of the Attorney General of the state, and at all hazards, he intended for some reasons of his own to protect the interests of a great corporation against the law. It has been suggested on his behalf that, after all, he did not favor the Standard Oil Company, but merely the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. This claim is disposed of by the testimony of the Standard Oil Company itself, taken in the latter part of 1907 in the suit now pending before the United States Court at St. Louis, against the Standard Oil Company. In this testimony the Standard Oil Company, upon being required by the government to put in a list of all the companies in which it held stock, or in which its subsidiary companies held stock, reported among the others the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, total capital $10,000,000, of which the National Transit Company's proportion was $9,999,500; and furthermore, it appears that the National Transit Company had a capital stock of $25,455,200, of which the Standard Oil Company owned $25,451,650. In other words, this Prairie Oil and Gas Company was owned, all except $500, by the National Transit Company, and this National Transit Company was owned, all except about $3,550, by the Standard Oil Company.

CONTRAST TO MR. TAFT'S ACTION.

Now, contrast your action in this case of Governor Haskell with Mr. Taft's action as regards Senator Foraker, as set forth in his letter of July 20, 1907, which I quoted in my statement. It was a matter of common notoriety about Senator Foraker, as it has long been a matter of common notoriety about Governor Haskell, that he was the defender and supporter of certain great corporation interests, and therefore hostile to the policies for which the administration has stood. There was no such convincing proof against Senator Foraker at that time, however, as there was against Governor Haskell, when, as you say, he was with your approval made treasurer of your campaign committee.

But Mr. Taft refused to be a party to the renomination of Senator Foraker, even though it was represented that only thus could he advance his own interests, showing by actual deeds that his words were true when he said: "I do not care for the Presidency if it has to come by compromise with any one on a matter of principle.' With a hundredfold clearer evidence before you as to the connection of Governor Haskell with the Standard Oil than Mr. Taft then had as to the connection of Senator Foraker with any corporation, you nevertheless, having secured Governor Haskell as chairman of the committee to write the platform on which you stand, put him in as treasurer of your campaign committee.

Let me add that Governor Haskell's utter unfitness for any public position of trust, or for association with any man anxious to make an appeal on a moral issue to the American people, has been abundantly shown, wholly irrespective of this action of his in connection with the Standard Oil interests. As an American citizen who prizes his Americanism and his citizenship far above any question of partisanship, I regard it as a scandal and a disgrace that Governor Haskell should be connected with the management of any national campaign. I have not the space in this letter to discuss Governor Haskell's conduct, for instance, in vetoing the child labor bill, or the fact that his name appears as one of the defendants in various suits brought by the government to prevent the Creek Indians from having certain of their lands fraudulently taken, or his connection with various other matters of this kind; but let me call your attention to his conduct in prostituting to base purposes the State University, as set forth in an article in "The Outlook" of September 5 last, under the heading of "Shall the People Rule—in Oklahoma?" In this article you will see that Governor Haskell was given full opportunity to make every explanation, and that he made none.

HASKELL AND USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

After setting forth the facts as to Governor Haskell's conduct, "The Outlook" article concludes as follows:

On this state of affairs we have two comments to make and two questions to ask.

The people of Oklahoma are taxed to support their educational institutions, from the primary school to the university. They pay their money to have their children educated. When the politicians use this money to promote the interests of a political machine or a church sect, they are guilty of a breach of trust. What do the taxpayers of Oklahoma think of the use which their public servants are making of the public funds? What do they think about this financial policy—the taking of the money due their sons and daughters and diverting it for the benefit of politicians, ecclesiastical and civil?

Governor Haskell was one of Mr. Bryan's right-hand men in the Democratic convention, and, at Mr. Bryan's instance, has been made treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. It is appalling to think what would be the results in the educational systems of the Philippines and Porto Rico, in the digging of the Panama Canal, in the work of irrigation and reforestation, in the administration of the Postoffice, the Interior and Agricultural departments, in the appointments of foreign ministers and consuls, if the spirit which has actuated the Democratic authorities in the State of Oklahoma should be permitted to take control of the federal government at Washington. Governor Haskell, by actions which speak louder than words, has declared his disbelief in Grover Cleveland's motto, "A public office is a public trust." And Mr. Haskell is a representative leader in the Bryan Democracy. What does Mr. Bryan think of Mr. Cleveland's principle? What do the American people think of Mr. Haskell's contemptuous reversal of it?

BRYAN'S MEASURES WOULDN'T WORK.

You close your telegram by saying that you expect and will demand fair and honorable treatment from those who are in charge of the Republican campaign. I am not in charge of the campaign, but am greatly interested in it. I have shown you above fairly and honorably that Governor Haskell is a man who, on every account I have named, is unworthy of any position in our public life. No further investigation of these facts is required. They are spread on the record before you, and they were available before Mr. Haskell was chosen for his position as treasurer. You also say that you will not permit any responsible member of the Republican organization to misrepresent the attitude of your party in the present campaign. You will have no difficulty in getting me to represent it aright, for my sole anxiety is that the people of the country shall understand this attitude clearly, and shall then condemn it as it should be condemned. You say that you have advocated more radical measures against private monopolies than either I or my party associates have been willing to undertake. You have indeed advocated measures that sound more radical, but they have the prime defect that in practice they would not work. I should not in this letter to you discuss your attitude on this question if you did not yourself bring it up, but as you have brought it up I answer you that in my judgment the measures you advocate would be wholly ineffective in curing a single evil, and so far as they had any effect at all would merely throw the entire business of the country into hopeless and utter confusion.

I put Mr. Taft's deeds against your words. I ask that Mr. Taft be judged by all his deeds, for he wishes none of them forgotten. I ask that you be judged both by the words you wish remembered and by the words that seemingly you and your party now desire to have forgotten. I ask that your present plan for regulating the trusts be judged in connection with your past utterances, that you did not believe in their regulation but in their destruction; and again in connection with your past utterances to the effect that only government ownership by a complicated national and state system of railroads would avail; and again by your past utterances when you proposed to remedy all the sufferings of our people by a depreciated currency. For several years now I have been steadfastly fighting to secure thoroughgoing and far-reaching control in the interest of the public over the great business combinations which do an interstate business. In this effort I have been as much hampered by the extremists, well meaning or otherwise, who demanded visionary and impracticable radicalism, as by those other extremists, no less dangerous, who stand for the reactionary refusal to remedy any grievance. One side, the side on which I am obliged to say you have placed yourself, has shown itself to be just as much the enemy of progress as the other. I hold it entirely natural for any great law defying corporation to wish to see you placed in the Presidency rather than Mr. Taft. Your plans to put a stop to the abuses of these corporations are wholly chimerical; how chimerical your last plan is, you will yourself see if you read Governor Hughes's speech at Youngstown, Ohio. To recall to your mind what Governor Hughes said, I quote as follows:

When we consider those (proposed) remedies (of Mr. Bryan against the trusts) . . . we find ourselves journeying in a land of dreams. Again the magician of 1896 waves his wand. At a stroke difficulties disappear and the complex problems of modern business are forgotten in the fascination of the simple panacea. The most important proposal of Mr. Bryan is "that any manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall be required to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals," and no corporation shall be permitted to control "more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States."

It might be interesting to inquire what is the meaning of "any product consumed in the United States." Does it refer to a class of commodities? And if so, how shall the classes be defined? Or does it refer to such separate article of commerce? And if so, what account does this proposal take of the skill and initiative of manufacturers who have built up a more or less exclusive trade in particular articles often protected by trade marks, although in most active competition with other articles designed for the same general purpose and seeking the same market? In a desire to correct the evils of business are we to place an embargo upon honest endeavor whose activities present none of the abuses requiring remedies? And, if not, what statutory definitions shall be found to be adequate and just if we lay down our prohibition in terms of volume or ratio of business and not in terms of right and wrong? If we adopt Mr. Bryan's proposal, to what period of production is the prohibition to apply? Is the excess for a day or for a month to be considered? Or is the average production for a year to be taken? And what system shall be devised by which suitable information may be furnished in the nature of danger signals along the routes of trade so that the manufacturer may know when he is about to exceed the prescribed ratio? He may justly be required to govern his own conduct, but how shall he be apprised of the conduct of others upon which is to depend his guilt or innocence?

Let me repeat that no law-defying corporation has anything to fear from you save what it will suffer in the general paralysis of business which any attempt on your part to reduce to practice what you have advocated would bring. This paralysis would affect the wage worker, the farmer, the small business man more than it would affect the great business man. But it would affect the latter, too. Therefore, I hope and believe that all farsighted citizens who wish to see this country prosper in material things will support Mr. Taft. But, above all, I ask for support for him because he stands for the moral uplift of the nation, because his deeds have made good his words, and because the policies to which he is committed are of immeasureable consequence alike to the honor and the interest of the whole American people. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

## "IT WILL KEEP," SAYS BRYAN.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 23.—When the letter of President Roosevelt in reply to Mr. Bryan's telegram was shown to him to-night Mr. Bryan took it, but without reading the contents said:

"I'm too tired to-night. It will keep until morning."

## "ABSURD," SAYS HASKELL.

### *Attempts Reply to Charges in President's Statement.*

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 23.—"If President Roosevelt's statements are correctly quoted, he has crawled into a hole which is scarcely big enough for him to turn around in, and before he gets through with me I will plug up the hole," said Governor Charles N. Haskell to-night, when shown the substance of the President's attack upon him. "Roosevelt, in his attempt to 'butt' into practices used in ward politics, has placed himself just where I want him, and I will make him sorry for it," said the Governor.

Taking up the Roosevelt arraignment in detail, the Governor declared it ridiculous.

"In condemning me for my attitude toward the Prairie Oil and Gas Company," said Governor Haskell, "Roosevelt is impugning the acts of his former Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock. It was Hitchcock who granted the Prairie company its rights to build a pipe line in what is now Oklahoma, and I have done nothing more than respect the vested rights that the Prairie company had when the state was admitted to the Union. I could pursue no other legal course. I stopped the company from building a gas pipe line into the state because it had no right to build it, but Hitchcock gave the company the right to build an oil pipe line.

"As to vetoing the child labor bill," he went on, "it had some provisions in it that would work an absolute hardship upon working people as well as employers. A stenographer could not work in a lawyer's office or any other place if she was under eighteen, and a minor could not even work after school to support a widowed and sick mother or to assist in securing an education."

Governor Haskell declared that there was absolutely nothing to the charge of Creek land frauds, as he had never dealt in Indian lands.

"Owing to clouded titles, I have never considered investment in Creek farm lands a good business investment," he said. "As to the charge of mixing politics with the state university, I am only one of several members of the board of regents and have never attended more than one meeting of the board. Mr. Cruce is chairman of the board and controls its actions."

The Governor said that there was nothing new in the statement of Monnett that he got his information as to Haskell's alleged connection with Standard Oil from Squires, of Cleveland.

"He stated that in his petition in the case," said the Governor, "and has never claimed to have direct information on the subject. If Roosevelt is looking for a fight, he couldn't have come to a better place to get it," he continued. "Roosevelt's entire statement, so far as now before me, is absurd and ridiculous. I will give full reply when I have all his statement. Has he questioned the size of my family yet?"

"Use a club," was the advice given by Governor Haskell to-night to persons desiring to debate with William R. Hearst. He said:

"Hearst is a man without a party, and without a following. What would be the use of entering into an argument with an avalanche of charges. The only way to debate with Hearst is to use a club."

It was understood here that Haskell would answer Hearst and Roosevelt in a speech at Sapulpa, but his train failed to make connections, and he did not attend the Sapulpa meeting.

## THINKS HASKELL WILL HURT BRYAN.

### Woodruff Refers to His Standard Oil Connections—Hughes Coming Here.

At Republican state headquarters yesterday it was announced that Governor Hughes will make a non-political speech at the German Orphan Asylum, Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, October 13. The same night he will make a political speech in Mount Vernon and another at New Rochelle. He probably will speak at Poughkeepsie on October 14. State Chairman Woodruff said:

"When the Republican National Committee selected George R. Sheldon for treasurer there was a great commotion among the Democrats because of Mr. Sheldon's so-called Wall Street connections. It now develops that Governor Haskell has in the past not only enjoyed Standard Oil hospitality, but also had Wall Street connections, which facts will operate against Mr. Bryan among the voters in the West."

Jim H.—Important home news. Letter at General Postoffice, New York. MAX HEALD.

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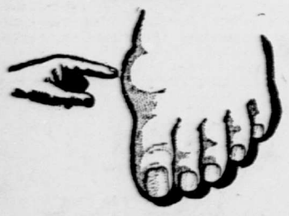

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## WOULD DROP HASKELL

### *COL. GUFFEY DELIGHTED.*

### *Chairman Mack Sees Nothing Wrong About Treasurer.*

The charges regarding the Standard Oil connections of Governor Charles N. Haskell, Democratic national treasurer, and the disclosures of his Wall Street career are beginning to result in a strong demand for his retirement from any participation in the national campaign. Several Democrats of prominence declared privately yesterday, while unwilling to speak for quotation for obvious reasons, their belief that Governor Haskell was dead weight for Mr. Bryan to carry now, and would render best service by resigning all part in the campaign.

Members of the national committee are preparing to use every influence at their command to force Haskell out of the treasurer's office because they believe he will hurt the national ticket and the state ticket here. Their attitude is that when he was put into that place nothing was known of his alleged corporation connections or his Wall Street promotion record, and that Mr. Bryan certainly would never have permitted Governor Haskell to be so intimately associated with him if he had known of those incidents.

COLONEL GUFFEY DELIGHTED.

Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, who was thrown out of the national committee largely on Governor Haskell's account, and John T. McGraw, of West Virginia, a member of the executive committee, came to town yesterday. Colonel Guffey was at no pains to conceal his delight at the present situation.

"Haskell on the night the committee on credentials made its report yelled 'Back to your oil tanks!' at me," said Guffey to some of his friends. "It looks like 'back to the oil tanks' for his now, and if the managers of this campaign have any good political judgment they'll send him there so quickly that the oil will smoke with the heat of his coming."

Such was not the opinion of National Chairman Mack, though. He said that if any evidence of the kind produced against Senator Foraker had been brought against Governor Haskell it might be advisable for him to step out of his place with the committee, but that no such evidence had been adduced, and nothing was in evidence up to date which could demand his retirement. Until proof came from President Roosevelt, or some one else, substantiating the charges Governor Haskell, said Mr. Mack, the national committee would take no action in the case.

"Is Governor Haskell to remain treasurer of the national committee?" was asked point blank of Chairman Mack. His reply was:

"I know nothing to the contrary."

"Will the national committee take any action against Governor Haskell if his defence to the various charges against him is not considered satisfactory?"

MACK SEES NOTHING WRONG.

"My attitude is this," said Mr. Mack. "If they will show me the same evidence against Governor Haskell that was produced against Senator Foraker I shall expect Governor Haskell to do the same thing Senator Foraker did, but it is only fair to him to say that no such evidence has been produced up to date."

Mr. Mack said he had had no communication with Governor Haskell. He denied that the Oklahoma man had been chosen directly by Mr. Bryan to run the committee on resolutions at Denver, and later to be national treasurer.

"Mr. Bryan's relations with Governor Haskell are the same as his relations with any other member of the national committee," said he. He said specifically that he did not consider it his duty to demand any explanation from Governor Haskell on any of the charges.

Chairman Mack yesterday added another chapter to the incident of the $300,000 campaign fund. He indicated that any use of such figures was a bluff, intended to induce contributions by an appearance of prosperity on the part of the committee.

NEW LIGHT ON $300,000.

"When I started in the newspaper business twenty-seven years ago," said he, "I didn't have a cent, and I soon found the way to get business and obtain money was to have money, or at least simulate prosperity. At the first meeting of the national committee I did my best to make the committee see it that way—that we'd never get contributions if we were pleading poverty all the time.

"I made up my mind that if there was anything the committee wanted to help along the campaign we'd have it, and if the worst came to the worst I knew several friends of mine in the party who would help settle up in the end rather than see us go into a big hole, because the old party is going to live long after we're gone. So we've put up a prosperous appearance right along; but the campaign fund is far less than $300,000."

Mr. Mack said that the rule laid down by Mr. Bryan that no contribution of more than $10,000 would be accepted from any one person was still in effect.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 23.—Governor Charles N. Haskell would not discuss the story from New York that an effort was being made by several national committeemen to effect his removal from the treasurership of the Democratic National Committee.

"I cannot see anything in this that seems to require any reply from me," he said. "That the publication of the Oklahoma Prairie Oil and Gas Company charges has occasioned this movement on the part of the Democratic committeemen I do not believe to be true."

## SUIT AGAINST HASKELL.

### *C. S. Loder Having Hard Time to Collect Judgment for $41,890.*

Among the suits instituted against Charles N. Haskell since his elevation to the Governorship of Oklahoma is one by Cornelius S. Loder, of this city, to recover $41,890 76, costs and interest on a judgment obtained against Haskell in New York City on February 21, 1900. The suit is pending at present in the United States Circuit Court, sitting in Guthrie, Okla.

The judgment was obtained for money which Haskell owed the Illinois Steel Company in connection with his promotion of the Detroit & Lima Northern Railroad in the late 90's. He was not only the promoter and president of this road, which later went into the hands of a receiver at great loss to the bondholders, but also the contractor for the construction of the greater part, if not all, of the road. For supplies obtained from the Illinois Steel Company, he admits that he gave the concern a personal note for $45,000 and interest at 6 per cent.

This debt was assigned by the steel company to Mr. Loder, and Haskell was represented by his attorneys in court when the judgment was obtained against him. Haskell, however, owned claims against the Illinois Steel Company. One of these, for $65,000 for alleged breach of contract, he assigned to a business associate named John T. Adams. The day after Mr. Loder obtained his judgment against Haskell Adams brought suit in Ohio to recover $65,000 from the Steel company, and attached Haskell's debt, alleging that it was the property not of Loder, but of the Steel company.

On February 17, 1903, John P. Bailey, another friend of Haskell's, brought suit against the Illinois Steel Company for $52,500 on an alleged contract for legal services, the claim having been owned by Haskell. He also attached Haskell's debt, alleging that it was the property of the Steel company and not of Loder. Haskell, in the suit now pending against him, alleges that Loder cannot bring action against him because the debt in question is the property of the Illinois Steel Company, and has been attached, in effect, by himself.

The defendant Governor also maintains that the statute of limitations in Oklahoma, one of his own creations, by the way, since he was responsible, with Bryan, for the provisions of the new state's constitution, throws out the judgment against him. The law of the state is that a foreign judgment, unless sued on within a year of the date on which it was obtained, is null and void. The judgment was obtained in New York in 1900, and the suit was first instituted in Oklahoma in 1908.

But there are complications, unfortunately, for Governor Haskell. In the first place, for judgments obtained before Oklahoma became a state the old statutes of limitations in force in the territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory still hold good. In the Territory of Oklahoma no foreign judgment could be sued on after a year from the date on which it was obtained, but in that part of Indian Territory now incorporated in the State of Oklahoma the time limit was ten years. Governor Haskell asserts that he has been a resident of the State of Oklahoma for six years. As the state was born in 1907, the question arises, Was he a resident of Oklahoma or of Indian Territory before statehood was granted? This he does not say, and the assumption of his prosecutors is that the ten-year limit applies to his case, but that he has moved into a county where the one-year limit obtains in an attempt to benefit by its provisions.

Mr. Loder's attorneys have filed demurrers to all the points in Governor Haskell's defence. They point out that he does not fear judgments which might be rendered against him in favor of Adams and Bailey, his assignees, but rather courts the rendition of such judgments. He will, no doubt, they say, make an attempt to save himself from double liability by pleading in the suits brought by his associates against the Illinois Steel Company that he is not indebted to the steel company because a judgment has been rendered in favor of Loder.

## MONNETT ON BRYAN CAR.

### *Can Neither Exonerate Nor Condemn Haskell, He Says.*

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 23.—"If I charged Governor Charles N. Haskell wrongfully, it was because Charles B. Squire gave me his name," said Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, to-day on the private car of William J. Bryan, en route from Prospect, Ohio, to Columbus. Mr. Monnett declared, however, that he could not exonerate Governor Haskell from the charges that had been made that he was a party to the $500,000 bribe fund of the Standard Oil Company, nor could he condemn him.

"All that I have against Governor Haskell," he said, "is hearsay evidence, and I have suggested that if the case were presented to a grand jury it would be shown whether Governor Haskell has been wrongfully accused."

Mr. Monnett denied that he had made speeches in Oklahoma exonerating Governor Haskell, but said that in fairness to the Governor he had stated the facts as they had come to him, and said that if the charges were proved he would return to Oklahoma at his own expense and denounce Mr. Haskell.

Mr. Monnett said that the Governor had repeatedly asked for an opportunity to disprove the charge, and had been subpœnaed to appear before the examiner who was taking testimony in the Standard Oil ouster suit in Ohio, but that he did not so appear because the court had ordered the quashing of the testimony.

"I threatened to arrest Mr. Squire if he did not give me the names of the parties to the bribery proposition, whereupon he mentioned Frank Rockefeller, F. B. Squires and Charles N. Haskell, of New York," he said.

Mr. Monnett said further that Governor Haskell "phoned, wired and wrote," asking an opportunity to exonerate himself and that Governor Haskell was the only one of the three men who did. "He said at that time," Mr. Monnett said, "that there was a W. C. Haskell, 'who trained with the bunch,' to use his own words, and he at that time held some public office in Washington. That was the first intimation I had received that there might be a mistake in the Haskell charge."

The method of payment of the bribe, said Mr. Monnett, was that he should receive the key to a safe deposit vault, where the $500,000 was to be deposited, and he was told that he could first go and see it, and then let it remain in the deposit box until he retired from office or until he got ready to take the money out. Finding that he was about to be arrested for offering the bribe, Mr. Monnett said that Squire disappeared to New York, and that despite his efforts Squire had not been indicted.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 23.—When shown the statement of Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, late this afternoon, Governor Charles N. Haskell said he had no statement to make concerning the alleged Standard Oil deal other than he had made "during the time Sheets, of Ohio, invaded Oklahoma in the primary campaign, making the charge against me."

"My statement at that time," said the Governor, "was 'I had no connection whatever with the affair and know nothing about it.'"

Governor Haskell said that there was nothing new in the statement of Mr. Monnett, as it embodied nothing which Monnett had not already said in Oklahoma. The Governor said that he could prove by a number of Republican editors who were present when Mr. Mannett made a speech in Oklahoma City that Mr. Monnett exonerated him in the speech, whether he intended to or not.

Cleveland, Sept. 23.—Charles B. Squire, who is mentioned by ex-Attorney General Frank C. Monnett as his informant regarding Governor Charles N. Haskell's connection with the Standard Oil ouster suit in Ohio, was formerly an insurance agent here. He went to New York City several years ago to take the management of a fire insurance company.

There is a Charles B. Squire engaged in a general insurance brokerage business at No. 45 Cedar street, this city. At his office yesterday it was said that Mr. Squire had not been there for several days, and information as to his whereabouts was refused. A person saying that he represented Mr. Squire, however, said that he was certain that it was a case of mistaken identity, and that there could be no connection between the Charles B. Squire who has an office here and the man mentioned in the Cleveland dispatch as having been ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett's informant in connecting Governor Charles N. Haskell with the Standard Oil ouster suit in Ohio.

## MR. HASKELL'S RECORD.

### *Glimpses of a Napoleon of Finance in Action.*

Some of the things laid at Governor Haskell's door by his political antagonists and former Wall Street associates, which have caused many of his Democratic colleagues to desire his retirement, are:

That he attempted to bribe Attorney General Monnett, of Ohio, in 1899 to let up on certain suits against the Standard Oil Company. Court records have Attorney General Monnett charging Mr. Haskell with plotting with Frank Rockefeller and F. B. Squires about the $500,000 bribe which later was reported to the official by Charles B. Squires. The charges never came to trial. Mr. Haskell since has stated that the Haskell referred to in the documents was another man.

That as Governor of Oklahoma he restrained the Attorney General of Oklahoma from proceding against the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil Company.

That he engaged in various railway floation schemes in which properties of dubious worth were transformed by obscure bookkeping into attractive looking investments, their bonds sold to unsuspecting investors, and the properties then permitted to lapse into the inevitable receiverships. Some of the roads mentioned were the Lima Northern, the Detroit & Lima Northern, the Columbus & Northwestern, the Toledo & Detroit Shore Line, the New York, Mahoning & Western and the Ohio Southern.

That he avoided judgments obtained against him in his Wall Street career and involved the cases in a web of litigation to escape payment of his debts, and that he has been practically a bankrupt since 1888, not daring to carry property in his own name, with judgments against him in Ohio and this state.

Haskell, in 1888, organized and began constructing the New York, Mahoning & Western Railroad, obtaining rights of way for nothing simply by taking possession in some cases, later becoming involved in injunction proceedings on that account. The South Chicago Rolling Mill Company, which furnished rails, later replevined them because they were not paid for.

Similar tactics were pursued with regard to the Lima Northern, which went into the hands of a receiver before it had been in existence six months, whose lines never were finished, and whose properties, absurdly inadequate to secure the millions of dollars of stock and bonds sold by Haskell, were heavily mortgaged in the beginning. The Detroit & Lima Northern followed this, with E. R. Thomas as president and Haskell vice-president. But Haskell was too much even for Thomas, himself somewhat of a meteoric financier, and he lasted only a year, until the inevitable receivership. Next came the Detroit Southern, a combination of the two previous roads, which finally was merged into the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, still with an accompanying receivership and a practical loss of every cent to the investors who bought Haskell's bonds.

Haskell in 1895 was attorney for Mills W. Barse, receiver for the Ives syndicate, which held 17,093 shares of Ohio Southern, a controlling interest. According to records in the United States Circuit Court here, Haskell in December, 1895, met Barse and Charles H. Roser in the Hotel Netherland here to discuss the sale of this stock. Roser was an engineer in the employ of Haskell, a man without property. Barse agreed to sell the stock to Roser at $12 a share, an agreement was drawn up, which was signed by Roser and Haskell as guarantee. This agreement was taken by Barse before Judge Lacombe, who approved it after it was thrashed out in court, Haskell being present. Roser never paid the drafts for the stock, and when Barse retired as receiver they still were unpaid.

Before Arthur H. Masten, appointed master to hear testimony, Haskell later testified that he never paid any attention to that contract, and did not consider it binding. Finally he and Roser petitioned to be relieved of the contract, saying they had been acting for Barse and never had had the stock in their possession. Masten's report was against them in every particular. He found that they did have the stock, which Haskell had deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company, receiving negotiable certificates therefor, which certificates remained in his possession until 1899. An order eventually was issued against Haskell and Roser for the full amount of the claim, $163,154 81, the United States marshal to levy on their property. In 1904 John J. Townsend, receiver, recommended that a settlement of $22,000 be accepted from Haskell. Barse still is held responsible for the rest of the Haskell debt.

**The registration days this year are Monday, October 5; Tuesday, October 6; Saturday, October 10, and Monday, October 12. All who intend to vote must register on one of these days, between 7 a. m. and 10 p. m.**

## DOZEN BRYAN SPEECHES.

### *Democratic Candidate Talks to Heart's Content in Ohio.*

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Twelve speeches to large crowds marked the second entry of William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, into Ohio during the present campaign. His closing speech was made here to-night to an overflow crowd of twenty thousand persons.

Mr. Bryan's appearance on the platform created a scene of enthusiasm which took some time to die out, but the demonstration was repeated when he was formally introduced by James Kilbourne, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio several years ago. While Mr. Bryan was speaking Judge Harmon, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of the state; John J. Lentz and others were addressing the crowd outside.

In none of his remarks did Mr. Bryan touch on the bribery charge against Governor Haskell.

During the day in this city the Democratic candidate for President spoke to four thousand precinct committeemen, the number being so large that the hall was emptied in order to accommodate those who had not heard him talk on organization. These meetings were followed by addresses to the Commercial Travellers' League on the trusts, and to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. His remarks to-night were on the issues of the campaign generally, but his speech to the representatives of the brotherhood was devoted exclusively to the labor question, and more particularly the plank in the Democratic platform demanding a trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. In these remarks he took occasion to refer to the attempts made in 1896 to pass a law covering such cases, and quoted a telegram signed by labor leaders, asking that the proposed law of 1896 be passed.

Mr. Bryan used that as an argument against the position of Mr. Taft that the plank of the Democratic platform relating to indirect contempt cases was an insidious attack on the judiciary. He mentioned the names of Senators Allison, of Iowa; Hale, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; Cullom, of Illinois; Sherman, of Ohio; Hawley, of Connecticut, and others as having favored the measure in the Senate, and he again demanded that Mr. Taft "apologize to these big Republicans for slandering them as he slandered them in this matter."

## TO NAME BLACKMAR.

### *Justice O'Keefe Will Nominate Jurist to Force Issue.*

According to reports in Brooklyn yesterday, Justice George J. O'Keefe, a friend of Justice Luke J. Stapleton, of the Supreme Court, will present the name of Justice Abel E. Blackmar to the Democratic judiciary convention.

O'Keefe is a delegate to the convention from the 12th Assembly District. It is now believed that eighteen of the twenty-three delegates of Kings County will vote for Stapleton and his Republican colleague.

Senator P. H. McCarren was considering yesterday, it was said, a ticket made up of Isaac M. Kapper and James D. Bell. Kapper is counsel of the McCarren organization and Bell is chairman of the county committee. Justice Stapleton refused to discuss the situation.

UPSTATE CONGRESS NOMINATIONS.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Curtis F. Allaiume was to-day nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 27th Congress District, comprising the counties of Oneida and Herkimer, to succeed Representative James S. Sherman.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Andrew C. Cornwall, of Alexandria Bay, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Democratic Congress Convention of the 28th District.

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## NO PLUM FOR MURPHY.

### *Mayor Appoints Anti-Cassidy Man as Tax Commissioner.*

Mayor McClellan yesterday passed up to Charles F. Murphy and "Joe" Cassidy, his lieutenant in Queens, another left-handed compliment by appointing as Tax Commissioner, at $7,000 a year, John J. Halleran, to succeed the late Thomas L. Hamilton. Halleran until yesterday was Superintendent of Sewers, and he belongs to the Gresser-Mara-Harvey wing of the Democracy. The appointment was made, it is understood, to demonstrate to the organization in Queens that the McClellan administration is with the anti-Cassidy forces.

Local Democrats, who look a good ways ahead, said yesterday that, with Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond and part of The Bronx against Murphy in the next city convention, the Tammany boss would be unable to dictate the nominations.

Mr. Halleran is a real estate dealer, and lives at Flushing. He is a member of the county committee of Queens from the 4th Assembly District, and a member of the Shinnecock Democratic Club, of Flushing.

## CHANLER NOTIFICATION.

### *Will Be Held at Red Hook on October 1.*

Announcement was made yesterday by Chairman Conners that the notification of the nominees on the Democratic state ticket would be held on Thursday, October 1, at Red Hook, the home of Lieutenant Governor Chanler. Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, permanent chairman of the state convention, will make the notification speech.

"The Democrats put up a great ticket, and it was selected by the people," Mr. Conners said, in a burst of enthusiasm. "There were two hundred and forty delegates, representing more than forty counties, who wanted Chanler named. Well, they got him; and the other candidates were not named by any bosses—it's a people's ticket, and it's going to win."

Charles F. Murphy was at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon. He said he had had a talk with Chairman Conners about Democratic prospects. No speakers had been selected yet, he said, for the Tammany ratification meeting on September 30, but he said he expected several of the state candidates to be present and speak. He would not talk about the Haskell-Standard Oil affair.

## CHANLER HAS A BUSY DAY.

### Addresses Crowds at County Fairs at Oneonta and Cooperstown.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 23.—This was a busy day for Lieutenant Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler. In the forenoon he visited Binghamton, next he made a speech at the Central New York County Fair, held at Oneonta, and he ended the day by speaking at the Otsego County Fair here. In each of the places visited the Democratic candidate for Governor was greeted by cheering thousands.

The Lieutenant Governor caused considerable amusement by his references to the agitation for investigation of farm conditions, saying there was no need of his telling the farmers how to ventilate their bedrooms or how to show consideration for the wives of the farmers, as these important matters had been fully covered by another.

After a short reception and luncheon Mr. Chanler was taken by automobile to Cooperstown, where he addressed a large crowd at the Otsego County Fair. He was cheered repeatedly during his speech. The Lieutenant Governor dwelt on the subject of good roads in the rural districts and other needed improvements.

SENATOR EMERSON RENOMINATED.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 23.—James A. Emerson, of Warrensburg, Warren County, N. Y., was to-day renominated for State Senator from the Clinton-Essex-Warren district at the Republican convention, held here. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the administrations of President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes.

CAT DRIVES BURGLARS AWAY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Sept. 23.—Burglars at 3 a. m. to-day tramped on the tail of the family cat in the home of D. A. Connors, No. 6537 Frankstown avenue, and the cat attacked the intruders with such fury and noise that they were forced to escape by a back window, leaving all the family silver piled up on the floor ready to carry away. Mr. Connors says that he will buy the cat the finest collar to be had for money.

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