

## BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL NEW HAVEN BANK, at New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, at the close of business, September 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$356,270.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	93.06
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	464,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	355,146.32
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	80,930.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	8,991.23
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,543.39
Due from approved reserve agents	337,213.65
Checks and other cash items	1,417.50
Exchanges for clearing house	5,612.32
Notes of other National Banks	10,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	500.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$55,371.69
Legal-tender notes	6,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	23,200.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. of redemption fund	7,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,420,259.54</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$464,000.00
Surplus fund	202,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	171,045.89
National Bank notes outstanding	460,000.00
Due to other National Banks	2,611.32
Due to State Banks and Bankers	561.33
Due to approved reserve agents	1,960.44
Dividends unpaid	112.30
Individual deposits subject to check	\$1,109,256.28
Demand certificates of deposit	1,375.00
Certified checks	5,503.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,420,259.54</b>

I, Edward E. Mix, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD E. MIX, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1908.

SAMUEL LLOYD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:  
LEE MCLUNG,  
VICTOR MORRIS TYLER,  
FRANK D. KROWBRIDGE,  
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW HAVEN, at New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, at the close of business, September 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,417,960.79
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	72
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,300.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	245,550.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	300,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	19,214.60
Due from State Banks and Bankers	301.48
Due from approved reserve agents	394,096.33
Checks and other cash items	2,111.08
Exchanges for clearing house	17,473.72
Notes of other National Banks	25,865.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	626.78
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$112,454.95
Legal-tender notes	22,500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,472,945.15</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$500,000.00
Surplus fund	292,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	175,673.68
National Bank notes outstanding	100,000.00
Due to other National Banks	1,543.32
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,961.33
Due to approved reserve agents	21,449.59
Dividends unpaid	9,504.68
Individual deposits subject to check	\$1,375.00
Certified checks	15,204.72
Outstanding	287.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,472,945.15</b>

I, Fred B. Bunnell, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED B. BUNNELL, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1908.

W. P. KELLEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:  
JOSEPH PORTER,  
ARTHUR T. HADLEY,  
PIERCE N. WELCH,  
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW HAVEN COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, at New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, at the close of business, September 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,535,326.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	646.65
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	250,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	400,326.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	50,836.86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	649,927.23
Due from approved reserve agents	2,386.28
Checks and other cash items	21,085.47
Exchanges for clearing house	29,217.03
Notes of other National Banks	600.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	600.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$55,888.66
Legal-tender notes	25,608.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	12,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,312,348.99</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$500,000.00
Surplus fund	350,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	61,233.06
National Bank notes outstanding	237,000.00
Due to other National Banks	8,144.00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2,681.15
Due to approved reserve agents	35,317.61
Dividends unpaid	80.85
Individual deposits subject to check	\$2,105,859.74
Demand certificates of deposit	10,311.11
Certified checks	45,341.64
Outstanding	3,420.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,312,348.99</b>

I, H. G. Redfield, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. G. REDFIELD, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1908.

H. W. FLETCHER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:  
HAYDEN ROBERTSON,  
LOUIS STODDARD,  
HENRY STODDARD,  
Directors.

## BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW HAVEN, at New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, at the close of business, September 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,368,973.40
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	500,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	591,477.50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	60,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	35,078.64
Due from State Banks and Bankers	9,651.81
Due from approved reserve agents	498,445.79
Checks and other cash items	6,029.19
Exchanges for clearing house	15,200.78
Notes of other National Banks	39,350.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	474.97
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$137,915.00
Legal-tender notes	50,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	25,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,420,748.38</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$500,000.00
Surplus fund	370,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	153,450.73
National Bank notes outstanding	470,000.00
Due to other National Banks	13,399.46
Due to State Banks and Bankers	11,046.32
Due to approved reserve agents	25,671.01
Dividends unpaid	5,689.13
Individual deposits subject to check	\$1,751,427.04
Demand certificates of deposit	6,413.25
Certified checks	13,798.36
Outstanding	11.33
United States	62,585.35
Deposits in clearing	12,414.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,420,748.38</b>

I, Charles A. Sheldon, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. SHELDON, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1908.

GEORGE SMITH ADAMS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:  
A. N. OSBORNE,  
JUSTUS S. HOTCHKISS,  
SAMUEL HEMINGWAY,  
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Loans and discounts	\$449,154.89
Stocks and securities	34,627.45
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	2,900.00
Due from other Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies	1,799.95
Due from approved reserve agents	71,553.49
United States and National Bank notes	60,152.00
Gold coin	13,420.00
Silver coin	537.15
Minor coin	68.18
Checks and cash items	5,136.32
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$599,431.44</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	\$100,000.00
Other undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	65,225.88
Due to Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies	1,150.75
General deposits	634,029.80
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$599,431.44</b>

I, Edwin L. Chapman, Asst. Treasurer of the above-named company, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWIN L. CHAPMAN, Asst. Treasurer.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1908.

FRANK E. TESTER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:  
JOSEPH PORTER,  
ARTHUR T. HADLEY,  
PIERCE N. WELCH,  
Directors.

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RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,535,326.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	646.65
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	250,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	400,326.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	50,836.86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	649,927.23
Due from approved reserve agents	2,386.28
Checks and other cash items	21,085.47
Exchanges for clearing house	29,217.03
Notes of other National Banks	600.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	600.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$55,888.66
Legal-tender notes	25,608.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	12,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,312,348.99</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$500,000.00
Surplus fund	350,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	61,233.06
National Bank notes outstanding	237,000.00
Due to other National Banks	8,144.00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2,681.15
Due to approved reserve agents	35,317.61
Dividends unpaid	80.85
Individual deposits subject to check	\$2,105,859.74
Demand certificates of deposit	10,311.11
Certified checks	45,341.64
Outstanding	3,420.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,312,348.99</b>

I, H. G. Redfield, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. G. REDFIELD, Cashier.  
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Correct—Attest:  
HAYDEN ROBERTSON,  
LOUIS STODDARD,  
HENRY STODDARD,  
Directors.

but in the New York state campaign) had been known before the election and you and your supporters would have endeavored to use the fact of its having been made as an insinuation and untruthful argument to show that I could not be trusted to deal out exact justice to Mr. Harriman. No stronger argument against your proposition has yet been advanced than this that you have unconsciously advanced.

## Letter vs. Spirit of Law.

I now come to the important part of your letter, your attitude toward Mr. Haskell. You state that Mr. Haskell has involuntarily resigned from the committee. You speak highly of the public service which he has rendered and protest against any condemnation of him save such as may come in a court. Out of your own mouth you are condemned. You thereby set up that standard of "law honesty" which has been the bane of this people in endeavoring to get equity and fair dealing—as they should obtain among high minded men—from great business corporations, and from individuals like Mr. Haskell. Apparently you disclaim even asking Mr. Haskell to retire from the position in which you placed him, so that he retires of his own free will; and you utter no word of condemnation of his gross offenses against public decency and honesty. On the contrary, you strive to make it appear that his misconduct in reference to the Standard Oil company is all of which he is accused, whereas shameless though this particular act of his is, it is no worse than countless others in his career.

## Bryan's Attitude Attacked.

I contrast your action in this case with that of Mr. Taft in reference to Senator Foraker. Mr. Taft's statement when the question of his appointment was at stake was that he would rather not accept it at the price of sacrificing principle by supporting Mr. Foraker for senator. You do not venture in so much as the slightest possible manner even to censure Mr. Haskell for his manifold misdeeds; and you ask that he be held guiltless of them unless convicted in a court of law; although you well know that as regards the worst of them no action in a court of law would lie. You say you were ignorant of Mr. Haskell's record. If so, it was willful ignorance on your part. I call your attention to the letter of Mr. L. T. Russell, the editor of the Morning Democrat of Ardmore, Oklahoma, in which, writing to you on September 24, 1908, he states:

"If you were ignorant of such charges it was because you refused to read them when presented to you when you visited Oklahoma last fall in the interest of Candidate Haskell. At that time I personally presented to you ten typewritten pages of charges against Mr. Haskell, covering his operations in Ohio, New York, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. The charges recently made by Mr. Hearst were all made by me at that time."

## Courts Convicted Haskell.

"You ask that we leave the courts to deal with Mr. Haskell. As to some matters the courts have already dealt with him. As to others, various private individuals whom he has wronged, and the United States government on behalf of helpless Indians whom he has wronged, are striving to have the courts so deal with him. M. L. Nott, national attorney for the Creek Nation, writes me as follows:

"In October, 1906, Mr. Foulke, of Richmond, Indiana, was sent to investigate the matter of town site frauds in the Creek Nation. Mr. Foulke's report is in the hands of the secretary of the Interior. All parties connected with these town site frauds have used the same means and methods. Upon the report filed by Mr. Foulke, I as attorney for the Creek Nation, was directed by the secretary of the Interior to file suits in equity for the cancellation of all deeds to town lots in the Creek Nation where the same had been secured by fraud. Proceeding upon instructions and after full investigation Governor Haskell among others has secured deeds to quite a number of lots in Muskogee by conspiracy and fraud; that he had had 'dummies' or 'straw' men who lived in the state of Ohio and elsewhere, and had them 'quit claim' back to him without consideration. By this dishonest means he succeeded in getting deeds to a large number of lots belonging to the Creeks at one-half their appraised value. I have filed quite a number of suits against Governor Haskell in which conspiracy and fraud is charged and the major of consummating it is set out in detail. Haskell has not filed any answer in any of these cases. He has simply through his attorney filed dilatory motions such as demurrers, pleading to the jurisdiction, etc. He dare not answer and deny the allegations set up in our bill; such an answer would be a sworn lie and known to be by a large number of 'straw' men and 'dummies' he used in perfecting the fraud."

## Haskell Will Get "Justice."

For this particular act of the man whose public record you ignore, you may rest assured that the Interior department will endeavor to see that the courts do "justice" to him. When Mr. Haskell was in New York various judgments were filed against him. I will not at the moment discuss the charges of perjury and fraud made against him by Attorney Albert H. Waller of New York in connection with the suit decided by Judge Lacombe in March, 1902. But the records of the county clerk of New York county show that on February 21, 1900, a judgment for damages and costs, amounting to \$42,235.43 recovered in the supreme court of the county, was filed against Charles N. Haskell. On April 2, 1900, this judgment was returned on the sheriff's execution satisfied to the extent of only \$29.80, and the remainder of it remains still unsatisfied. In this instance your proposal that Mr. Haskell be left to the courts does not seem to have produced thorough-going justice.

## Many and Varied Suits.

Neither shall I touch upon the various suits of all kinds now pending against him for all kinds of reasons. Thus, it is reported in the press under date of Sept. 19, 1908, that a \$500 judgment had been obtained against Mr. Haskell by an attorney of Arkansas, who was employed by him "to lobby before the city council of Muskogee to get through a franchise. The attorney's fee was never paid, but the franchise granted." Nor again shall I touch upon the fact that in the press of Sept. 25 last, showing Mr. Haskell's having three years ago joined an organization to prevent union labor from entering the city in which he lived, indeed as regards this last statement, I wish distinctly to acquit Mr. Haskell of being opposed on principle to the acquisition of him of being opposed on principle to anything.

## Connection With Oil Trust.

Now as to Governor Haskell's connection with the Standard Oil Co. in Oklahoma. Governor Haskell advances the fact that the United States government permitted the Standard Oil Co. on the same terms as any and all other companies to enjoy the legal privileges to which it was entitled on the Indian reservations of Oklahoma, as his justification or having given it illegal privileges to which it was not entitled in the state of Oklahoma. The excuse furnishes the measure of Governor Haskell's moral quality. The federal act of March 11, 1904, conferred upon the secretary of the Interior the right to grant permits for oil and gas pipe lines to cross Indian reservations. Regulations to carry out the law were drawn up by the Indian office and approved by the secretary of the Interior April 12, 1904. In compliance with the law and the regulations the department of the Interior permitted the Standard Oil pipe line company (the Pacific Oil and Gas company), and the various rival pipe line companies (such as the Oklahoma Natural Gas company, the Cary River Gas company, the Denae Portland Cement company and others, including Texas and Gould companies), all on the same terms and under the same conditions, the right of way across the Indian reservation.

## Defends Interior Department.

No preference or privilege was granted to any company that was not also granted to all the others. Any other action than that actually taken by the Interior department would have been as grossly improper as the actions of Governor Haskell himself. The government stood neither for nor against any company; but it required each to obey the law. Its action was precisely like the action which it took, for instance, in proceeding against the Standard Oil company in the rebate matter; it did not thus proceed because the Standard Oil company was involved, but because rebates had been granted; it would have proceeded just as quickly against the rivals of the Standard Oil as against the Standard Oil itself. Our only concern was to punish any guilty party. Our effort is to do equal justice to all, and to exact justice from all alike. We are no more to be awayed from this course by desire to punish a corporation than by desire to favor it, no matter whether it is the Standard Oil or any other. The permit of the national government, as set forth in the telegram of the secretary of the Interior to Governor Haskell of April 22 last, was merely to cross or use the restricted allotments and tribal property of the Indians; it had nothing to do with the question of compliance with the laws of the state of Oklahoma, and conferred no privilege to cross territory in Oklahoma outside of these reservations.

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## Haskell and the Law.

Governor Haskell refuses to permit any proceedings to be taken against the Standard Oil company although this company declines to obey the law of Oklahoma. He claims that the Standard Oil's rights were superior to the requirements of the Oklahoma constitution, for which he was himself mainly responsible; he took the decision away from the courts, and, against the opinion of his attorney general, he decided it in favor of the Standard Oil corporation. The attorney general of Oklahoma has made the following statement in this matter:

"The president's statement as to this Standard Oil and Gas company suit is less than the whole matter in its whole inequity, because on the 23rd of April I had informed the governor that the action taken by the Prairie company was illegal and should be enjoined and that I had an injunction suit. At that time April 23, the governor agreed with me as to the illegality of the action and approved the bringing of the injunction. The same day the governor left the state to go to Denver, the Prairie company started its trespass. This I believe was pre-arranged between the governor and the Prairie company as the Prairie company rushed the laying of its pipe line during the absence of the governor from the state."

## Governor Dodged Question.

"I wired the governor on the first of July, asking whether he had given the Prairie Oil company permission to build their line. His reply evaded my sole question, and instead of answering it, he said that he was satisfied that the Prairie company would not violate the law."

Between the 23rd of April and the 2d of July, Governor Haskell received no advice from me, as his legal adviser, as to the matter, and if he had received advice from his assistant attorney general, he did not do me the honor of submitting the same to me. When he heard of the bringing of the suit he directed the acting governor to order me to dismiss the suit, and indulged in insolent language to the effect that he would not tolerate any proceedings by me except in his direction. The use of this insulting language regarding me, the ground, with his sudden change of heart between April and July, evidences that some very deep and controlling motive of a personal nature was back of his actions.

## Calls President Mild.

"The only person that the prohibitions could help was the Standard Oil Co., and that he hazarded as much as he did for it, as he did after his sudden change of heart, supplies the necessary factor for any intelligent man to reckon whether the governor of Oklahoma has a leaning toward the Standard Oil company; and therefore the president's statement seems to me a very mild rebuke."

## "CHARLES E. WEST."

"Attorney General of Oklahoma." The national government, obeying the law and the principle of sound morality, discriminated neither for nor against the Standard Oil company or its rival, Governor Haskell, against the law and against every principle of honesty and fair dealing, discriminated in favor of