

# SENATOR FORAKER ISSUES STATEMENT

### Charges Taft With Consorting With Standard Oil Magnates Himself.

### SEVERE ON THE PRESIDENT.

### Wildly Declares That His Actions Indicate a Guilty Conscience.

### Explains and Justifies His Employment By Oil Trust—Seeks No Revenge In Brownville Affair.

Cincinnati, Sept. 25.—Senator Foraker, in a statement made public tonight, replied to the recent charges made by William R. Hearst and President Roosevelt. In addition he bitterly assails Hearst, Taft and the president, charging Taft with consorting with Standard Oil magnates himself and declaring that President Roosevelt's actions indicate a guilty conscience.

In the opening paragraphs Mr. Foraker declares that the president showed bias in accepting as true all the charges. He denies that he acted improperly in accepting employment from the Standard Oil company, saying that there was no secret about it, and produces letters to prove that after the government began its attack upon Standard Oil he declined to accept a retainer from them. He charged that Mr. Hearst had other letters in addition to those which he gave over, and that those other letters, if made public at the same time, would have showed how harmless was his connection with the Standard Oil people.

#### SENATOR FORAKER'S STATEMENT.

"The president commences his statement connected with the publication of Judge Taft's letter with a bitter arraignment of me because of Mr. Hearst's charges, which he appears to have accepted as fully proven as soon as made. He does not wait for proof or explanation nor accept the same when it is offered.

"Mr. Hearst's charges are not simply that I was in the employment of the Standard Oil company, and that I was paid for my services, but that I acted secretly in that employment for illegal purposes, and that the money I received was paid as compensation for improperly influencing legislation by Congress in conflict with and in violation of my official duties.

"He reads a number of letters and made certain comments calculated, it is unexplained or unexplained, to create the belief that his charges were true.

"That I was employed by the company was never concealed or denied. On the contrary, such employment was well known at the time to all concerned. Only a few days before the Gen. Monnett, who was prosecuting the proceedings against the Standard Oil company at the time stated in a public interview that I told him at the time that I had been retained by the company. If employed and rendering services, presumably I was compensated.

"In announcing, therefore, the mere fact that I was employed by the com-

pany and showing that I received payments on that account no information was imparted by Mr. Hearst and no offense was established, for it remained that such employment and payment might be entirely proper and legitimate.

**SENATOR'S EMPLOYMENT.**

"Under all the circumstances, an explanation was required, and in former statements I made such explanation by showing that my employment was confined to the affairs of the company in Ohio, and in its re-organization after the trust was dissolved by order of our supreme court, and that my employment had no relation in the slightest degree to anything in which the federal government was then interested, or with respect to which the Congress was then legislating, or at that time proposing to legislate, and that the employment was ended long before the company was made the subject of any special attention in Congress and long before it was attacked in the federal courts or proceeded against in any way by the federal government; and further, that the employment was not to defend the company against charges of violation of the laws of Ohio of the United States or the orders of any of the courts, but only to assist in executing the orders of the courts, and so re-organizing as to conform to all laws, state and national, and to fully comply with all the orders of the court that had been against it.

#### A COMPLETE DEFENSE.

"If my statements in this behalf are true, they make a complete defense against Mr. Hearst's charges and all deductions therefrom of improper conduct, unless the ethics involved have been radically changed from what they have always heretofore been supposed to be. From the beginning of our government senators and congressmen who are lawyers have been regarded as free to continue the practice of their profession if they so desired during their terms of office in so far as they might be able to do so without interfering with their public duties; and in such practice free to take any kind of employment that was offered, which did not in any way conflict with their duties as members of Congress. Nobody has ever before been criticized on such account. The only question has been to the character of business a senator or member of Congress was at liberty to take and uniformly and unreservedly it has been considered that there was no prohibition of any class of business, outside of those named in the statutes and such business as might conflict with public duties.

"When I accepted the employment of the Standard Oil company in 1899 it was not forbidden by me, and probably by any lawyer, and it was regarded as the object of federal legislation or of federal prosecution or action of any kind and that employment when the company decided to re-organize under the law of New Jersey, which was before anything of that nature occurred.

"That I was not in the employment of the company after the services I have mentioned were rendered, and that such employment did not afterward influence me to favor the company in legislation, is shown by the fact I took in the enactment of the Elkins law, approved Feb. 19, 1903. Under this statute the attorney-general has brought and caused to be enforced by any court which might be requested, all the provisions of the Standard Oil company, of which we have had so much, including the fine of \$39,240,000.

#### REFUSED EMPLOYMENT.

"But if that fact is not sufficient, the following correspondence is not only additional proof, but conclusive in its character, to the same effect:

"22 Broadway, New York, May 7, 1908.

"My Dear Senator—In the possibility of an action being brought against us in Ohio, are you in a position to accept a retainer from us in connection with such a matter?

"Your early response will oblige, yours very truly,

(Signed) "JOHN D. ARCHBOLD,"

"Washington, D. C., 15th street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

"To which I answered as follows: "Washington, D. C., May 8, 1908.

"John D. Archbold, Esq., No. 22 Broadway, New York.

"My Dear Sir—My duties in the senate have so multiplied that I find it necessary to retire entirely from the practice of the law. I have not taken any new employment for more than two years past.

"On this account as well as because of my relations to the public service I cannot accept a retainer in the contingency named as I would be glad to do if it were otherwise.

"Assuming you of the proper appreciation for the compliment involved in the injury you make, I remain, as I truly yours,

J. B. FORAKER.

"For weeks prior to the date of these letters, the newspapers were filled with announcements regarding the company with very serious litigation and with criminal prosecutions in the courts of Ohio. It was in view of these threatened proceedings that the company again sought to employ me; surely an idle and unnecessary performance if already employed by the company. These letters further show that I declined such employment, among other reasons, because I could not accept the same without my relations to the public service. The conditions had greatly changed since my former employment, largely because of the prosecutions against the company under the Elkins law, which I had helped to frame; furthermore, the employment proposed was different in its character from that which I had previously accepted. That is to say, instead of being an employment as the former employment was, to aid the company in complying with the orders of the courts, and the statutes of the state, it intended to employ me to resist suits and prosecutions instituted by the state.

"I submit that these proofs should be sufficient to show to any fair and unprejudiced mind that I was never employed except prior to 1901, and that my employment then had no relation to anything that was in conflict with my duties, but had reference solely to the re-organization of the company and its Ohio affairs with which Congress had nothing whatever to do.

#### HEARST TAKES A HAND.

"Mr. Hearst to create a different belief, read at Louisville the following letter:

"8, 28 Broadway, New York, Feb. 25, 1908.

"To Hon. J. B. Foraker, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Senator—Again my dear regards. I venture to write you a word regarding the bill introduced by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, known as H. E. 22, intended to amend the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, introduced by him. It really seems as though this is very unnecessarily severe and even vicious. Is it not much better to test the application of the Sherman law in regard to the measure of this kind? I hope you will feel so about it and I will be greatly pleased to have a word from you on the subject. With kind regards, Very truly yours,

#### "JOHN D. ARCHBOLD."

#### NO RECOLLECTION OF LETTER.

"I have no recollection of ever receiving any such letter and a most diligent search fails to disclose any such letter in my files or any copy of any answer to any such letter in my letter book. But waiving that, the letter shows that Mr. Archbold did not pretend to have any right to address me on any such subject, except as any case might have been done. Such requests are of daily occurrence in the experience of every senator. If I ever received such a letter, my inability to find it, or to find any reference to it, is doubtless due to the fact that I simply referred it to the judiciary committee for consideration in connection with the bill. It would not seem to me necessary to make an explanation of it were not that Mr. Hearst, in reading his letter, confuses it with the following letter: "22 Broadway, New York, Jan. 27, 1902.

"My Dear Senator—Responding to your favor of the 25th, it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith certificate of deposits for \$50,000, in accordance with our understanding. Your letter states the conditions correctly and I trust that the transaction will be successfully consummated.

"Yours very truly,

"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD."

"Mr. Hearst accompanied the read-

ing of these two letters together with comments calculated, if not intended, to convey the impression that the one had reference to the other, and that they constituted evidence that it was for money received trying to influence legislation in accordance with the views of Mr. Archbold. The dates of the two letters show that the money was sent almost a month prior to the letter about the Jones bill.

"This in itself would ordinarily be enough to disconnect the two, in the average mind, but I have already shown in a former statement that the certificate deposited was sent on account of the proposed purchase of the Ohio State Journal, and that the proposition to purchase being abandoned, the money was returned in February, only a week after it was received.

#### SENATOR INTRODUCES LETTERS.

Mr. Foraker here introduces letters to verify his statement as to the newspaper proposal. He continues: "Mr. Hearst's letter to the accompanying letters, particularly that from Mr. Archbold, of Jan. 21, and my letter of Feb. 4, returning the money. He would have known that the certificate of deposit had no reference whatever to the Jones bill or any other bill. Mr. Hearst states that in his speech at Columbus that the letters had been furnished to him by a 'gentleman' whose name he would not give for fear the Standard Oil company might persecute him.

"Perhaps this gentleman did not find these missing letters. Perhaps, if he found them, he did not furnish them to Mr. Hearst. In any event, perhaps the omission to read them was made because if read they would have defeated the object to be accomplished. However that may be, this correspondence surely and conclusively disposes of that matter.

#### PRICE BILLS.

"Until now, I have not made any statement about the letter Mr. Hearst read at Columbus from the gentleman to me, dated March 9, 1900, calling my attention to two bills introduced in the Ohio legislature by Mr. Price. I have delayed in saying anything about the matter because, having no recollection on the subject, I have been trying to ascertain what I received from the gentleman what I did with it, or did on account of it. I cannot find any trace of such a letter in my files or of any answer to any letter-book. I have been unable to communicate with Mr. Price, who introduced the bills mentioned, but he has stated in a public interview that he abandoned the bills because Gov. Nash told him that Senator Hanna and I were both opposed to the measures, and feared it might damage President McKinley's interest in a campaign on which we were then entered. If the bills should be insisted upon, Mr. Price's statement suggests to my mind that in all probability I referred the letter to Gov. Nash.

"In any event, I know that I took no action with respect to it or any other bill pending in the Ohio legislature at that time or any other time since I became a member of the senate, March 4, 1897.

"In no instance since that date have I sought to influence any legislator on any subject, except by argument in open session.

"While I have occasionally heard from Mr. Archbold during the period that has elapsed since the termination of my employment in the early part of 1901, I do not recall receiving any letter from him, except the one relating to the Jones bill, and that had no reference to pending bills or to anything with which I had any official duty to perform. In any event, he never addressed me on any subject since my employment, except only as any citizen with whom I was acquainted might have done, and there was never a suggestion from him, or from anybody else that I was under the slightest obligation to support or oppose any proposed legislation in behalf of that company, nor was there ever a suggestion of any kind that I should receive any compensation or reward of any kind whatsoever on that account.

"And, in this respect as to the Standard Oil company, it is also, and equally true, as to other trust, corporation or person. Notwithstanding that I have written in my answer to Mr. Bryan of Sept. 23 that I was a representative and defender of corporations in the senate, there is not a word in any of my answers, or in any letter made by him or anybody else, and there is not a scrap of evidence that can be produced supporting any such charge that change has as fully and satisfactorily explained as has been explained the letter about the Jones bill and the proposed purchase of the Ohio State Journal.

#### MR. TAFT'S LETTER.

"This brings me to Mr. Taft's letter and what the president has said in his comments on the same.

"If the president in publishing it had not withheld the name of the man to whom it was written, it might be easier for me to show that I am not responsible for that man's action.

"The man himself would have refuted the impression that the president apparently seeks to create, that he wrote either at my instance or in my interest. I have not at any time or in any way sought Mr. Taft's help for re-election to the senate.

"When Mr. Taft's candidacy for the presidency was first announced, I was surprised to learn from the newspapers that the program of those having it in charge, involved my 'elimination' from public life.

**HARMONY PROPOSITION.**

"An open declaration of war, such as the 'elimination' proposition involved, naturally brought about a controversy and strife when there should have been only peace. Finally Mr. Cox announced a harmony proposition—Taft for president or governor, and me for senator. He did that on his own motion; not only was there not a request but contrary to my desire. Nevertheless I publicly announced that if it expressed the wish of the Republicans no one would support Taft more than I.

"Thereupon Mr. Burton gave out an interview in which he stated that Mr. Taft would not accept from the Republicans of Ohio any endorsement of the presidency if coupled with an endorsement of me for governor. The value of I am repeating from memory and do not expect to give his exact language, but I know I am accurately stating the effect of it. This appeared to be such a gross public insult and so uncalculated for that hostilities were immediately resumed.

"They continued until Mr. Taft was nominated, then so far as I was concerned, they stopped instantly and I supposed from the character of Mr. Taft's response to my note of congratulation that they stopped on his part. At least, I was so assured by his friends and managers, and in that connection I was so assured by Mr. Burton that he had authority to give out his offensive interview.

"Much more of the same character might be mentioned, but I have said enough to show that Mr. Taft's letter performs the very important office of exonerating Mr. Burton from the charge of having spoken without authority and that he is not responsible for the offensive utterances which it belongs.

**TAFT'S HOSTILE ATTITUDE.**

"Now as to the letter itself.

"It gives as the reason for Judge Taft's hostile attitude that—He (I) has opposed the vital policies and principles of the administration and in his opposition has seized upon and magnified an important but incidental matter to embarrass the administration using in this without scruple a blind prejudice to accomplish his main purpose.

"It is really a question of political principle.

"In respect to this, the legislature of Ohio expressed what I believe to be the

J. G. McDonald, Pres.

# UTAH STATE FAIR

## THIS YEAR IT ASSUMES THE PROPORTIONS OF A VAST EXPOSITION

### Will pass into history as the most remarkable Fair Utah ever held, that the West ever saw! More appropriate would be the title: Inter-Mountain Exposition.



Never was there such manifest enthusiasm!  
 Never was Utah so intensely aroused!  
 Never did adjacent states evince such interest!  
 Never did the whole West so earnestly cooperate!  
 Never the promise of such attendance!  
 Never so many excursions arranged for!  
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 Never such displays of cattle and stock!  
 Never has the association expended so much money!  
 Never so many stirring attractions!  
 Never such an assemblage of exhibits!

And aside from exhibits the list of thrilling attractions include a choice of the very best in the country.

## THE FIRE DIVE

From a sky-scraper height into a tank of roaring flames will make the breath come fast, the heart nearly stop beating—an exciting, hazardous feat never witnessed in

this section of the country before—but performed throughout the east occasioning tremendous enthusiasm—before the crowned heads of Europe awakening wildest plaudits.

## Pain's Celebrated Fire Works,

On an enlarged scale, will prove the most magnificent spectacle that ever lifted an audience from its feet. The whole heavens will be magnificently a blaze with massive inspiring pyrotechnics—marvelous conceptions wrought into designs of startling beauty and gorgeous effects.

A complete Indian village—with all the suggestions of early, savage life. Wierd war dances—the pipe of peace smoked—Indian life in all of its picturesque phases.

MORE THAN 100 HORSES ON THE GROUND. COMPLETE HORSE SHOW.

Balloon Ascensions Daily. The greatest Cattle Show in the history of the Fair

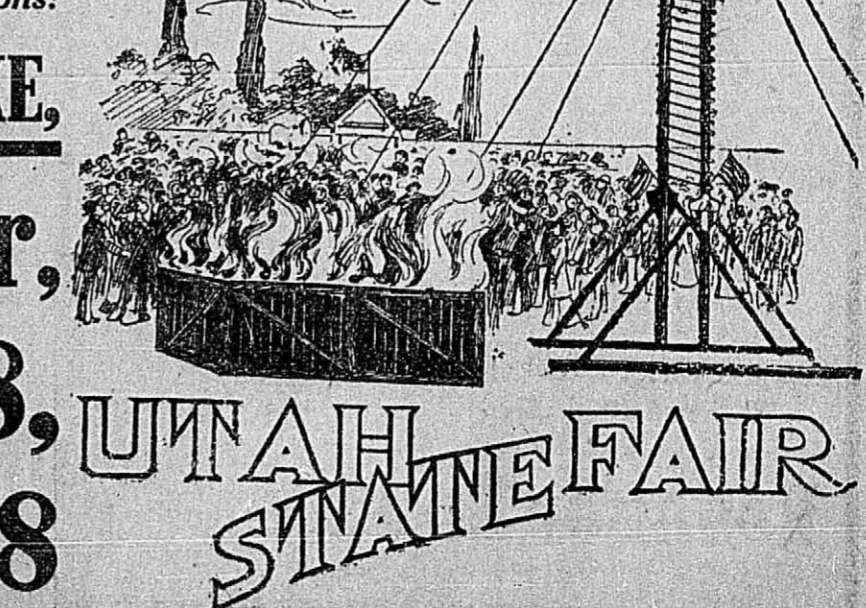
RICE'S GIGANTIC CARNIVAL OF 20 SHOWS and a one ring circus—capable of satisfying every lover of the old time circus. This in itself is one of the greatest attractions the Fair has ever offered!

SPLENDID TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES These are but a few of the innumerable attractions!

SALT LAKE,

# October, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10-'08

## UTAH STATE FAIR



# World's Greatest Garden

RICHER THAN GOLD FIELDS. For the tens of thousands who are out of work, for the hundreds of thousands who see little in the future but a hard struggle for the bare necessities, there has been opened a new country rich and there immensely richer in its possibilities than any Klondike or Cripple Creek. Moapa valley is known as the "World's Greatest Garden" in these days of modern reclamation, irrigation and scientific horticultural methods. Made so by these men—known in Utah and Nevada agricultural, commercial and banking life; Charles Tyng, capitalist; W. D. Livingston, manager of the Irrigated Lands company; H. J. Fitzgerald, attorney; Heber M. Wells, secretary and manager of the Utah Savings and Trust company; Van D. Spaulding, capitalist; John Y. Smith, banker; J. H. Burtner, district freight and passenger agent of the Salt Lake Route; J. A. Melville, agriculturist; H. V. Gentry, manager of the Moapa Valley Fruit and Produce company. Being engaged in the exploitation of these states these men have combined together in an enterprise of that merit, the investment beauties of which appeal to the men and women in all walks of life.

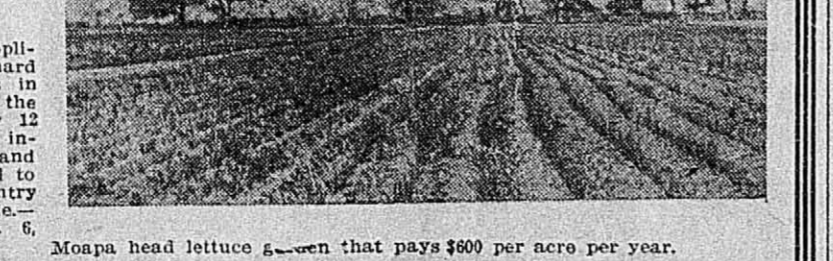
**FRUIT AND PRODUCE.** Known as the Moapa Valley Fruit and Produce company they offer a co-operative plan to all takers of their combined orchard and fruit shares working upon the principle of the "law of averages." Based upon this fact, the great value of the orchard income share of the Moapa Valley Fruit and Produce company appeal to and interest the individual of moderate wealth, or any person that has only a monthly savings account, who is endeavoring to place into a safe and profitable producing investment. These shares are secured by land worth under cultivation their face value, and products of yearly dividends, equal to that amount.

These men have learned to give proper care to land under their control many past instances. They show a marked inclination always to do this alone, with more than moderate measure of care, fertilization and rotation, which increases the agricultural output of their farm area, much more than 1,000 per cent.

**SCIENTIFIC FARMING.** They have demonstrated that application of these methods to their orchard and vegetable tract of 200 acres in Moapa valley will increase greatly the number of dollars invested every 12 months. It is decisive and the increase in value of every acre of land will, besides, add an immense total to the potential wealth of the country against the demands of the Inter-Mountain Republican, Sept. 6, 1908.

## Moapa Valley Fruit and Produce Company

Treasurer, HEBER M. WELLS. Fiscal Agent, UTAH SAVINGS AND TRUST CO. FITZGERALD BROS. LAND CO., 425 Atlas Bldg., Salt Lake City. Write us for full information



Moapa head lettuce grown that pays \$600 per acre per year.

(Continued on page nine.)