

TELETYPE MATTER HEAD ANTI-TRUST CLUB'S ROSTER

Revelations in "Slush Fund"
Inquiry Put Him in an
Awkward Position

Steel Trust Millionaires That
Aided Him Did Not Invest
Their Money in Vain

clusively in the realms of finance, gave ample proof that he is something of a political philosopher when he gave this sidelight on the Roosevelt method of getting contributions in 1904:

"Yes, I remember Cortelyou being in the office once or twice on this subject."

Senator Pomerene—"Was anything said as to the amount they desired to raise at that time?"

Mr. Morgan—"I do not think there was any limit. I think they would take anything they could get."

Senator Pomerene—"They would have taken all your assets?"

Senator Pomerene—"You mean there was no limit to that game?"

Mr. Morgan's reply was most emphatic. "No, there was not."

Even the Roosevelt men who had been packing the senate committee room to make ready for the appearance of the colonel tomorrow joined in the general laugh.

The strongest man in Wall street also gave his views of political gratitude. He had admitted a moment before that when Bliss came to him to get another contribution he gave \$50,000 in cash, and when he was asked whether he had not called attention to the fact that he had already clipped in \$100,000, he said that the earlier contributions had slipped his mind.

"Well," remarked Senator Pomerene, "at least they should have shown some gratitude over the total."

"My obligation was gone when they got from me what they could," said Morgan.

USED TO BEING HELD UP

Then Senator Pomerene asked: "But did you not seek to remind them that that was a very liberal contribution and that they ought not to ask you for another \$50,000?"

"No, because they said it was an emergency. It was the necessity of getting more money."

"But after you had made the first contribution you must have been surprised when they came back for more."

"No," said the financier, with irony, "I got accustomed to it."

"Did Mr. Bliss, Odell, Cortelyou or any of them ever show gratitude?"

"No," said the witness. "Gratitude has been rather scarce in my experience."

The day's proceedings were brimful of just such exchanges. The testimony showed that Perkins, the bull moose "angel," was just as diligent in the colonel's behalf in 1904 as in 1912.

STEEL TRUST CHIPS IN, TOO

Even in 1904, it appeared, the United States Steel trust company was willing to invest \$10,000 in Roosevelt's campaign, so that Perkins' activity, considering the fact that he is one of the large stockholders in the company, was not at all inconsistent with his former position.

It was Judge Charles H. Duell, assistant treasurer of the Roosevelt campaign in 1904, now a bull moose, who clutched from his hazy recollection the fact that the steel trust had been one of the contributors to the big fund of \$2,500,000 that was raised to elect Roosevelt.

That the interest of Wall street in that campaign was not because of the republican party, but because of Theodore Roosevelt himself, was clearly indicated by the fact that in 1903 Morgan contributed a paltry \$20,000 to the campaign committee, standing the Taft candidacy and by the additional fact that Morgan did not contribute a penny to the republican party this year.

He said the reason he did not contribute to the primary fight was because he was out of the country. He expressed no preference for candidates this year. He was not asked whether the support of George W. Perkins, his former partner, was significant of the fact that most of the trusts this year are again favoring their spoiled child of 1904.

ROOSEVELT, BOLD AS BRASS, MAKES DENIAL

While Bliss, Cortelyou and Odell were taking Morgan's money and E. H. Harriman's money and Frick's and Archibald's—in a word, accepting 73.3 per cent of \$2,500,000 from the corporations of the country—Alton B. Parker, democratic candidate for president, was charging that the trusts and Wall street were rushing to the aid of Roosevelt and by their contributions were financing his campaign for the presidency. To which Roosevelt, with the same vigor with which he issues denials in the present campaign, made the following formal statement from the White House on November 4, 1904:

"The statements made by Mr. Parker are unqualifiedly and atrociously false. As Mr. Cortelyou has said to me more than once during this campaign, if elected, I shall go into the presidency unhampered by pledge, promise or understanding of any kind, sort or description, save my promise made openly to the American people that, so far as my power lies, I shall see to it that every man has a square deal—no less, no more."

WHAT MORGAN SAID

At one time during the hearing Morgan said:

"I want it distinctly understood that J. P. Morgan & Co. never made a single subscription to any election without any promise or expectation of anything or return in any way, shape or kind, and we never made it without we deemed it advantageous for the government and the people. We never had a communication from any candidate. We never had an application from any candidate for money, and anything that we did, or that was done under my suggestion—and we were not in the campaign—that it was necessary for the good of the country and the business of the people. There was never a commitment of any expectation of any return and we never got any return, either, from anybody."

Yet Frick and Morgan—the former having contributed \$100,000 to the fund, and the latter, as shown by his testimony, \$150,000—were later given authority by President Roosevelt to buy the Tennessee Coal and Iron company for the United States Steel corporation.

One of Morgan's partners became a member of Roosevelt's cabinet and Morgan's son in law became assistant secretary of the navy. And Perkins, former partner of Morgan, is today financing Roosevelt's third term aspirations.

Such are the damaging facts that Roosevelt will have to answer tomorrow, when, accompanied by a band at the head of a parade of district bull moose men, he will go from the railroad station to the senate office building to testify to his knowledge of the "slush funds" of 1904 and 1905.

"IT'S VERY BAD LAW," SAYS CHIEF JUSTICE

Supreme Court Holds That Election Statute
Is Vicious and Validates Fraud

Continued from Page 1

gressive party stood for the destruction of the representative form of government and the substitution of a pure democracy.

The chief justice denounced the law under color of which the progressive party administration has stolen an election. He said that under that law men who were bound in honor to act in the name of the republican party contrary to their oaths without fear of the intervention of the courts.

LAW JUSTIFIES PERJURY

Speaking of the nominee to the legislature who swore that he was a republican and would support a majority of the republican candidates, in order to get a place on the republican ballot, Chief Justice Beatty said:

"He may be bound in honor; but he does not cease to be a member of a party for the purposes of the election law of this state until he has repudiated his declaration and annihilation."

Attorney General Webb, arguing his demurrer, contended that the identity of a republican and the character of the convention held in Sacramento by the progressive party majority was a question to be determined by the republican voters and not by the courts.

He insisted that the secretary of state, in certifying the nomination of candidates for electors, was acting as an agent of the federal government and that his acts were beyond question by the state supreme court. He said that the federal constitution was superior to the state organic law and that, if it chose, the legislature might appoint electors without reference to the people.

He said that if the method of selecting elector candidates prescribed by the legislature had been followed, no complaint could be heard.

COURT BOUND TO DEFINE

John B. Clayburg, former attorney general of Montana, contended for the republicans that the court was bound to define what was a political party and that it was bound by its former decisions to hold that a political party was an association of electors who agree upon certain policies and who have the right to exclude those not in accord with those principles.

He said that the legislative nominees who got their places on the republican primary ballot by swearing that they were republicans and intended to support a majority of the republican candidates forfeited their right to represent the republican party when they formally espoused the principles and policies of the progressive party.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY DISTINGUISHED

David S. Rose asked the court to take judicial notice of the several political parties, and his request moved Chief Justice Beatty to observe that the national progressive party was not only a distinct and different party, but that it proposed to change the form of government.

It has declared itself to be a new party on one of the most fundamental principles of government. It would convert the country into a pure democracy, instead of a representative form of government.

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Stoss and Henshaw were absent from the state.

The court rendered no formal opinion. Before announcing the unanimous decision of the court the chief justice expressed the sentiments of himself and his associates in vigorous terms. He denounced the law as unjustifiable and as a measure that disfranchised at least one third of the people of the state, republicans and democrats.

LAW VIGOROUSLY DENOUNCED

The chief justice said: "If a political party meet in a convention regularly chosen and acts according to its notions of political expediency, good faith and honesty, the courts can not inquire into it. That is decided in the Hutchinson case. They answer the test. They have registered as republicans. They could have been registered as democrats. They could have been registered as members of another party; or there could have been another party under that other name, but they did not do that. They remained according to their own consciences as members of the republican party. They elected their delegates to the state convention, and the convention was regularly held, and it acted according to its notions of political expediency and good faith. And the courts can not inquire into it; we can not decide political questions. We can decide only what is legal under the state law."

VOTERS ARE DISFRANCHISED

I have not a very good opinion of this law. I think it is a very bad law and will practically disfranchise one-third of the voters of the state. It disfranchises absolutely all of the voters of the state as to one-third of their proper representation in the state convention. The holder of senators were never elected to perform any such duty. They were never given that authority except by themselves, and as to the others there were 14, I believe, who were elected as senators. The democrats were absolutely disfranchised as to the selection of one-third of their proper representation in the state convention, and in six of the senatorial districts the republicans were elected. They could only elect two-thirds of the representation properly apportioned to their district in the state convention."

LAW NOT JUSTIFIABLE

The law might have answered very well under ordinary circumstances, but in a condition like this it does not and it is not justifiable in my opinion, but it is the law. I think anybody who is in the way in which this law operates can see that it does operate to practically disfranchise the republican whole state as to one-third of the representation and as to that one-third of that representation in the state conventions it might very easily change the nomination of electors. If it had been the law at the time Buckner and Bryan were rival democratic candidates for the presidency, it would have well have resulted in the nomination of presidential electors who would have voted for Buckner. The law ought not to have been passed, in my opinion; but being passed we are bound by it as far as the constitutionality of it is concerned. I believe the court is entirely agreed to deny the petitions."

CONSTITUTION MAY BE INVOKED

The constitutionality of the amended primary law remains to be determined. It was not raised by the republicans because they had no desire to produce a situation that might result in the disfranchisement of the members of the democratic and socialist parties. That the question may be raised before the election is a possibility and that it will be raised after the election seems a certainty. If the law were declared unconstitutional after the election the republicans would be the only sufferers from the job perpetrated in the name of reform and progress, and the legislature which meets next January could attempt to replace the tailor-made law by the agents of the reformers."

Meanwhile, the republicans of California who refuse to be coerced into voting for the candidates who rob them, are reduced to the alternative of losing their right to vote at all or voting the democratic ticket as a rebuke to the interests which have reduced them to the political level of alien born Chinese.

SLAYER SAYS HE FIRED IN SELF-DEFENSE

Almon Holloway Says Wife
Attacked Him With Knife
Before He Shot

Continued from Page 1

another message came from Holloway telling of the shooting. Before leaving for the county jail this afternoon Holloway gave the following explanation of the shooting:

"I was in the kitchen with my wife while she was preparing our lunch. I asked her why she didn't go and have the interlocking decree set aside and she turned upon me with a carving knife, saying, 'I'll show you why I don't do it.' She slashed at me with the knife and I was running away when I slipped on the parterre floor. She came at me with the knife and to save my life I pulled my gun and shot directly at her. I would rather die than do it again."

Slayer's Coat Shows Cuts

When Holloway surrendered to the police there were several long slits in the front and back of his coat. He claimed that they were inflicted by the knife in the hands of his wife. However, when asked how it happened that he was carrying a revolver, Holloway said he had been shooting gophers in the garden.

The police are attempting to ascertain the exact interval between the time the screams of the woman were first heard and when the shot was fired. Both neighbors said police believe that the screams of Mrs. Holloway indicate that she was startled suddenly by the appearance of her husband with the revolver in his hand.

Holloway has been a resident of Palo Alto for many years. He worked as a carpenter until Saturday night, when he told his employer that he was sick and would not be back for a few days. He was a member of the Palo Alto Rifle club, and his comrades and fellow workers say that he was subject to fits of terrible passion.

Victim Twice Married

Mrs. Holloway was a handsome woman, 35 years old. She was married to Harry Anderson, who died about 10 years ago, leaving her a little daughter. Seven years ago she married Holloway and on account of his objections to the daughter, she was placed in the care of Mary's relatives. The dead woman is a daughter of Mrs. Anna N. Benney of Mayfield. She had a sister, Mrs. Lillian Schaefer, and a brother, Walter, Palmdale, living in the same place.

Mrs. Schaefer came to Palo Alto this afternoon with Constable J. K. Albee and after a long search located the little son of her sister, who escaped from the house after the shooting and sought refuge with friends. Mrs. Schaefer took the little boy to her home in Mayfield.

Mrs. Schaefer said she was talking to her sister over the telephone an hour before the shooting and that the late Mrs. Holloway was at the time.

The body of Mrs. Holloway was taken to Timiney's undertaking parlors. Coroner Kell arrived from San Jose at 2:30 o'clock and took charge of the autopsy. The autopsy will be performed by Dr. Carl Wilson and the inquest will be held tomorrow.

MANY THREATS
TO KILL MADE

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

SAN JOSE, Oct. 3.—That Almon Holloway, who killed his wife in Palo Alto today, often threatened to kill his wife, is one of the allegations in the unhappy story of their wedded life filed in the office of the county clerk here.

The couple were married in Palo Alto November 14, 1904, and Mrs. Holloway left her home October 4, 1910, fearing that her husband would carry out his threats against her life.

The divorce complaint was filed shortly afterward and heard in December of the same year. She charged her husband with the cruellest kind of treatment, such as striking her with his clenched fist and uttering threats to kill her whole family.

In his cross complaint Holloway accused his wife of being unduly suspicious of him. Whenever he attended a meeting of the Carpenters' union, he alleged, she believed that he had been out to see another woman. Upon one occasion he spent half the night in decorating a Christmas tree for their children. When he woke up the next morning he found it stripped of its presents. His attorney also introduced affidavits by Marshall Black and E. D. Mosher as to his good character and integrity.

The court upheld the wife's story in its findings and gave her an interlocutory decree, the custody of the children and the Palo Alto community property.

Huge Cargo of Spoons Is Let in Duty Free

[Special Dispatch to The Call]
NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—With a precious cargo of 68 hearts that beat at 34, 689 fingers tenderly entwined and 136 level eyes, the mermaid of the Quebec Steamship company sailed into New York harbor today out of the Jamul honeydew—in this case Bermuda. The brides, in unconventional convention assembled in the saloon the first day out, and organized formally the "Never Nag society."

Hawaiian News By Federal Wireless

FISHER CLOSES INVESTIGATION

HONOLULU, Oct. 3.—The final session of the investigation by Secretary Fisher was held this morning, with Lorin A. Thurston, manager of Hilo railroad, and Richard Ivers, secretary of Brewer & Co., as the principal witnesses. Market Superintendent S. T. Starrett also gave evidence. Both Thurston and Ivers stated that, while labor could not be held on homesteads, many taken by farmers of the United States finally were sold to orientals or sold to plantations. In concluding the session Governor Frear made a straightforward statement of the troubles a governor has in this territory and of how he was out to the quick by the charges against him. He believed the investigation would result in good for Hawaii. Secretary Fisher then stated that he had many recommendations regarding the governor changes in governmental methods and territorial laws. He advised the citizens of Hawaii to get together for the best interests of Hawaii.

HAWAIIAN FEAST FOR SECRETARIES

HONOLULU, Oct. 3.—Secretaries Knox and Fisher, with Rear Admiral Reynolds, Governor Frear, Ransford S. Miller and Mr. Meyer were guests of Rear Admiral Cowles on the United States ship Navajo on a trip to Pearl Harbor this afternoon. Inspection was made of the great drydock being constructed and of all the other works. All were interested and impressed. This evening at the beautiful home of Princess Kawananakoa the cabinet officers, the ladies of their party and its members and many other guests were entertained at a Hawaiian luau, at which all the wonderful delicacies of old Hawaii were displayed, from opili to dried squid served on ti leaves. Tomorrow Secretaries Knox and Fisher will be entertained at Schofield Barracks by the army.

DIVORCE ENDS FORTY- FOUR YEARS' MARRIAGE

SAN JOSE, Oct. 3.—J. D. Kennedy was granted a final decree of divorce today from his wife, who deserted him after 44 years of matrimony. Suits for divorce were filed by Florence Johnson against John E. Johnson and David Cook Smith against Lulu Lottie Smith.

GIRL CHARGED AS BROTHER'S SLAYER

[Special Dispatch to The Call]
HOLLISTER, Oct. 2.—A formal complaint charging May Thomas with the murder of her brother, Grover C. Thomas, was made today before Judge Agnew by District Attorney George W. Dean. The girl has been in the custody of the sheriff since she was found Sunday, and her preliminary examination will be held in the justice court tomorrow. She is said to be hopelessly insane, and the court proceedings are expected to be merely formal.

MAN FALLS 35 FEET; BOTH ARMS BROKEN

COTTONWOOD, Oct. 3.—George Koons, a lumber piler, today fell off a pile lumber 35 feet high and broke both arms in the fall. He was uninjured otherwise.

SEPTUAGENARIANS TO HOLD PICNIC

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3.—Septuagenarians of Los Angeles have decided to have a picnic all by themselves. Invitations were issued to all persons 70 years old or more to meet at Helenbeck park, Los Angeles, October 12, and take their lunches with them. It was predicted the picnic would show the remarkable longevity of Californians.

DOCTOR'S WIFE ROBBED OF \$3,000 IN DIAMONDS

SANTA MONICA, Oct. 3.—Cutting the wire window screen, a thief entered the bedroom of Mrs. R. Bernard Baiguy, wife of a prominent physician of London, England, while the family was at breakfast this morning and stole \$3,000 worth of diamonds, watches and other jewelry. The police have no clew.

Waist Sale

A Fortunate Purchase of Several Hundred
Pretty Waists Permits Us to Offer These
EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

Lot One—Marquise, Lace
and Voile Waists—Values to
\$4.50.

Sale Price \$2.95

Lot Two—Charmeuse, Chiffon,
Silk and Marquise Waists—
Values to \$6.50.

Sale Price \$3.95

Lot Three—Charmeuse, Silk,
Lace and Chiffon Waists—Values
to \$8.50.

Sale Price \$4.95

SMALL LOTS OF VERY
CHOICE WAISTS—VALUES
TO \$20.00—NOW \$5.95 TO
\$9.95.

Charming Hats

In several smart new shapes—
trimmed in very artistic ways—
the most beautiful and becoming
hats to be found in the city at

\$10 and \$12



ROBERT WALLACE

THE FURRIER
148 GEARY ST.

1915 BOARD SUES BUYERS OF STOCK

The Panama-Pacific Exposition company will tolerate no failure to pay for stock subscribed, where it is evident that the subscriber is able to pay, but is wilfully disinclined. The directors of the 1915 exposition do not feel that they are keeping faith with San Francisco and the people of the state if they allow any one to escape who can live up to his obligation.

This is the declaration of Attorney Frank S. Brittain in speaking of suits filed by him on behalf of the exposition yesterday against Kirk Harris and Hunt, Hatch & Co. to enforce payment for stock which they had agreed in writing to take.

Each defendant is sued for \$450 and interest. One complaint alleges Harris agreed in writing on May 5, 1910, to buy 100 shares of the exposition stock at \$10 a share, payable in quarterly installments through a five year period. The defendant failed to pay for any portion and judgment is asked for the amount of subscription to date.

The complaint against Hunt, Hatch & Co. alleges the firm entered a similar agreement April 28, 1910. These are the first suits of the kind filed by the exposition company.

"We have had troubles in making collections through financial inability of many to pay, and we have had some bankruptcies cases. They are unavoidable," said Brittain. "The board of directors has, however, directed that in all cases where payment is evidently possible, but the subscriber is disinclined, to prosecute the cases. The company feels it has no right to let cases of this kind slide."

FIVE TEETH ARE MUTE
EVIDENCE OF ASSAULT

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

STOCKTON, Oct. 6.—Cornelius Groot, a wealthy farmer near this city, appeared in court this morning as a complaining witness against E. G. Smith, charged with battery. When Judge Von Detten asked Groot whether he could show where any violence upon his person had been committed, Groot pulled out a small tin box and showed five teeth, as he said:

"Here are five teeth he knocked out, and I would have had two more, but I swallowed them. He hit me without any reason after saying that farmers should stay where they belong. I never saw him before."

Smith was sentenced to serve six months in jail.

FOUR AUTOISTS KILLED BY TRAIN

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—Four persons were killed and five injured, two probably fatally, late today when a fast train on the Pennsylvania railroad struck an automobile at a grade crossing at Wilkensburg, a suburb. The dead are Rev. W. L. Nicholson, pastor Wilkesburg First Presbyterian church; his 6 year old son, Charles; John E. Beck and Mrs. Sarah Sarver, aged 17.

Just Fit