COLONEL LEADS TRUST CHORUS, SAYS WILSON

U. S. Steel and Other "Interests" Back of Third Party, Asserts Governor of Colorado.

ONLY THE METHOD IS NEW

Campaign Contributions Give Way to Legalized Monopoly, Candidate Declares in Condemning Privileged Groups.

Denver, Oct. 7.—"Is there a new deal?" asked Governor Woodrow Wilson in his speeches throughout Colorado to-day, when he charged that the United States Steel Corporation and other combinations of capital were seeking to control the government by proposing that monopolies and trusts should be regulated by an industrial commission.

"The old method was campaign contributions; the new method is legalized monopoly," said the Governor, as he directed his attack on the "interests," which he said were backing the programme of the Progressive party. The Governor drew attention to the Senate investigation by the Clapp committee, and said the debate there was centred on which of the "certain privileged groups" had been more intimate with the candidates of the Republican and Progressive parties.

"I was saying to some of my newspaper companions a little while ago," declared the Governor, "that if I were a cartoonist I would draw a picture of the biggest monopolies of the United States, drawn up in line, and in front Mr. Roosevelt trying to lead them in a hallelujah chorus."

Referring at Colorado Springs to the pre-convention campaigns of President Taft, and ex-President Roosevelt, the Governor said:

All the while I was trying to formulate just what it was they were debating with one another, and as nearly as I could make out, it was this: Which of the two had been the more implicated in the things which had discreditd the Republican party? And then I asked myself what was it that had discredited, or at any rate threatened to discredit, the great party which has so long governed this country, and it was perfectly obvious that the gentlemen were debating which of them had been the more subject to those influence which we are now aware have created most of the complications we wish to correct in our economic development.

The men who have promoted the great combinations of capital and the widespread understandings among those who are conducting the industry of this country, which have dominated not only our business, but our politics, are the men whose connections with the two candidates were being most debated. They are being debated yet in the investigation which is going on under the chairmanship of Mr. Clapp, of the Senate Committee, in Washington, so that underneath lies this feeling, that certain privileged groups have dominated the government of America. Otherwise why should they be arguing which had the more intimate connection with the system.

"For these gentlemen are not disconnected with one another," the Governor added. "They are connected with various branches of the privileged classes in this country, and they are so interlaced in the directorates of banks and railroads and mining companies and manufacturing enterprises and commercial houses that they constitute a single controlling body.

"There are some men among them who are members of at least sixty boards of directors of the most important undertakings of the country, and the gentlemen, about thirty I believe, who constitute the directors of the United States Steel Corporation are so connected, by being presidents or vice-presidents or directors in the railroad corporations of this country, that they control 55 per cent of the railways of the United States."

The Governor continued:

These are the gentlemen who now are backing the programme of the leader of the third party. Mark you, I am not impeaching their motives. I do not consider it my privilege to look into men's hearts and ask why they are doing these things. These gentlemen may intend to do the United States no dis-service, but my point is that they are not intending to change in the least essential particular the system of control which has already been established, but are seeking to establish it by a new method. The old method was campaign contributions, the new method is legalized monopoly and the superintendence by the government of the very processes by which they have established their predominance over us.

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EX-DEMOCRAT FOR HEDGES

Delos McCurdy Turns After Years on Other Side.

Delos McCurdy, a well known lawyer, with offices at No. 66 Broadway, who for many years was an adviser of the Democratic organization in the state and city, has come out for Hedges for Governor. He has been attracted by the open way in which Mr. Hedges has made his fight for the governorship.

"We have seen you," writes Mr. McCurdy to the candidate, "and know that you are thoroughly qualified, mentally and morally, to be our Governor. Possessed, as you are, of intimate personal knowledge of the governmental affairs of this city, with you as our Governor we can, I think, prevent the recurrence of the hideous mismanagement and consequent crimes that have made the existing government of our city a shame and a disgrace to civilization. It will give me very great pleasure to vote for you and to urge my friends and neighbors to go and do likewise."

A general committee to take up the work for Mr. Hedges will be organized to-morrow afternoon at the headquarters in the Martinique Hotel. Up to date the offers of personal assistance have come in faster than it has been possible to perfect the organization. Associated with John A. Stewart, manager of the campaign, are Thomas Moore, John McCullagh, former Chief of Police; John L. Marr, former lieutenant of police, and James B. Stewart. Emil E. Fuchs is organizing the local campaign.

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ROOSEVELT AIDED BY GROSS FRAUDS

Continued from first page.

8th District were summarized by Mr. Mills as follows:

The 8th Assembly District, on the lower East Side of New York City, is the only district on the East Side that was carried for Roosevelt delegates at the primary, March 26, 1912.

The total vote was 759 for Roosevelt, 326 for Taft. At the previous election, in 1911, 1,284 voters enrolled as Republicans. In the spring primary, six months later, 1,085 Republicans voted. Never before in the history of the Republican party in the City of New York has such a number of enrolled Republicans participated in a primary election in one Assembly district.

The largest part of the 8th Assembly District lies in the 13th Congress District. In that Congress district there was no contest, for the reason that the Roosevelt forces nominated the Republican nominees for delegates.

In the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 15th and 16th Election Districts of the 8th Assembly District (being part of the 12th Congress District), the candidates were, of course, different. On behalf of the regular organization Congressman Van Vechten Olcott and Alexander Wolf were the Taft delegates. On behalf of the Roosevelt forces Nathan Greenbaum and E. W. Bloomingdale were the delegates.

A fight against the Taft leader in the 4th Assembly District had been begun by the Roosevelt forces. The 4th Assembly District lies wholly in the 12th Congress District, and the Roosevelt forces hoped, with a fight against the leader in the 4th District and the aid of the Taft leader in the 8th District, to elect the Roosevelt delegates, Bloomingdale and Greenbaum.

Barefaced Frauds Alleged.

The fraudulent work in these election districts in the 8th Assembly District was of the most barefaced kind.

In the 1st Election District 98 names were returned as voted. Of that number 20 either had moved away or did not vote.

In the 2d Election District, 93 were returned as having voted. Of this number 55 either did not vote or else, they had moved from the district.

In the 3d Election District no votes were cast for the Taft delegates, although the Taft alternates received exactly the same vote as the Roosevelt delegates. This is easily accounted for, as the Taft alternates were both personal friends of the leader of the 8th Assembly District.

In the 4th Election District 110 Republicans enrolled in September, 1911. Of this number 109 were recorded as having voted. Not one single vote was cast for the Taft delegates, although the Taft alternates got exactly the same votes as the Roosevelt delegates. The poll book in the 4th Election District also showed another peculiarity, to say the least, and that is that the voters in that district voted practically in sequence, according to the alphabetical arrangement of their names.

An investigation of the district showed that out of the 109 who, it was claimed, voted 96 either did not vote or had moved out of town. In fact, one man reported that he could not vote that day as he was at the hospital having his leg amputated, but a small thing like that did not seem to make any difference to the Roosevelt captain—he voted just the same.

In the 15th Election District 39 men were recorded as voting, but the inspectors reported 40. Out of this 40 votes the Taft delegates got nome, but the Taft alternates got the same vote as the Roosevelt delegates. An investigation of the district showed 12 men who stated they did not vote at the primaries at all.

In the 16th Election District 42 votes were cast. Again none of them were cast for the Taft delegates, although the Taft alternates received 42 votes, the same as the Roosevelt delegates. Ten men in this district likewise reported, upon investigation, that they did not vote or participate in the primary.

In the other nine election districts of the 8th Assembly District conditions were somewhat similar, but owing to the fact that they were in another Congress district in which there were no contests not so many names were voted.

Leader Gets an Office.

It is interesting to note the leader of this district, Louis Friedel, resigned as leader of the district in the Republican party and was appointed by William A. Prendergast, Controller of the City of New York, to the position of Deputy Superintendent of Markets and Collector of City Revenues, which place he now holds.

It is further interesting to note that in the upper end of the city (The Bronx), word was received on the Sunday preceding the primary that the Roosevelt workers intended to have men vote on the names of Italians before the Italians could get home from work on primary day. In frustrating this attempt the Burns Detective Agency was hired. It is interesting to note that this agency was also hired by the Roosevelt people to safeguard the election.

It is further interesting to note that the only irregularity that the Burns agency found, according to their report, was in the 34th Assembly District in The Bronx, where they reported that the Roosevelt people had bought up a Taft captain.

"On March 25," said Mr. Mills in his statement concerning the New York election, "some one called up Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican County Committee, and informed him that one of his district leaders, the leader of the 8th Assembly District, Louis Friedel, had sold out to the Roosevelt people.

"Koenig called up Friedel on the 'phone and put the proposition up to him perfectly straight. Friedel denied it, said he was acting on behalf of Mr. Taft, and would continue to be loyal. We took his word for it.

"The 8th Assembly District was one of the two, and only two, districts to go for Mr. Roosevelt. The other one was the 7th Assembly District, where there was a factional fight, where there were three tickets in the field, and where Mr. Roosevelt's delegates appeared on two. The vote in the 8th Assembly District shows some extraordinary figures, which can only be explained when we remember that the people who were supposed to look after the Taft interests were under the direction of Mr. Friedel, and did not look after the Taft interests, and the Roosevelt people probably did not have any watchers there at all, in view of the fact that they knew Mr. Friedel would look after their interests.

"I submit these figures to this committee for what they are worth," added Mr. Mills, presenting the facts as outlined in his summarized statement. "I do not want you gentlemen to believe for one minute that I am insinuating that Judge Duell or Mr. Hooker knew of these things, but I do state that they put the pre-convention campaign in New York City in charge of some gentlemen who knew only one kind of politics, and, to that extent, they were responsible.

"I will say," added Mr. Mills after some interruptions, "that it was commonly reported to me during the two weeks preceding the primaries that one of the Republican leaders who had gone over to Mr. Roosevelt, and did it openly, was handling a large fund for the practical purposes of the campaign.

"Who was that man?" asked Senator Clapp.

"William Halpin, of the 7th Assembly District," was the answer.

"Mr. Mills, it is apparent you believe there was corruption in certain of those election districts," said Senator Pomerene at the conclusion of Mr. Mills's statement.

"I think that the poll vote of the 4th Election District and the vote in some of the other election districts in the 8th Assembly District admit clearly of no other interpretation," replied the witness.

"Have you made a report of these facts to the District Attorney?"

"I believe they have been submitted, but election crimes in New York have been prosecuted with varying degrees of success; and, as you see, we could not bring this home to any one by legal proof. I do not think we have enough here to do any more than raise the inference. We could not bring that home to any one, I think.

"The District Attorney asked both the parties to submit all evidence of fraud and asked the Roosevelt people to submit evidence of their claim that there was fraud, but no evidence has been submitted."

"The facts stated by you certainly justify a very rigid investigation," observed Senator Pomerene, "and if the facts as stated by Roosevelt's representatives the other day are true they ought to be rigidly examined."

"The charges were made," said Mr. Mills, "but they have never been verified. We have asked repeatedly that those charges be substantiated. Mr. Whitman, the District Attorney of New York County, has written to ask them to substantiate them. Mr. Parsons has asked that they be substantiated, but no answers have ever been received.

"I want to state now that, although we had the facts last April, we have never felt that anything was to be gained by charges of fraud and by general 'mud-slinging,' but in view of the persistent attacks made upon the integrity of men who have tried to be honest and who have tried to stand for the best interests of New York politics I have thought we ought to make answer before your committee, and I have undertaken to submit these facts for what they are worth."

Mr. Mills produced an accounting of money paid to him by the National Taft League for the New York primaries, and said the largest expenditure was for detectives to prevent fraudulent voting. He said the Eastern branch of the National Taft League, organized by Timothy L. Woodruff, raised about $24,000 spent in the primary fight. Mr. Mills raised $7,025 for the organization.

Mr. Mills said he had no information as to the amount of money raised in New York for the general use of the Taft national campaign.

He asked permission to deny a statement credited to E. H. Hooker, Progressive treasurer at New York, that "30,000 votes were cast for Roosevelt delegates in the March primaries and were not counted."

"The polls were fully manned by Roosevelt watchers," said Mr. Mills, "and Mr. Roosevelt got as many as 16,000 votes."

Two days before the primary, he said, reports were made to him of attempts to bribe Taft election district captains to deliver votes to Roosevelt, but he did not verify any of these.

Mr. Mills's testimony came as the climax to a session which, up to that point, seemed dull by comparison with those that had preceded it.

John J. Hannan, treasurer of the La Follette pre-convention campaign, brought to light the fact that the anti-Taft movement of the Wisconsin Senator was financed for the most part by Charles R. Crane, who was recalled as Minister to China; Gifford Pinchot, the deposed Chief Forester, and his brother, Amos Pinchot, and William Kent, the California Representative, all of whom had grievances against the Taft administration.

The Pinchot brothers and Kent gave $10,000 each to the La Follette campaign and Crane gave $26,684, giving to the Wilson campaign at the same time $10,000. His explanation was that both candidates were progressive and the old distinction between the Republican and Democratic parties no longer existed. He was also importuned by the Roosevelt treasurer to contribute to the Third Term movement, but refused.

Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, and Judson Welliver, a newspaper writer, confirmed the testimony of J. Pierpont Morgan that he had had no telephone conversation with President Roosevelt concerning contributions to the 1904 campaign. The conversation Mr. Morgan had over the telephone, according to Welliver, was with E. H. Harriman.

An account of the receipts and expenses of Senator La Follette's campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination was filed with the committee to-day, showing the Senator collected $63,969 56 and spent $63,961 56.

Besides the contributions of Mr. Crane, the Pinchots and Mr. Kent, Alfred L. Baker gave $2,000, Rudolph Spreckels $3,000, William Flinn, of Pennsylvania, $1,000, and Senator La Follette himself $1,500. The account contains entries of two loans, one of $1,000 by Medill McCormick and one of $500 by Senator Gronna, of North Dakota. Both were marked "repaid."

The account shows $10,817 03 was paid for the Washington headquarters, and the Chicago headquarters spent $10,450. La Follette's expenses at the Republican National Convention were $1,558 13, and the Progressive conference held in Chicago last October cost the La Follette managers $638 75.

Louis N. Hammerling, president of the Association of Foreign Newspapers, told the committee his only knowledge of 1912 campaign expenses concerned an advertising contract of $5,500 by the Roosevelt managers, covering advertising in thirty foreign newspapers for "Roosevelt delegates" in the New York primary fight. The committee excused him after four minutes in the witness chair.

John J. Hannan, secretary of Senator LaFollette, referring to E. H. Hooker's statement that Charles R. Crane had given $70,000 to the LaFollette fund, said the only amount he knew of Mr. Crane giving over and above that entered in the account presented was $3,184 40, included in the statement of the Chicago bureau and given to make up a deficit. There were funds, he said, in states with which he had nothing to do.

In Ohio, Mr. Hanna said, Walter Pollock, J. A. Barber, of Toledo; C. T. Elder, of Columbus, and J. B. Fackner handled funds not reported to the LaFollette national headquarters. George S. Loftus, of Minnesota; H. N. Tucker, of Courtney, N. D., and A. B. Blake, of Huron, S. D., were named as those who could account for expenditures. In Oregon, Thomas McCuster, of Portland, was in charge.

"The expenses of the California campaign," said the witness, "were borne largely by Rudolph Spreckels, who made no accounting to me."

Senator Pomerene called attention to the statement by Hooker that Mr. Crane had "up to a certain date given $70,000 to the LaFollette campaign."

"There was no such arrangement, there was no such amount contributed," said Mr. Hannan. He mentioned "personal contributions" made to Senator LaFollette—one of $2,500 by Mr. Spreckels.

Charles R. Crane testified he gave $26,684 40 to Senator LaFollette's campaign and $10,000 to the Governor Woodrow Wilson fund before the Baltimore convention. Mr. Crane was appointed minister to China in 1909, and was recalled by President Taft before he assumed the office.

"Are these all the contributions you made, either to Senator LaFollette or Governor Wilson?" asked Senator Clapp.

"Yes, sir; all."

Mr. Crane said he gave the $10,000 for Governor Wilson to William F. McCombs, his manager, in two instalments—March 28 and April 30, 1912. He denied having told Hooker he had contributed $70,000 to each.

"I just wanted to have one Progressive succeed," said Mr. Crane; "I didn't care which one it was."

Mr. Crane said he had been attacked "throughout the West" during the campaign as "head of the bathtub trust." He declared he had no connection with the organization.

"My contribution to the Wilson fund," said Mr. Crane, "was made after it had become apparent that LaFollette probably could not be nominated. I could very well support both Wilson and LaFollette, as both men are Progressives. That I was contributing to both funds was known to the managers of the two campaigns. I made no secret of the fact."

Russell on Morgan Conversation.

When Charles Edward Russell took the stand Chairman Clapp read to him a report of one of his speeches in a New York paper, describing an alleged telephone conversation between J. P. Morgan and the White House during the 1904 campaign, in which Mr. Morgan was asked for a $100,000 contribution to the Republican campaign fund. The published report said Wayne MacVeagh, formerly Attorney General, was a witness to the conversation.

Mr. Russell said the story came to him in 1910 from a magazine writer, who told him he had the story from Mr. MacVeagh.

After the committee insisted on knowing the name of the writer, Mr. Russell said he was Judson C. Welliver.

Mr. Russell said he had never made a charge that Colonel Roosevelt had demanded funds of Mr. Morgan.

"It might have been Mr. Cortelyou or Mr. Bliss who was said to have talked to Mr. Morgan on the telephone," he declared.

Welliver, working at the reporters' table, was called to the stand, and said Mr. MacVeagh had told him of being in Mr. Morgan's private office in October, 1904; that Mr. Morgan had been called to the telephone and was informed E. H. Harriman wished to speak to him. Welliver testified Mr. MacVeagh told him that when Mr. Morgan returned from the telephone he said:

"What do you suppose that man in the White House wants? It seems that Harriman has gone off down there to Washington and dined with him, and now he comes back and says that the President wants him to raise more campaign funds. He has given $50,000, and now he wants me to give $50,000."

Sent Check to Harriman.

Mr. MacVeagh, according to the witness, told him that Mr. Morgan wrote a check for $50,000, which he sent to Mr. Harriman's office. Welliver said he could not recall whether Mr. MacVeagh used the word "maniac" in quoting Mr. Morgan's reference to President Roosevelt.

"You are sure the name of Mr. Harriman was given as that of the man who asked to have the money raised?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"Yes, I am sure of that," said Welliver.

Mr. Mills took the stand in the afternoon session of the committee, and at the conclusion of his evidence adjournment was taken until to-morrow, when the committee expects to hear Ormsby McHarg, primary contest manager for Colonel Roosevelt; Representative William B. McKinley, manager of President Taft's pre-convention campaign; ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, said to have given $50,000 to the Harriman fund in 1904; ex-Senator Nathan B. Scott, connected with the Republican National Committee that year, and Matthew Hale, Roosevelt leader in Massachusetts last spring.

NO DEAL, SAYS FRIEDEL

Declares He Waited Three Years for His Appointment.

Louis F. Friedel, Republican leader of the 8th Assembly District, which Ogden L. Mills, treasurer of the Republican County Committee, told the Senate committee yesterday was sold out to the Roosevelt forces at the spring primaries, and who, Mr. Mills said, had been appointed to an office under Controller Prendergast, denied last night that he had secured his office by any such means.

"I applied for the position of deputy superintendent of markets three years ago," Friedel declared, "and had been waiting to be appointed all that time. Finally, on August 1 of this year, I was notified that I had been appointed to the position."

Mr. Friedel did not state what had finally caused the Controller to act.

Regarding the statement by the treasurer of the county committee that votes in the district had been cast for Theodore Roosevelt in alphabetical order, all Friedel said was: "I am not an election inspector. The matter cannot concern me."

"It is possible," he added, "that later I may issue a statement replying to the charges made by Mr. Mills, but until I have seen the men back of me I do not care to say anything."

Friedel was insistent, however, that his appointment as deputy superintendent of markets was not made because of services rendered the third party.

"I had not seen Mr. Prendergast," he said, "for three years, and entered into no agreements with him whatsoever. I state this because I do not want to be thought responsible for having brought Mr. Prendergast's name into this matter."

While he did not deny any of the other statements by Mr. Mills, Friedel said he believed the whole thing was an attempt to take his job away from him. He had served several years as district leader, he declared, without any business occupation, and now that he was making a little money there were some who would deprive him of the opportunity.

Friedel was more inclined to hint at affairs similar to those disclosed by Mr. Mills in Koenig's district, the 6th Assembly, than he was to discuss affairs in his own.

"If I make any statement," he said, "I will ask Mr. Koenig a number of questions. If he does not reply, I may."

William A. McQuaid, Deputy Attorney General, in charge of the New York office, said he was positive no complaint of the way the election was conducted in the 8th Assembly District had been filed in his department. He declared no complaint of any sort over the primaries had been referred to him.

When the subject of fraudulent voting in the 8th Assembly District was brought to the attention of District Attorney Whitman he declared he knew nothing about the matter.

"No complaint that I know of has been received at my office," the District Attorney said.

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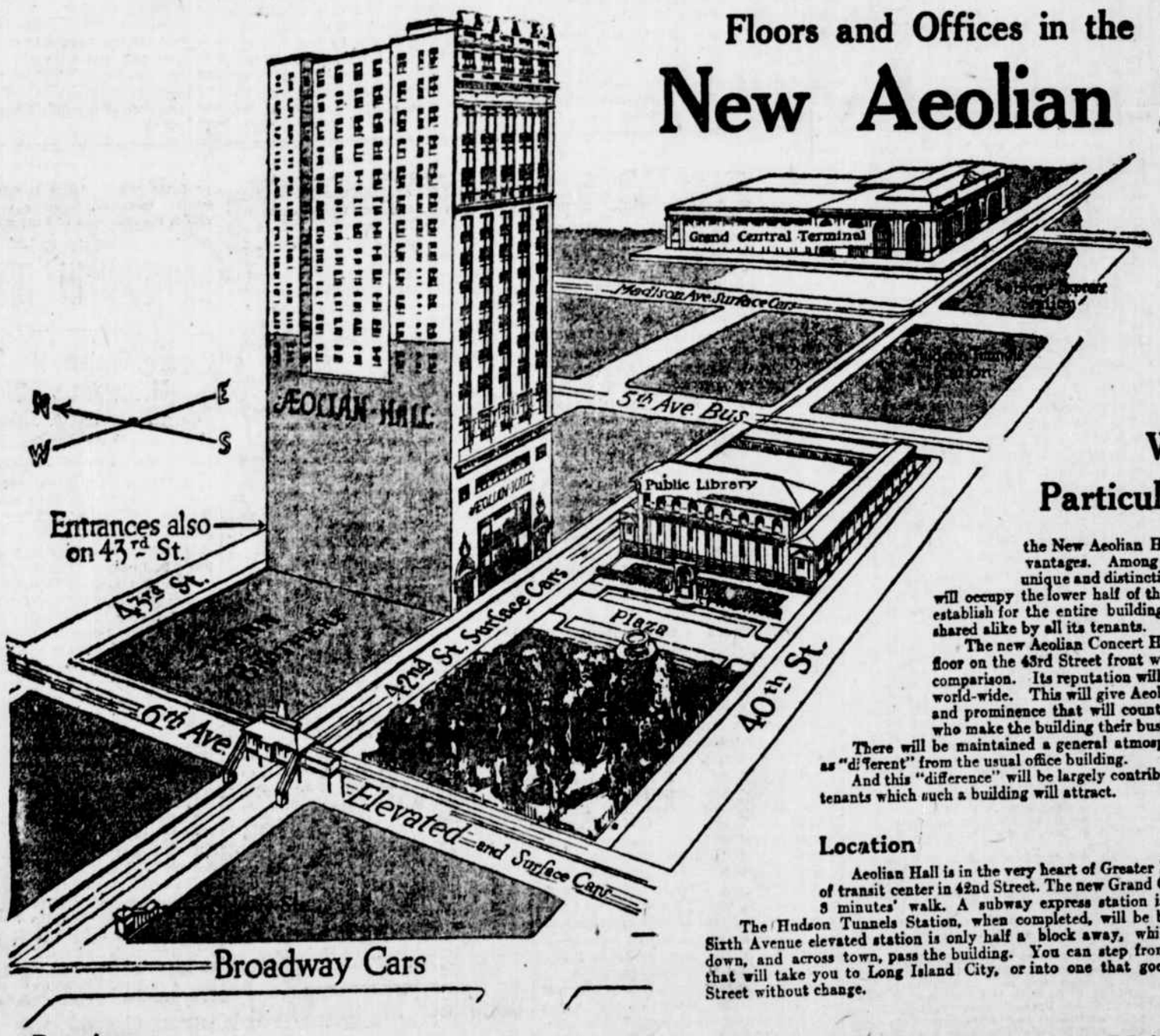

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