

ODELL'S STORY IS ENTIRELY FALSE

COLONEL ROOSEVELT EMPHATICALLY SAYS HE SOUGHT NO FUNDS FROM HARRIMAN.

LETTERS WILL PROVE IT

Money Alleged to Have Been Gotten From Great Railroad Man, Came From the National Committee and Was Used to Defray Expenses of the Campaign in New York.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 14.—The testimony of ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell today before the senate committee which is investigating campaign funds, was contradicted tonight by Colonel Roosevelt.

"I am not interested in Mr. Odell's hearsay statements," Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed. He declared that any man who attempted to refute the statements he had made in reply to the allegation that he had requested E. H. Harriman to raise funds for the 1904 campaign branded himself as dishonest and untruthful.

Colonel Roosevelt at first said no honest man could question his actions at this time after he had explained them fully in the past and that he would not enter into another discussion of the matter. He reconsidered his decision, however, and dictated the statement:

"I have not a thing to add to what was contained in my statement containing the letters published at that time. These letters speak for themselves. Mr. Sheldon's testimony absolutely bears them out. I never directly or indirectly asked Mr. Harriman for a dollar to the national campaign fund.

"On the contrary, he asked me to help him get for Odell and the state campaign fund some large sums of money from the national committee on the ground that my election was safe anyhow; that it was essential to help Odell carry the state ticket. Let me repeat that every fact was set forth in full and in detail by me six years ago while Mr. Harriman was alive.

"This statement was contained in my letter written at the time to Mr. Harriman and neither Mr. Harriman nor Mr. Odell ever attempted to answer this communication of mine and no human being can so much as attempt to refute any statement I therein made without branding himself as dishonest and untruthful. Mr. Sheldon's statement which he of his own accord volunteered to make, corroborated everything that I said. I was glad to have it published, but the letters that I gave needed no corroboration."

Senator Dixon, George W. Perkins of New York and Medill McCormick of Chicago spent several hours at Sagamore Hill today, continuing the conference which was begun yesterday. No definite plans for the campaign had been decided upon, the senator said.

A large part of the time was spent in arranging Colonel Roosevelt's tour through the west and south, which proved a difficult task on account of the number of states to be visited and the comparatively short period in which the trip must be made. Most of Colonel Roosevelt's speeches will be made at state fairs or progressive state conventions. The colonel hopes to be back at Sagamore Hill a week or two before election to devote the last part of the campaign to New York and neighboring states. The colonel said he would leave New York for Providence, R. I., at 1 o'clock p. m. Friday, to make the opening speech of his campaign.

Odell's Story. Washington, Aug. 14.—Former Governor Benjamin B. Odell of New York (Continued on Page Seven)

BLOODHOUNDS ARE AFTER ESCAPED CONVICTS

Whitehall, Mont., Aug. 14.—The chauffeur who this morning took a posse and bloodhounds from here to join in the chase of McAdams and Jewell, the escaped convicts, near Grace has returned. He says one of the fugitives was sighted riding a bay horse this morning south of Grace. Six or seven shots were fired at the fleeing man who did not return the fire. Owing to the roughness of the country the man was in sight only at intervals and not long enough for careful aim to be taken. On arrival of the hounds a posse was at once dispatched in the chase.

DEMOCRATS DECIDE TO ALLOW ONE BATTLESHIP

MOST FORMIDABLE FIGHTING CRAFT EVER BUILT MAY BE CONSTRUCTED.

Washington, Aug. 14.—After a fight extending over weeks, democrats of the house agreed in caucus today to proceed from their "no battleship" program in this session and to permit the battleship champions to vote in the house for one such vessel.

Unlike the four preceding caucuses, there was an absence of bitterness and by a rising vote of 95 to 11, the resolution was put through.

It is said the senate will agree to the one battleship plan, breaking the deadlock over the naval bill.

There were present in the secret meeting 128 members representing all opinions on the subject of appropriations for naval expansion, and of these 29 refrained from voting. While the solid support of the majority will not be given to the battleship program, the leaders are confident they will have far more than the necessary strength when aligned with the republican "friends of the navy."

The resolution from the former caucus action was embodied in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the former action of the democratic caucuses in regard to battleships be, and is hereby modified so as to permit any and all democratic members who desire so to do, to vote in the house for one battleship only and to permit the democratic members of the conference committee on naval appropriation to agree to one battleship. No member is bound by this resolution to vote for one battleship should he not desire to do so."

Mr. Sulzer of New York, who has led the fight for two battleships in the pending bill, sought to have the caucus take no action as to the number of ships, but to release members to vote for one or two as they saw fit. Chairman Padgett of the naval affairs committee, opposed Mr. Sulzer's resolution on the ground that it would further complicate matters. The senator, he pointed out, already had expressed his willingness to compromise the differences by withdrawing from his demand for two ships and to accede to one. Mr. Sulzer's resolution then was lost.

An effort will be made to have the warship to be authorized the most formidable fighting craft ever laid down. The vessel, if its sponsors win their fight, would be equal in fighting ability to any two battleships below the Dreadnought size and far the superior of any of the latter class now afloat. A sharp fight is expected in this program, however, both on the ground of extravagance and the contention of many members of the naval affairs committees of both houses that such a craft would be unwieldy and expensive to maintain.

AN ASTOR HEIR ARRIVES.

New York, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, survivor of the Titanic disaster in which her husband, the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, lost his life last April, gave birth to a son at 8:15 o'clock this morning. The new arrival has been named John Jacob Astor, after his father. The baby weighs a direct heir to \$3,000,000 of the Astor fortune.

THE LATEST IN DCG DAYS



TEDDY MAY ATTEND MONTANA STATE CONVENTION

ITINERARY OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT PROBABLY WILL INCLUDE TREASURE STATE.

Glendive, Aug. 14.—(Special)—The desire of Montana progressives to make their September convention at Helena, when a full state ticket will be put in a field, a great state rally day, bids fair to be made a reality by the presence of Colonel Roosevelt himself and also Senator Dixon of this state, national campaign manager.

A telegram from Senator Dixon today to Secretary James A. McInerney of the progressive state central committee, states that he is trying to arrange the colonel's itinerary with this in view, though it may be necessary to change the progressive convention date from September 3 to a few days later. This will be determined in a very few days. It is understood that in the course of this trip, Colonel Roosevelt will speak at the Twin Cities and at Bismarck, give platform addresses at stations along the line, and will perhaps go from the Montana state convention at Helena for a meeting in Butte and thence on to Missoula, Spokane and the coast. It will of necessity be a flying trip and will of course be the only summer trip Roosevelt will make during the campaign.

WASHINGTON READY FOR PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES CONTINUE TO CAST THEIR LOTS WITH THE NEW PARTY.

Seattle, Aug. 14.—A state convention of the progressive party, to be held September 19, will be called probably tomorrow by a conference of progressive leaders which is holding sessions in Seattle to decide upon the manner of selecting delegates to the convention. The delegates are to be chosen by a primary, which primary will also nominate candidates for offices whose selection will be ratified by the state convention. Under the state law, republican, democratic and socialist candidates are selected at a primary held at public expense on the second Tuesday in September. Other parties may nominate candidates at conventions held on the same day. The holding of private primaries presents a hard problem which the progressive conference is considering.

Opposition Dies. The western Washington opposition to a complete third-party ticket crumbled at once when the delegates to the progressive national convention brought word from Chicago that Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Dixon favored a full ticket in Washington. Progressive leaders say that eastern Washington will swing into line when the wish of the national leaders is known.

At the conference it was reported today that Representative William L. La Follette of the Third, or Spokane district, had decided to remain in the republican party. Representative Warburton of the Second, or Tacoma district, is expected to withdraw from the republican ticket and seek re-nomination as a progressive. A point overlooked in the calculations of politicians is that candidates who desire to withdraw from the ticket must notify the secretary of state at Olympia before 5 o'clock tomorrow night of their wish, else he will certify their nominations to the several county clerks and their names will be printed on the primary ballots.

Drafting the Call. The state committee spent most of the day in preparing the call for the state convention. There was no discord in the committee and the length of the deliberations was due to discussion of plans for holding the primaries which will elect delegates to the state convention and also designate candidates who will be nominated by the state convention.

Robert Hodge, candidate for governor on the republican ticket, hastened today to cast his lot with the new party. He made public a letter in which he said: "I hereby announce my allegiance to the new party and my withdrawal from the old. I welcome the opportunity to align myself with the true progressives of this state and to break away from the standpoint organization now so thoroughly discredited throughout the nation."

Daniel Landon, candidate for the republican nomination for congress in the First district, has also joined the new party.

The formation of the new party and the withdrawal of candidates on the republican ticket insures the renomination of Governor Marion E. Hay and Representative Will E. Humphrey, who are now not strong opposed. Both of Hay's strong opponents, John C. Lawrence and Robert T. Hodge, have joined the new party, leaving almost a clear field to Hay. Humphrey's chief opponent was Landon.

OPTIMISTIC HILLES CLAIMS A PLENTY FOR TAFT

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN PROFESSES TO SEE EVERYTHING ROSY-HUED.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Chairman Hilles of the republican national committee tonight issued a statement claiming 34 states, with a total electoral vote of 384, for the republican ticket, and conceding 10 states, with an electoral vote of 114, to the democratic party, and listing four states with an electoral vote of 34 as doubtful.

Chairman Hilles concedes no state to the progressives. Following are the figures submitted by Mr. Hilles in what he calls a preliminary survey of the political situation:

Claimed by the republican party: Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 15; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; Missouri, 18; Montana, 4; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 14; New Mexico, 4; New York, 45; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 24; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 5; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 12; Utah, 4; Vermont, 4; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 5. Total, 384.

Conceded to democratic party: Alabama, 12; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Louisiana, 10; Mississippi, 10; North Carolina, 12; South Carolina, 9; Texas, 20; Virginia, 12. Total, 114.

Listed as doubtful: Arizona, 3; California, 13; Oklahoma, 10; Nebraska, 8. Total, 34.

Mr. Hilles said the progressive party would draw no more heavily from the republican party than from the democratic party.

MEETING IS CALLED OF ASSESSORS

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION WANTS BETTER METHOD OF ASSESSING.

Helena, Aug. 14.—(Special)—To determine the cause, if any there be, why property should not be more fairly and justly assessed and equalized, the state board of equalization this afternoon directed that every county clerk and assessor in Montana be notified that a hearing will be held here Tuesday, September 3, at which time the board will take testimony regarding the value of property in the different counties and throughout the state, to the end that it may be fairly equalized for assessment purposes. This action is preliminary to the beginning of a tour to secure another ruling from the state supreme court on the rights and powers of the state board of equalization, if having previously been held that the only power the board has is to notify a county board how much it wants the assessment in that county raised, the county board alone having the power to direct what classes of property shall stand the raise.

The board found from an examination of the returns made by the assessors (Continued on Page Five)

CRUEL BAND OF CUTTHROATS DARROW DUBS PROSECUTORS

REBELS ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN ARMS

El Paso, Aug. 14.—Thirty more men of troop D, Third cavalry, tonight were rushed by train to Columbus, N. M., from Fort Bliss, Texas, to ward against trouble from Palomas, just over the international line on the Mexican side. This, with the other half of troop D sent last night, stations two full troops, B and A, at Escondido. The rebels D and A are short of munitions and are said to be short of munitions and determined to secure supplies.

STANLEY DELIVERS FIERCE DIATRIBE IN HOUSE

PARAPHRASE AND BITTER VECTIVE MARK SPEECH MADE FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The personal and political relations of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and George W. Perkins, formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., were bitterly attacked on the floor of the house today by Representative A. O. Stanley of Kentucky, chairman of the steel trust investigation committee. In supporting his bill to make the reports of the corporations available for congress, Representative Stanley charged that Roosevelt had protected the Harvester trust from government prosecution and described Perkins as the "go-between" of "big business" and the government.

Representative Stanley's characterizations of the former Morgan associate were extremely bitter. He dwelt at length on the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the United States Steel corporation and charged that Perkins had been able to secure from Herbert Knox Smith, former commissioner of corporations, information which was denied congress. The new progressive party also came in for an extended discussion.

"I hear that this new party of progressive capitalists," he said, "will sing hymns between the times of Roosevelt and the platitudes of Perkins, and that Perkins is to be the choir. I would suggest that they paraphrase the war cry of the Turkish Janizaries and adopt with slight modification as the battle hymn of the 'faithful frog wall street,' the chant from the Turkish Genesis: 'Allah, Allah, Mammon is Allah.'"

"There is no God but Mammon and Morgan is his prophet." In his attack on Perkins, Stanley said:

Respects Paid to Perkins. "For several years the chief intermediary between big business and the executive department with the duty of investigating it, has been a gentleman by the name of George W. Perkins. For years this fanatically ardent partisan has broken through all restraints that deter better men and has unhesitatingly sacrificed any other obligation to society and to himself in the secret service of his party."

In 1904, Mr. Perkins in his eagerness to aid his party and his hero, Mr. Roosevelt, actually gave \$50,000 of other people's money to his good cause. He gave his personal check to Mr. Bliss and was reimbursed by check of the New York Life Insurance company—No. 7,283—payable to J. P. Morgan & Co. The proceeds of this check were traced to Mr. Perkins and for this eminent service he was arrested under a warrant charging him with grand larceny.

Perkins knew the consent of the policyholders was necessary to save this appropriation of their funds from the guilt of common larceny and that consent was not and could not have been obtained.

"Who were these pilfered policyholders—the most pathetic and help-

(Continued on Page Three)

ACCUSED ATTORNEY DRAMATICALLY ARGUES IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

GREAT CROWD PRESENT

Denunciation of State's Attorneys and Detectives is Bitterest Yet Made— "Mad Hounds of Detectives," He Calls the Men Who Formerly Were in His Employ.

Los Angeles, Aug. 14.—Clarence S. Darrow, regarded as one of the foremost champions of organized labor and defender in the courts of its leaders and principles, pleaded today for his own liberty, reputation and possibly life, in his trial for alleged jury-bribery.

It was the most dramatic moment of a long trial, replete with thrilling incidents, when Darrow faced the jury this afternoon at the conclusion of Attorney Rogers' argument, to make the final plea in his own behalf. At the outset he informed the jury that he would not appeal to their sympathies, against which they had been warned by the district attorney, and there was no note of supplication in his opening remarks. Instead, the Chicago lawyer poured torrents of wrath and denunciation upon those whom, he declared, had plotted to destroy him. From an arraignment of his enemies, Darrow went briefly into his career as a friend of the working classes and thence into an analysis of the evidence produced against him to prove the charge that he had bribed George N. Lockwood, a prospective juror in the McNamara case.

No Man Immune. Throughout the three hours consumed by him today he touched upon every phase of the case and ran the gamut of emotions in his plea. No man or organization involved in his prosecution was immune from his denunciation.

Assistant District Attorney Ford, who sat within his reach, was made the object of repeated floods of invective; District Attorney Fredericks and Detective Burns were termed the tools of the steel trust, and the National Erectors' association, designated by Darrow as the arch-conspirator against him because a rival laborer of the workman, was bitterly assailed as an enemy of society. Collectively, all were denounced as "a cruel band of cutthroats as ever pursued a man since the world was born."

The unique spectacle of the accused attorney pleading for himself, attracted hundreds to the courtroom, and throughout the noon recess the bailiffs were forced to ask the sheriff for assistance. There was a mad rush for the courtroom when the doors were opened and men and women alike were roughly handled by the officers in the effort to preserve order.

Darrow declared he was not being prosecuted for bribery, but because he had led in the battle of organized labor.

"I have committed one crime," he said, "which, like the crime against the Holy Ghost, is one which cannot be forgiven. I have stood for the weak and poor. I have stood for the men who toil. And, therefore, I have stood against them. Now is their chance." The enemies of labor, he charged, had long sought to get him out of the way.

"They would stop my voice, which, from the time I was a babe, my father and mother taught me never to raise except for justice and freedom and in the cause of the weak and poor. They would stop it with the pentecostalists."

"Oh, you wild, insane members of the steel trust and erectors' association! Oh, you mad hounds of detectives who are willing to do your master's will! Oh, you district attorneys, you know not what you do. Let me say that if you can succeed in placing me behind prison walls, within the gray, dim walls of San Quentin, there will break a silence more ominous and eloquent than any word that my poor lips could ever frame. And do you think that you could de-

(Continued on Page Five)

TAFT VETOES STEEL MEASURE AND HOUSE PASSES IT AGAIN.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Repeating its action of yesterday when it passed the wool tariff bill over President Taft's veto, the house today re-passed the vetoed steel and iron tariff bill, within two hours after it had been returned from the White House with the president's veto message. The vote was 173 to 83, a margin of only two votes over the two-thirds necessary.

The senate almost at the same time was engaged in passing the democratic cotton tariff bill sent to it a week ago by the house.

Senator La Follette's substitute, which represented the views of the tariff board was yet a down, 46 to 16, and Mr. La Follette and eight other progressive republicans joined the democrats later and passed the cotton bill, 36 to 10.

An amendment was attached re-opening all but the pulp paper section of the Canadian reciprocity law.

The re-passed steel bill was sent to the senate and re-passed tonight with the wool bill among the papers technically on the desk of the president of the senate. Both measures will be called up Friday and an attempt will be made to re-pass them; but democratic leaders have little hope they can obtain the necessary two-thirds vote.

Insurgents in the house and senate contributed to the success of the democratic tariff program. In the house the 16 insurgents who voted with the democrats yesterday again joined them in over-riding the president's veto, while nine insurgents in the senate joined in the passage of the democratic cotton bill.

BRITAIN'S SUPPORTERS WIN IN BATTLE OVER CANAL BILL

Washington, Aug. 14.—An agreement on the Panama canal administration bill was reached today by the conference committee of the house and senate, in which free passage is denied to American ships engaged in foreign trade. Foreign shipbuilding materials are admitted free of tariff to the United States and the interstate commerce commission is given power to break up any combination of competing rail and water lines, which it finds are not "for the public good."

Two of the six members of the conference committee, Senator Brandegee and Representative Stevens of Minnesota, declined to sign the report. Those who attached their names to the agreement were Senators Bristow and Simmons and Representatives Adamson and Sims. As perfected in the conference committee the canal bill now provides:

Free passage for American ships engaged in coastwise trade.

American registry for American-owned, foreign-built ships, engaged exclusively in foreign trade.

No tariff on foreign shipbuilding materials for use in this country.

Trust-owned ships prohibited from use of the canal.

Railroads prohibited from owning competing waterway lines operating through the canal or elsewhere.

MONTANA PAYS HIGH FOR TEXTBOOKS

FEDERATION DECLARES THAT SCHOOL BOOKS DO NOT BEAR THE UNION LABEL.

Alhambra Hot Springs, Mont., Aug. 14.—The Montana Federation of Labor dealt with the Butte building trades row today and declared a certain news agency and certain lunch counters to be unfair, directing that the public be notified through the distribution of circulars. The state school textbook commission was censured for not complying with a request to put the union label on all books, and the educational committee was directed to issue circulars warning the public not to vote for any members of the commission who may be looking for office this fall. It was stated that Montana is paying from 25 to 100 per cent more for school books than any other state in the Union.

At the afternoon session the legislative committee was directed to prepare a bill for the inspection of moving-picture houses and licensing the operators of the machines. The delegates complained that there were several hundred clerks in Helena and Missoula not connected with the unions and that many were working for "starvation wages." It was decided to secure an organizer to go to both places and endeavor to induce all clerks to enter the organization.

When the union label question came up it was pointed out that many stores in the state paid no attention to the label on clothing and it was decided to organize a woman's label league.

(Continued on Page Five)