

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC, LEADING DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF MISSOURI, PRAISES HERBERT S. HADLEY

COMPLIMENTS FOR MR. HADLEY.

St. Louis Republic Was Gracious and True Toward Him When Not a Candidate.

Wm. S. Cowherd, who claims the Democratic nomination for Governor, has been sneering at the ability and the usefulness of Herbert S. Hadley, the nominee of the entire and undivided Republican party for Governor.

Over against the foolish assertions of Cowherd must be placed the voluntary and sincere testimony of the St. Louis Republic, organ of the Missouri Democracy, and now the champion of Cowherd.

This story is worthy of the careful and prayerful perusal of Mr. Cowherd and his fellow defamers of one of the most brilliant, most energetic and most successful young men who has ever been elected to a public office in Missouri.

(From St. Louis Republic, April 8, 1908.)

HADLEY, "TRUST BUSTER," FALLS VICTIM TO HIS OWN AMBITION. ATTORNEY GENERAL UNDERMINES HEALTH IN STANDARD OIL WAR.

The refusal of Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley to accept the proffered nomination of the Republican party for Governor, indicates the passing from the public eye, at least, of the young "trust buster" at the conclusion of his present term of office, if not before.

Through his relentless prosecution of the Standard Oil Company, and its subsidiary concerns in Missouri, Attorney General Hadley attracted the attention of the entire country. He became almost the "man of the hour" two years ago when he literally braved the oil magnates in their New York dens and forced from their lips confessions that resulted in dissolution suits by many states, as well as by the United States Government.

Rogers' famous "I refuse to answer on advice-of-counsel" caused the country to sit up and take notice, and the war of brains that followed, ending in a complete victory for the young Missouri official, earned him the plaudits of the entire United States.

As has been said, it was upon the evidence literally piled from the stilled tongues of Standard Oil magnates and attached by Hadley, that the state of Texas based its gigantic ouster suit against the great monopoly, which, if successful, may result in dissolving this corporation of billions.

Traceable to his prosecution of the Rockefeller-Rogers-Archibald-Pierce interests is Hadley's physical breakdown, which has so alarmed his medical advisers that they have prevailed upon him to set aside ambition and seek to regain his health in a new climate.

Practically unaided, except by his assistants, whose time was largely taken up with other matters of importance to the state, Hadley waged his fight against the so-called oil octopus. Fitted against him were the best legal stars the wealthy corporations could secure.

Procrastination, delay—irritating and nerve-racking—were the methods pursued by the antagonists of Hadley in the suit. On one pretext and another the case dragged over a period of two years. Many cities in and out of Missouri were visited, and it was during his return from a hard legal battle in New York that Hadley contracted a cold that developed into pneumonia and nearly cost him his life.

Upon his recovery the young official pitched into the case with renewed vigor, completing the presentation of his evidence before the Supreme Court's special commissioner, preparing his voluminous briefs with the aid of his assistants, and arguing the merits of the prosecution for nearly two days against the oil concern's entire array of legal talent.

Unless an adverse decision is rendered by the State Supreme Court Hadley has won his fight against the so-called oil combine, the special commissioner who heard the evidence having sustained his every contention, and recommended the forfeiture of the charters of the several companies implicated in Missouri.

Herbert Hadley was inducted into the office that has broken his health by an unusual, even humorous circumstance. He was offered the nomination when it was held to him, believing, as did all other Republicans, that it would be but a hollow honor, defeat being considered a certainty.

With the rest of the Republican State ticket, Hadley was nominated four years ago at the Saint Joseph Convention. The others were willing, Hadley unwilling.

A delegate from Kansas City, Hadley was seated in the center of the hall, when Homer B. Mann of Kansas City was sent to the platform to nominate some one for Attorney General.

"Who will I nominate?" Mann inquired of the leaders. "We don't know ourselves now," they answered, "but you start your speech, using lots of adjectives and superlatives, and before you are ready to spring the name we will send it up to you on a slip of paper."

Thus Mann addressed the convention in behalf of an unknown. He talked for ten minutes, lauding to the skies this mythical person whom he wanted the convention to nominate for the second highest executive office in the State.

But Mann ran out of adjectives and superlatives and he began to grow uneasy as the time passed and the name he awaited failed to materialize. In the meantime, the leaders were racing like mad among the eligibles, cajoling, pleading, begging each to become a victim of a supposedly assured slaughter. All said nay.

At this critical, or perhaps psychological moment, Hadley noticing the discourtesy of the orator, stirred uneasily in his seat. Mann, still talking, was sweeping his eye over the delegates looking for a desirable himself, when his orbits lit upon Hadley.

Quick as a flash, and before a protest from the young attorney could be made, he closed his speech with a glowing peroration, in which he thundered the name of Hadley. Thunderstruck for the moment, Hadley was transfixed. Recovering, he jumped to his feet to decline, when he was seized by friends and practically dragged to the rear of the hall.

For a time he turned a deaf ear to all pleadings, but was ultimately prevailed upon to accept the nomination when he



HON. ARCH S. DAVIS, of Chillicothe.

was informed that he later would be given an opportunity to satisfy his ambition to go to Congress.

His Career Brilliant. Hadley's election in the Republican landslide of 1904 was as great a surprise to him as had been his nomination. He has made the most of his opportunities, however, at the cost of his health, until today he is admitted the only logical candidate of his party to make the race, against tremendous odds, for Governor.

His determination not to jeopardize his health on the altar of his ambition leaves his party leaders, figuratively speaking, in the "nine hole."

Herbert S. Hadley is a native of Kansas. He was born in Olathe, February 20, 1872, and is, therefore, but 36 years old. He was educated in the University of Kansas, Northwestern University, and the Chicago Law School. After finishing his studies, he came to Missouri, settling in Kansas City in 1894.

He immediately began the practice of law, and it was not long before his ability attracted attention. Four years after going to Kansas City he was made First Assistant City Counselor, though then but 26 years old. He held that position until January 21, 1901, when he resigned to take up the duties of Prosecuting Attorney, to which office he had been elected.

As prosecutor of Kansas City, Hadley made an enviable record. At various times he encountered the cream of Kansas City's legal talent, invariably holding his own. A year after he became Prosecuting Attorney he was married to Miss Agnes Lee, an accomplished young newspaper woman of Kansas City. They have two children and the family home is now located in Jefferson City.

Recently, before his latest illness, Hadley was elected president of the Attorney Generals' Association at a meeting held in St. Louis, which the young Missouri official had called to secure united action of the Attorneys General for laws that would more clearly define the relation of States to the national Government.

REAL REFORMS ACCOMPLISHED.

Difference Between Reforms Attempted by Folk and Reforms Accomplished by Republicans.

Some reform work has been accomplished by the Democrat who was elected Governor four years ago, but genuine reform which was needed in the administration of public affairs has been accomplished by the Republican State officials chosen at the same election. It was in the machinery of State government where abuses and bad management had reigned for years, that Republican officials elected in 1904 found reforms most necessary, and where they have accomplished the best results.

In his spectacular reform work Governor Folk had a Democratic legislature to assist him and to make his pretensions as well as his achievements

"KEEP BUSY—GOING TO WIN."

Effective party work requires co-operation with your precinct captain. Attend October township meetings. Volunteer your services for election day work getting out the vote. Will you do it?

IF WORK WELL DONE—WE'VE WON.

WALTER S. DICKEY, Chairman Republican State Committee.

conspicuous. The Republican State officials have been handicapped by a Democratic Governor, and, as far as has been possible, have been hindered by a Democratic legislature, yet they have accomplished reforms which entitle them to more credit than the press of the State has given them.

The Republican party is not set to revolutionize the State, the nation or the world, but to secure good government under the organic laws which the people of the nation and of the several States have adopted. It is in the party of the constitution, which upholds the national constitution, which was saved and made co-extensive with the sovereignty of the nation by

ing any quadrennial period prior to that time, because the Democrats had ignored both the constitution and the statutes in conducting the public business. They did not pose as reformers eager to revolutionize the State and regulate the habits of the citizens. Unfortunately for them and for the people, a Republican was not elected chief executive, and they began their duties handicapped by a Democratic Governor who had obtained enough Republican votes to elect him, and who assumed command of the executive department of the State government with a fixed purpose to reform everything and everybody with which the Governor's office has to do—a Governor who was to seek in new laws authority for radical changes which he could not accomplish under existing laws, while his Republican associate officers of the State desired to give vital force and meaning to the existing laws.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR JUDGES OF COURTS OF APPEALS.

One Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals and one Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals is to be elected this year. These courts are high tribunals. The judges hold commission for a term of twelve years when elected.

Col. George D. Reynolds, of St. Louis, is the Republican nominee for Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, which has jurisdiction over the City of St. Louis and the counties of Monroe, Shelby, Knox, Scotland, Clark, Lewis, Marion, Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery, St. Charles, St. Louis, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemisicot, Dunklin, Stoddard, Wayne, Bollinger, Madison, St. Francis, Washington, Franklin, Crawford, Iron, Reynolds, Carter, Butler, Ripley, Oregon, Shannon, Dent, Phelps, Pulaski, Texas, Howell, Ozark, Douglas, Wright, LaCade, Webster, Christian, Taney, Stone, Green, Lawrence, Barry, Newton, McDonald and Audrain.

Hon. Arch B. Davis, of Chillicothe, is the Republican nominee for Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, which has jurisdiction in the counties of Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Barton, Bates, Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Caldwell, Calloway, Camden, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Chariton, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Dade, Dallas, Daviess, DeKalb, Gasconade, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Hickory, Holt, Howard, Jackson, Jasper, Johnson, Lafayette, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Maries, Mercer, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Nodaway, Osage, Pettis, Platte, Polk, Putnam, Randolph, Ray, St. Clair, Saline, Schuyler, Sullivan, Vernon and Worth.

that city. The conscientious Republicans who voted him into office thought he would do it, and thought he could do it because he was familiar with the party and the partisans associated with the bold hoodlums who had disgraced the State. Folk went into office under the banner of reform, and, like most politicians who ride the reform hobby up the heights to the golden gate, he hitched on the outside the horse which carried him to eminence and selected a steed of another temper to ride about the golden streets of his New Jerusalem.

The spectacular doings of the Democratic Governor detracted attention from the time from the faithful Republican State officials who were and are the real reformers, though posing only as honest patriots always posed—as servants of the people trying to execute the laws of the State.

They found many laws which had not been enforced by their Democratic predecessors—laws enacted to curb the trusts, to regulate the railroads, to assess taxes honestly and to collect all the revenue due the State; laws for the protection of the sacred school and seminary funds; laws requiring State institutions to be run on business principles and requiring their treasurers to deposit public funds with the State treasury instead of in local banks; laws and constitutional provisions requiring a proper audit of claims and their payment only when the money becomes due under the stipulations of the constitution or the contract. They found many laws which their Democratic predecessors had ignored; and while Folk was parading as the great apostle of law enforcement, sounding his trumpet at every crossing of the roads and telling all about it on Chattanooga platforms, they were quietly engaged, in their several departments, in the work of giving vitality and force to laws which affect the present and permanent welfare of the people—laws which

HADLEY POPULAR AT HOME.

Mr. Cowherd claims that he is popular in Jackson county—more so than Mr. Hadley. The people of that county are the best witnesses. They have expressed their views at the ballot box on the merits of both several times.

In 1900 Cowherd got 22,348 votes for Congress, a majority of 2,257 over his Republican opponent, and Hadley got 23,074 for prosecuting attorney, a majority of 2,378 over his Democratic opponent.

In 1902, an off year, Cowherd got 29,628 votes for Congress and Hadley 15,727 for prosecuting attorney.

In 1904 Cowherd got 22,912, while his Republican opponent got 23,873, a majority of 961, defeating Cowherd, whose strength with the voters had steadily declined. In that year Hadley, as a candidate for Attorney General, got 24,360 votes, or 1,012 more than the highest vote ever given Cowherd—that which he received in 1900—23,348.

Hadley's vote declined in 1902, when he was defeated by his Democratic opponent, but in 1904, when he was a State candidate, he had a majority in Jackson county of 1,968 over Majors, his Democratic opponent, while Cowherd received only 22,912, and was defeated.

Hadley's strength among the honest voters of Jackson county is stronger now than ever, and it is likely that he will lead Cowherd with a handsome majority this year without counting the votes of ghosts.

RECORD AGAINST WAGE EARNERS

Democratic Nominee for Governor Referred to as an Enemy of Every Laboring Man in Missouri.

The following resolution was adopted by Engineers' Local Union No. 6 of Kansas City, Mo., on October 1, 1908: Whereas, William S. Cowherd, during his political career, has seen fit to align himself with the trusts and corporations, using not only his influence, but his vote in favor of the same, and to the detriment of the laboring people, as cited in the following instances:

First. The Rural Free Delivery Bill, favoring as he did the mail contractors and urging the letting of contracts for the delivery of rural mail, and going on record in public addresses that said work could be done for \$450.00 per year (as against \$720.00 per year as recommended by the bill), a wage insufficient to maintain a family and supply the necessities of life, it being necessary for the rural carrier, under the contract system, to maintain a horse and rig for the work.

Second. Favoring, as he did, the bill introduced by the trusts for the manufacture of oleo-margarine.

Third. Opposing, as he did, the bill for the increase in the wages of postal clerks and carriers.

Fourth. Leaving, as he did, his post of duty in the halls of Congress, in the spring campaign of 1904, to come to Kansas City to HELP THE ENEMIES OF ORGANIZED LABOR DEFEAT THE TICKET PLACED IN THE FIELD BY THE LABORING PEOPLE OF KANSAS CITY, MO., AT A TIME WHEN THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION IN CONGRESS.

Fifth. His attitude in ignoring the communication sent to him by organized labor in reference to the eight-hour bill and the anti-injunction bill, said communication having been sent him pursuant to the recommendation of the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and pursuant to the instructions issued by the State Convention of said organization.

Therefore, be it resolved, That Engineers' Local Union No. 6, of Kansas City, Mo., denounce the aforementioned actions of W. S. Cowherd, and urge its members and all laboring people of the State of Missouri, to use their best efforts to defeat W. S. Cowherd, candidate for Governor, and by so doing ELIMINATE FROM THE POLITICAL FIELD AN ENEMY OF EVERY LABORING MAN IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

(Signed) H. M. WHIPPLE, President. LOUIS BRADY, Secretary.

LOOKING AT THE BOOKS.

Republican Officials Quickly Discovers How Democrats Handled Sacred Funds.

A "look at the books" and the method of book-keeping practiced under the Democratic administrations of Missouri, discloses the fact that no one of them is in harmony with the other, as they were kept by the Democratic predecessors of the present Republican state officials.

On pages 306 to 313 of the report issued by State Auditor Albert O. Allen, for 1903 and 1904, is given a list of the estates and the amount due to the heirs of each estate from the escheats fund on December 31, 1904. The total aggregates \$113,728.35. The escheats ledger for the same date shows \$123,722.13 credited to that fund, while according to the fund ledger and journal, there was at that time \$122,948.89 to the credit of this fund. Thus it will be seen a variance exists between the Auditor's report proper and the two sets of books in his office, each of them purporting to give the correct figures as to this escheats fund at a certain date, and still no one of them is at all alike either one of the other two in amount.

In connection with this escheats fund, however, as is the case with others, the Democrats paid no heed at all to the provisions of the state constitution, disregarding it with impunity whenever the exigencies of the occasion required that it be done to save the party's "record." According to the provisions of section 6, article 2, of the state constitution, "the net proceeds of all sales of lands and other property and effects that may accrue to the state by escheat from unclaimed dividends and distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, shall be paid into the state treasury and securely invested and sacredly preserved as a public school fund, the annual income of which fund, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the state as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining the free public schools and the state university in this article provided for, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever."

Until 1899 the unclaimed dividends and distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons were placed in a fund known as the executors' and administrators' fund, and formed a portion of what is known as the escheats fund, which was sacredly guaranteed by the constitution to the public school fund of the state if remaining unclaimed for a period of ten years.

In 1899 the administration then in control of the state's affairs was confronted with a deficiency in the revenue fund, and, to avoid the disastrous results which would attend permitting the state's warrants to go to protest, that administration not only borrowed from the state interest fund, but passed an act through the legislature appropriating \$30,000 from the executors' and administrators' fund with which to replenish the depleted revenue fund, disregarding entirely the constitutional inhibition against such proceeding, thereby forever depriving the school fund of the state of the \$30,000 so illegally appropriated.

It is conceded, and the law so provides, that the school fund is entitled to all the unclaimed moneys, according to an act passed by the general assembly in 1899, which shall have remained unclaimed in that fund for twenty-one years. Unless these moneys shall have remained in that fund for such a period subsequent to the passage of the act mentioned, they cannot be lawfully transferred from that fund. Auditor Allen's report for 1903 and 1904, at pages 306 to 313, gives a list of the estates in the escheats fund and the amount due to the heirs of each of them, the total, less the claims paid and not charged off, amounting to \$122,948.89, while, according to the table on page 12, of the same report, that fund had a balance on hand of but \$38,289.68.

What has become of this fund? In June, 1875, \$28,668.21 was transferred from the executors' and administrators' fund to the public school fund, as contemplated by the constitution. In April, 1882, \$18,000 was transferred to the school fund. These two transfers, which aggregate \$46,668.21, together with the balance on hand January 1, 1905, as shown by Auditor Allen's report, of \$28,289.68, make a total of \$122,948.89, leaving a balance due to the escheats fund, and ultimately to the public school fund, of \$39,000.

What \$39,000 is the amount which was wrongfully and illegally diverted by the Democratic administration of 1899 to help itself out of a sorry dilemma, and in utter disregard not only of the constitution of the state, but also in violation of a co-existing statute, requiring the escheats fund to remain on deposit, subject to withdrawals therefrom by the estates entitled thereto for a period of twenty-one years before the state could transfer any of its moneys to another fund, and then only to the school fund.

An examination of the books revealed the above stated facts, and on February 12, 1907, Hon. J. F. Gmelich, State Treasurer, sent a communication to the Senate and House reciting the facts as stated above, and asking that the \$39,000 be restored, by appropriation, to the school fund. His communication was referred, in each house, to the Judiciary Committee, and was never again heard from. The Democrats had robbed the school fund in broad daylight and had not even put out a "certificate of indebtedness" drawing 5 per cent interest, their long established method of caring for the losses which the sacred school fund has suffered from their looting.

When this \$39,000 steal was put through the House of Representatives every Democrat present voted for it, and every Republican but two voted against it.