigating only progressive campaign contributions.

But few direct questions were put to Colonel Roosevelt, the members allowing him to give his testimony in his own way. When Roosevelt resumed his testimony at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, after the noon recess, he was examined by Senator Payne. Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania a member of the committee, refused to participate in the cross examination.

Roosevelt said that he did not know that George Gould had contributed to the 1904 campaign until recently, adding:

"I knew that Erick contributed heavily and offered to give more."

LA FOLLETTE AS A "FEELER"

(Continued from page 1.)

a world of things may happen in four years.

"But everyone saw the uncertainties of 1912. Roosevelt clearly saw them. He could take no chance. He could afford to become a candidate against Taft and fall."

Put Out a Dummy

"Why put forth another man, and feel out the Taft strength? If it became apparent that Taft could not be beaten for the nomination, a contest would nevertheless weaken him and make his defeat in the election the more certain. If it became clear that Taft could be beaten in the convention, and furthermore that he (Roosevelt) could win the election against a democrat, his restored confidence resulting from the tour of 1911, made it seem certain that he could displace the candidate put out against Taft, stamped the convention and secure the nomination for himself."

At this point La Follette closed the first chapter. In the second installment of his story to be published next week La Follette will deal with the rapid growth of La Follette's candidacy for president.

SHOT WIFE TO AVOID A CARVING

PALO ALTO, Cal., Oct. 4.—"She slashed at me with a knife and I was running away when I slipped on the pantry floor and to save my life I pulled my gun and shot directly at her. I would rather die than do it again!"

This was the explanation given here today by Almon Halloway, financial secretary of the local carpenters union who shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Ida Halloway at their home here. Halloway was brought from San Jose to attend the coroner's inquest. He was immediately returned to the county jail after giving his testimony.

The quarrel started, it is claimed, over an intemperate decree of divorce obtained recently by Mrs. Halloway. The couple afterwards were reconciled.

EDUCATE PHYSICIANS AND ABOLISH MIDWIVES

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4.—That the solution of the mid-wife situation is hopeful but that danger lies in attempting to educate the midwife, thereby giving her a permanent place in the important practice of medicine, was the assertion here today of Dr. C. E. Ziegler, A. M. of the University of Pittsburgh, addressing the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. Dr. Ziegler said in part:

"We can get along very well without the midwife, but the physician is indispensable. The sensible thing to do is eliminate the midwife and educate the physicians until they are capable of doing good obstetrics and then contrast their service and that of the average midwife."

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply at the regular meeting of the city council October 15, 1912, for a license to sell malt, spiritous and vinous liquors at 16 North Front street, for a period of six months.

MURPHY & CO.
Dated October 4, 1912.

GIANTS PICKED TO WIN BY REIDY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 4.—"It will be some series—considerable combat—but I expect the Giants to win."

This was the prediction here today of Manager "Bill" Reidy of the San Francisco Seals as to the outcome of the series of games to start next Tuesday at New York between the Boston Red Sox and the New York Giants for the orid's baseball championship.

"Mathewson is the boy who will turn the trick for the Giants," continued Reidy. "He has oodles of class, is there with the headwork and can 'put something' on the ball that the other twirlers lack. Wood is a sterling pitcher and the only Red Sox mound artist likely to worry the Giants. The Giants infield offsets Boston, outfielding and with an even break in the luck for the Giants to win. Tesreau and Marquard will also cut some ice in the series. Don't overlook that."

ASHPILE FOR FREAK RAILROAD DEVICES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Hundreds of models of break devices to make railroad travel more safe are being tumbled from dusty shelves of the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon the removal of the commission to its new building. These models were submitted during an ancient inquiry of the commission into the use of block signals. Some are practical some freakish and some utterly worthless.

Among the models is a passenger car, guaranteed not to telescope in a wreck. The car ends are sharply curved, instead of square. The inventor forgot to calculate what would happen to passengers if the car was shunted to one side and avoided telescoping.

With the many models is a small mountain of blue prints, ink drawings and photographs—all adding to Uncle Sam's scrap heap.

Witkie Bard, a favorite in the London music halls, has arranged to make his debut in the United States at the Metropolitan.

HADLEY DESERTS TEDDY FOR TAFT

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 4.—Public announcement that he favors the candidacy of President Taft and would work for his re-election was made here today by Governor Hadley of Missouri.

The president's private secretary today telegraphed Hadley that Taft favored presidential primaries provided they are properly safeguarded.

BRICK-LAYERS UNION WILL EXPELL TAFT

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Because he laid the cornerstone of the Boston Young Men's christian Association which is to be erected by non-union help, President Taft is likely to lose his honorary membership in the Chicago Bricklayers' Union, according to announcement here today.

The Boston Bricklayers' local voted to ask the Chicago body to withdraw the president's card. This, however, will not be done until the president is notified to appear for trial.

Edgar Selwyn is busy finishing a comedy called "Coming Home to Roost."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—Family washing and ironing at home, moderate prices. Lace curtains, 40 cents per pair, N. Holly and 3rd St. Phone 178-K.

FOR SALE—\$22 buys \$37.50 bicycle, mud guard, mud splashes, tool bag and tools, pad lock and key. Only used a few months on pavement. Call 822 W. 12th St. Pacific phone 2651.

LOST—On Medford and Jacksonville road last week child's embroidered white Pique hat, fastened with a gold pin. Finder leave at Mail Tribune.

FOR SALE—Sewing machine, range and other household goods, house for rent. 1118 8th St.

W. J. CANTON—Attorney and Counsellor at law. Room 2, Rialto building, Medford, Ore.

GREAT FALL OPENING SALE

Most of the readers of this announcement know what this statement means and to them no further words are necessary to assure us of a hearty response

THE FIRST HERALDS OF FALL

Every day now the trains bring us in new Fall goods. It is worth your while to come in and see, if for no other reason than to get ideas as to what the correct Fall fashions are. And in addition to these you will find many tempting counters piled full of bargains



- MEN'S HATS**
Fancy stitched, brown, tan, grey. Special price\$1.50
- LADIES' SUITS**
Big value, in navy blue serge, satin lined, weights and shields\$12.50
- FALL SILKS**
18 inch Taffeta and Messaline, striped and checks49¢
- MEN'S SHOES**
Walk-Over Shoes, last season styles. Sale price\$2.98
- LADIES' SILK DRESSES**
Taffeta and Messaline, navy, brown, blue, \$25.00 values\$15.00

- DRESS SERGES**
All wool, 36 inch, shrunk, all colors: 75¢ value50¢
- MEN'S OVERALLS**
Blue, bib and full size, elastic suspenders, pair75¢
- LADIES' SHOES**
All Ladies' Lace Shoes
\$3.50 regular\$2.69
\$2.50 regular\$1.98
- FANCY AND PLAIN RIBBONS**
35¢ and 50¢ fancy25¢
- HOSIERY**
Children's heavy rib Hose12½¢
Misses' Silk Lisle, extra good25¢

- LADIES' UNDERWEAR**
White cotton Union Suits, extra heavy, all sizes—fleece—Regular 65¢ to 75¢ values. Sale price50¢
- \$5.00 Silk Petticoats, all colors, price \$3.00
- \$3.50 Silk Messaline Petticoats, all colors, sale price\$1.94
- Ladies' Work and Fancy Aprons, sale price50¢ to \$2.50
- Torchon Laces, 1, 2, 3 inches wide5¢
- Girls' School Dresses65¢ to \$2.50
- Cotton Blankets50¢ to \$3.50
- Cotton Quilts\$1.00 and \$1.25



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