

ARCHBOLD REPEATS HE MADE OIL GIFT

Declares the Trust Contributed \$100,000 to the Roosevelt Campaign, and It Was Not Refunded.

IDENTIFIES MANY LETTERS

No Apologies to Make, He Says, for Published Correspondence, and Presents New Letters to Show Colonel Was Friendly in 1904.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 10.—John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, who appeared before the Senate campaign investigating committee a second time to-day, reiterated his assertion that the Standard Oil Company contributed \$100,000 to the Roosevelt campaign of 1904, and said that the receipt from Cornelius N. Bliss had been destroyed, and he and H. H. Rogers having come to the conclusion some years ago that there was no occasion for keeping it any longer.

Mr. Archbold expressed deep resentment of Colonel Roosevelt's implication that he had been brought to see him at Oyster Bay by Senator Bourne.

"My son-in-law," he explained, "had just returned from a hunting trip in Africa, and President Roosevelt expressed a desire to see him. Later he invited him, my daughter and myself to luncheon. There were others at the table, but my daughter sat on his right and my son-in-law at his left."

Mr. Archbold also referred to Colonel Roosevelt's demand that Senator Penrose be driven from the Senate on the strength of his own testimony before the committee as a "monstrous aspersion." He also defended Representative Sibley.

Much of the time the witness was on the stand was devoted to identifying the Archbold letters published in "Hearst's Magazine." Mr. Archbold said he had written or received most of the letters, but denied that there was anything in them which indicated any misdeed or infraction of the law.

"As citizens of this country and as a corporation of this country," he said in conclusion, "we want to live under its laws and obey them, and go on extending its commerce."

L. C. Laylin, of Columbus, manager of the Taft primary campaign in Ohio, testified that he had filed a statement showing total Taft expenses of \$65,000 or \$70,000.

A. H. Plant, controller of the Southern Railway Company, controverted Senator Dixon's statement that he had made large contributions to Representative Underwood's campaign.

Charles D. Hillis, chairman of the Republican National Committee, read to the committee a letter he had written to George W. Perkins, reiterating his assertion that the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign this year cost not less than \$2,000,000 and that the Harvester trust was back of the colonel.

Standard Receipt Destroyed.

The president of the Standard Oil Company, after telling of his contribution of \$100,000 to the Republican campaign fund of 1904, and explaining that the receipt given by Mr. Bliss for the sum had been destroyed by himself and H. H. Rogers, now dead, said he had not been able to find even a book entry of the amount on the books of the Standard Oil Company.

"I repeat that the money was paid," Mr. Archbold said, "and was not refunded; that it was paid by me to Mr. Bliss, and I don't want any man to tell me it was not."

On the suggestion of Senator Penrose the committee asked Mr. Archbold to have expert accountants search the books of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its former associates to try and find the record of the \$100,000 having been paid out.

"I raise the question of how important it is to find that entry?" asked Mr. Archbold. "There is no manner of question that the money was given."

"There is some question whether it was paid," returned Senator Penrose, "and there is a statement made that it was refunded. We want all the evidence we can get."

Chairman Clapp took up the examination of the Standard Oil man as to the so-called Archbold letters, recently published. He first called attention to a letter to Senator J. B. Foraker, dated March 28, 1900, reading:

"In accordance with our understanding, I enclose your certificate of deposit for \$100,000 and ask for receipt in reply."

For Legal Service Only.

"I have no doubt I wrote the letter," said Mr. Archbold. "The payment was made for the services of Senator Foraker as counsel in our Ohio affairs; that, and that only."

Senator Clapp showed to the witness a reproduction of another letter written to Senator Foraker, dated April 17, 1900, referring to an inclosed certificate for \$100,000.

"I have no doubt I wrote it," said Mr. Archbold.

"What does that relate to?" "To the same business relationship," said Mr. Archbold.

Another letter, of November 28, 1900, inclosing a certificate of deposit of \$100,000, "in pursuance of our understanding in our talk over the telephone," Mr. Archbold said was sent as a result of the same "legal duties" performed by Senator Foraker. A letter of December 11, inclosing a certificate of deposit for \$5,000, the witness said was due to the "same relationship, that of counsel."

Senator Clapp produced what purported to be a photographic copy of a

letter to the late Senator M. A. Hanna, dated January 18, 1906.

"I have no recollection of it, but I've no doubt I wrote the letter," said Mr. Archbold.

The letter referred to "threatened and very objectionable legislation at Columbus," concerning which Mr. Archbold said he had wanted to talk to Mr. Hanna. It referred particularly to persons active in supporting a resolution for an "investigating committee," and asked Senator Hanna to "do everything possible to compass their defeat."

To Prevent "Strike" Legislation.

"That was the year of 'strike' legislation in various state legislatures," said Mr. Archbold, "and it was necessary for all corporate interests to appeal to their friends to prevent that sort of thing. It explains my letter to Senator Hanna."

Mr. Archbold said he "had no doubt he wrote" a letter of March 20, 1906, to Senator Hanna, saying: "We are amazed to learn that Smith W. Bennett is making a canvass for Attorney General of Ohio," and asking that Senator Hanna do his best to prevent Bennett's election.

A photographic copy purporting to represent a letter written to Mr. Archbold, September 27, 1904, by General Grosvenor was shown to the witness.

"I have a vague recollection of having received such a letter," he said. "It looks like his signature."

The letter was written on the paper of the House of Representatives, but dated Athens, Ohio. It said "Our mutual friend Sibley" had suggested "that I go in person to see you. Could you meet the emergencies as well without my coming to see you? I have come to you for others, but never for myself."

"I am very sure he did not come," said Mr. Archbold, who could remember no answer he had made to the Grosvenor letter.

Mr. Archbold said he might have discussed the Ohio campaign with ex-Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, but he had no recollection. He could remember no Standard Oil activity as to the election of a Senator in New Jersey. He "had no doubt he wrote" a letter to ex-President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, urging that he aid in the election of Sibley to Congress.

Long Letter from Sibley.

Chairman Clapp showed Mr. Archbold a reproduction of a three-page letter purporting to have been written by Sibley on February 28, 1906, in which he said he "had talked with Mr. B. A. Democrat," who was prepared to make a fight against certain legislation. He suggested that Mr. Archbold have a conference with the "Senator," and suggested that he could arrange to have the latter to go to New York.

"A man who wrote as long a letter as that ought to be killed," said Mr. Archbold under his breath. "I have no recollection of it," he added, "but I have no doubt I received it."

"You were in correspondence with Mr. Sibley?" asked Chairman Clapp.

"Oh, yes, a great deal," said Mr. Archbold.

The Sibley letter added:

"If you think of anything I could do, let me know, but I think the members of the House of Representatives are the speaker or understand the situation."

Senator Clapp proceeded to the identification of another letter copy dated February 18, 1906, purporting to have been written by Mr. Archbold to the late Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania.

"I have no doubt I wrote it," he said. The letter referred to the "new Senator from California," and set forth that while the Standard Oil Company had no "direct relations" with him, Mr. Archbold would exercise such influence as was possible "through the Santa Fe."

A letter of October 30, 1902, to Quay, Mr. Archbold said he had no doubt he wrote. The letter inclosed a certificate of deposit for \$100,000, and set forth that Senator Quay "had recently said some things disagreeable about me for which I think you should be ashamed."

For Pennsylvania Campaign.

"Can you state what that \$100,000 was for?" asked Senator Clapp.

"Of course, my recollection is vague," said Mr. Archbold, "but it was for some campaign fund, some Pennsylvania state matter."

Mr. Archbold said he did not know to whom Mr. Sibley had referred in a letter saying that a certain Senator had requested a loan of \$100,000, and asking if Mr. Archbold wanted "to make the investment." He said he did not send the \$100,000, and had no talk with Mr. Sibley about it.

Mr. Archbold presented four new letters he had found as the result of a search of his files, the only ones, he said, "that had escaped the thieves." One was from President Roosevelt.

"It is of little value, but I offer it as showing the friendly attitude of Mr. Roosevelt in 1904, at a period when he has indicated he considered me under the ban," said Mr. Archbold.

The letter was dated at the White House, April 25, 1904, and read:

"My Dear Mr. Archbold: I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th, and shall carefully take up the name of your brother-in-law with the hope that I can promote him. Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The other letters and telegrams related to one recently made public by Mr. Hearst, in which Representative Sibley wrote to Mr. Archbold that President Roosevelt was anxious to see him, and advising him to go to Washington and talk to the President. The letters addressed to Mr. Sibley expressed Mr. Archbold's regret that he could not do so and the hope that he might later visit the President.

Mr. Archbold told the committee that he did not go to the White House at that time, January, 1904.

Invited by Roosevelt.

"Mr. Roosevelt, on the stand before this committee, put me in the peculiar attitude of having been brought to luncheon with him in 1906 at Oyster Bay by Senator Bourne," said Mr. Archbold, who contended that on a visit to the White House President Roosevelt had spoken of the return of Mr. Archbold's daughter and son-in-law from Africa.

"I must have you bring them over," the President said, according to Mr. Archbold, and the latter added that they went on the day appointed to Oyster Bay, at 1900, referring to an inclosed certificate for \$100,000.

Mr. Archbold declared the letters published by Mr. Hearst had been stolen from the files of his office; but he declined to name those whom he suspected of the theft. He said he believed the letters contained "nothing that is subject to just criticism," and that they were "such letters as a man in a position like mine would write to men in representative positions."

"I never made a request of any man that meant the infraction of an existing law or the making of any new law, or the giving of any special privilege," Mr. Archbold declared. "Of course, conditions have changed. The campaign publicity laws since made have changed things, but the other matters in the letters I would repeat to-day. I have no apology to make."

Hilles Repeats His Assertion That Third Termers Spent Not Less Than \$2,000,000.

MAKES REPLY TO PERKINS

William Duggan, Republican candidate for the Assembly in the 30th District, is one of the young, active Republicans of the upper East Side. He was born in that section of the city and attended the public schools and the College of the City of New York.

For several years Mr. Duggan has been engaged in the real estate business and during the administration of Attorney General Edward H. O'Malley served as chief clerk in the New York office of the department.

A majority of the social, athletic and club clubs of Harlem have endorsed Mr. Duggan's candidacy, and he also has received the nomination from the Independence League. His friends believe that the popularity of Mr. Duggan in the district gives him an excellent chance to defeat the present Assemblyman, Louis A. Cuvillier, a Democrat, who is seeking re-election. Mr. Cuvillier's plurality last year was only a little more than 600.

Mr. Duggan's campaign committee is making a thorough canvass of the district in his behalf and nightly meetings are being held. The Associated Club of Harlem has secured the Harlem Casino, at 17th street and Seventh avenue, which has a seating capacity of about 6,000, and will rally Mr. Duggan's nomination there Wednesday evening, October 23.

Mr. Duggan is recording secretary of the Republican Club of the 30th District.

Following its custom in Presidential campaigns since 1896, the Commercial Travellers' Young Money League has set aside to-day as Ladies' Day. A meeting will be held at noon at No. 434 Broadway, at which Miss Helen Varick Roswell, chairman of the Women's Department of the Republican National Committee, will preside. There will be a number of speakers, both women and men. A special musical programme has also been arranged.

All the election district captains of the Republican Union, the regular organization of the 30th Assembly District, met last night at the clubhouse to receive instructions for registration day.

William C. Hecht, leader of the district, and Joseph Harris, President of the union, reported a continual gain in Taft sentiment throughout the district. Many who joined the Moose movement in its inception have already come back to the regular fold.

William Menjes, sergeant-at-arms of the 11th District club, and familiarly known to the members as "Father of the Chips," forsook his game long enough to help raise the club's new Taft and Sherman banner.

Speeches were made by Francis C. Dale, candidate for Congress; Thomas F. Devine, candidate for the Senate; Charles H. Hussey, candidate for the Assembly; M. H. Blake, leader of the district, and others.

The plan of Ogden L. Mills, candidate for Congress, to meet personally the voters in each

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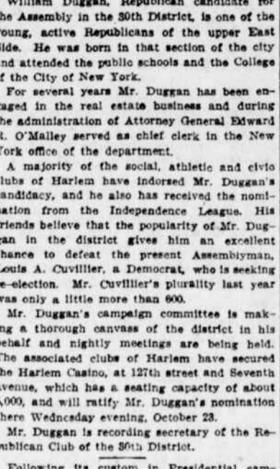
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Two thousand members of the Republican Club of the 23d Assembly District and their friends flocked to Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre last night to see "Dante's Daughters" dance and sing. The club had hired the entire theatre for its annual stag party.

Such district celebrities as Collie H. Woodward, president of the club and executive member; Assemblyman S. Clinton Crane and Senator Josiah T. Newcomb were among the throng. Joseph Kopald was chairman of the committee in charge of the affair.

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