

## WILL INSIST ON HASKELL'S REMOVAL

Several Democratic Committee-men Preparing to Oust Him From Office of Treasurer

### GOVERNOR IS NOT ALARMED.

Atty-Gen. West of Oklahoma Says President's Statements About Executive Very Mild Rebuke.

New York, Sept. 23.—It became known at Democratic headquarters tonight that several committee-men are preparing to use every influence to bring about the removal of Gov. Charles W. Haskell from the office of treasurer of the national committee.

"This is a result of the publication of charges that Mr. Haskell, as governor of Oklahoma, declined to permit the state to prosecute the Prairie Oil & Gas Co., a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil company."

Charges that Gov. Haskell had been identified with several railroad promotions in this city, which are said to have been unfortunate in the matter of consummation, are said to have also tended to influence the feelings of these national committee-men that the time has about come for Gov. Haskell to resign from the committee or be removed.

Pending consideration of the reply of President Roosevelt to W. J. Bryan's letter asking that the president show proof of the charges made, National Chairman Mack is taking no action in the matter, nor would he state tonight what the outcome might be with reference to the Haskell matter, though his attitude is known to be such as to oppose the continuance of the committee of any one whose affiliations are proved to be with corporations which are opposed by Mr. Bryan. Mr. Mack said tonight that he had had no communication with Mr. Bryan or Gov. Haskell on the matter, and that he would take no action unless President Roosevelt brought absolute proof of the charges. It was made plain by national committee-men that if the charges against Gov. Haskell were proved he would expect him to resign.

HASKELL NOT WORRIED. Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 23.—Gov. C. N. Haskell, when shown the Associated Press story from New York to the effect that an effort was being made to effect his removal from the treasuryship of the campaign committee, said he had no statement to make.

"I cannot see anything in this that seems to require any reply from me," he said.

"The president's statement as to the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. is less strong than the matter appears in its whole light, because on April 23 I had informed the governor that the action taken by the Prairie company was illegal and should be enjoined, and that I would not permit 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 previously arranged between the governor and the Prairie company, as the company rushed the laying of its pipe line during the absence of the governor of the state."

"When the governor on July 1 asking whether he had given the Prairie company permission to build their line, his reply stated my question instead of answering it. He said that he was satisfied that the Prairie company would not violate the law."

"Between April 22 and July 22 Gov. 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 appear in court and defend in insolent language to the effect that he would not tolerate any proceeding by me except at his direction. The use of this insolent language regarding me, together 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 action."

"The only person that the prohibition of the suit could help was the Standard Oil company, and that he hazarded as much he did for them and 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 statements seem to me a very mild rebuke."

(Signed) CHARLES E. WEST, Atty-Gen. of Oklahoma.

RECRUITS RATHER FEW. New York, Sept. 24.—Major W. L. Kenly, of the Fifth field artillery, who has been in command of the recruiting service in Brooklyn and Jersey City since October last, said tonight in spite of his efforts to induce men to join the army, they are not as eager to do so now as they were up to the month of August.

## COFFEE

A grocer has to sell good and bad coffee; but cooks needn't cook it.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him.

he said. "That publication of the Oklahoma Prairie Oil & Gas Co. charges occasioned this movement on the part of the Democratic committee-men. I do not believe to be true."

### ATTY-GEN. WEST ON HASKELL.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 23.—"President Roosevelt's reply concerning Gov. Haskell's alleged connection with the Standard Oil company seems to me a very mild rebuke," declared Charles West, Democratic attorney-general of Oklahoma, when shown the president's letter to William J. Bryan by an Associated Press representative tonight.

West's statement follows: "The president's statement as to the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. is less strong than the matter appears in its whole light, because on April 23 I had informed the governor that the action taken by the Prairie company was illegal and should be enjoined, and that I would not permit 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."

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GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

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## Taft Addresses Railroad Men

If Elected Will do All in His Power To Give the Laborer a "Square Deal."

### HE DEFENDS INJUNCTIONS.

Owner of a Business Entitled to be Protected in It and to Immunity From Unlawful Injury to It.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—A crowd which blocked the passageway of the Lake Shore station, who waved blue flags with the candidate's picture on them, and which fairly drowned the music of a band with its cheers, greeted Judge Taft upon his arrival at Chicago this afternoon. The Republican standard bearer's smile, which had beamed through the state of Indiana during the earlier part of the day, showed no hint of fatigue as he was escorted through the crowd to a waiting automobile. Police, both mounted and on foot, were hard set to keep the crowd back. All along the street on the way to the Auditorium Annex the ovation continued.

At the Hotel Taft was escorted with Chairman Hitchcock of the national committee and other campaign chiefs to his room.

TAFT THE RAINMAKER. "Taft, the Rainmaker," is now Indiana's title for the Republican presidential candidate. And why? Just because it is in the Hoosier state for two months until Mr. Taft began to speak on George Ade's farm this afternoon, and then it rained a little.

It did not rain a mile away from Hazelden farm, which was densely populated for the occasion by Mr. Ade's neighbors, friends and fellow Republicans, who came in hundreds of automobiles, in scores of hayracks and in seven excursion trains from Chicago, Danville, Ill., and many Indiana towns, and therefore the candidate was declared to be decidedly the greater.

Before the big cloud of dust raised by the 8-mile-clip of the special through Indiana had reached the peaceful rural scene of the political picnic, the big crowd had placed itself in decided good humor by partaking of generous lunches from the full dinner pails which Mr. Ade made available at 25 cents per pail. Besides there were a number of brass bands and a band of music.

When he had concluded the ready humor of Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hall of the Taft party added to the gaiety, and Mr. Watson was left behind to talk state issues while the candidate and his party were whizzed back over the six miles of dusty road in automobiles to the "Taft bayer."

A private carload of prominent Chicago politicians was added to the train at Ade, which included Judge O. N. Carter of the state supreme court, Judge Charles F. Fishback, C. L. Furr, president of the Marquette club, and John T. McCutcheon, cartoonist. An urgent telegram from Indiana Harbor requested a 10-minute stop. The request was complied with.

"Go after Bryan and give him Hall Columbia" was the admonition of the audience, and taking the cue, Mr. Taft "went after Bryan." The labor record of his opponent, he said, began when Bryan helped enact the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, which he declared was a disaster to the laboring men of his country than had been experienced in half a century.

"Has he Fred Haskell yet?" came another query from the crowd. The general laugh which followed was the only answer.

Mr. Taft expressed his satisfaction at being able to speak to laboring men and "show you that I am not as I have been represented, possessed of horns."

He talked of the record of the Roosevelt administration, which, he declared, had placed more labor legislation on the statute books than had been done in a decade by the Republican party credit for practicality the entire body of federal laws which had benefited labor. With this concluded sentence Mr. Taft aroused three hearty cheers for himself.

"If I am elected president, as I hope and believe I shall be, I propose, and it will be one of my pleasant duties to devote my time and all the ability I have to the construction of legislation which shall place the laborer on an exact level with other citizens and give him a square deal, and no more than a square deal."

TAFT'S SPEECH. Following is the speech of Mr. Taft to the Order of the Railway Conductors in this city tonight.

"I am glad to meet so many members of organized railroad labor. I have accepted this opportunity to address an audience of members of the brotherhoods in order that I may take up a question which has been given great prominence in this campaign, and in which I must say that every effort has been made unjustly to arouse the prejudice of organized labor against the Republican party and its candidate."

"In the first place, I wish to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the Republican party has done vastly more than the Democratic party, both in state and national legislation, for protection and in the interest of labor. It passed in Gen. Harrison's administration the eight-hour law for government workmen and gave an impetus to a reduction of hours in other employments. The safety and health acts by which the railroads engaged in interstate commerce were required to make provision for the safety of their employees and thus to reduce the shocking loss of life and limb of railroad employees, were passed in the same administration. Amendments have been made making more detailed specifications for improvements in safety appliances, including especially the fire plan, have been passed in the past few years. An act for the promotion of arbitration between the railroads and their employees in interstate commerce is also one of those acts of beneficence to both employer and employee. The last Congress enacted a law which was declared unconstitutional, and then in its second session re-enacted the law to avoid the constitutional objections. By this act railway employees who bring suit for damages against the company cannot now be defeated on the ground that the negligence was a negligence of a fellow servant. If he is shown to be guilty of negligence himself a slight degree he does not forfeit his right of action, but it is left to the jury to apportion the damages and reduce them as equity shall justify."

"In addition to this a law limiting the hours of labor of interstate railway employees has been passed. A bill was also passed by the last session of Congress providing for compensation to government employees for injuries received in the line of duty. It is an inadequate law and will doubtless be improved by coming Congresses. An issue, however, has arisen as to the attitude of the two parties

on the subject of injunctions in labor disputes. Judge Taft gave a detailed history of the labor injunction cases that came before him while he was on the bench, justifying his decisions. He continued:

"Mr. Bryan says I am the father of injunctions in industrial cases. This is not true. The use of injunction was in accordance with precedent in a number of cases which I cited, both in the Arthur case and in the Pullman case, and not only in those cases, but in many other cases, for they were in accordance with my duty as a judge."

"Another point which I distinctly decided in these cases was that no temporary restraining order or injunction could be used to prevent a man's leaving the employ of a railway, and therefore, that no injunction could be used to restrain men from acting in concert and going on a strike."

"Objection is made to the use of the injunction in such disputes. All I have to say on that point is that precedent justifies it, and that the man whose business is injured by unlawful acts of others is entitled to the same protection as the owner of a business, whether railroad business or any other, is entitled to be protected in it, and to immunity from unlawful injury to it."

To take away from him the remedy by injunction which has always been his remedy in such cases, that is to say, to the punishment of those who violate the injunction with trial by jury is to introduce into the law case legislation in favor of employers and laboring men in these cases, and therefore, that no injunction could be used to restrain men from acting in concert and going on a strike."

"We are interested in that legislation against the railroads should be just and only properly restrictive. We are interested, of course, that they should not be unduly and drastic legislation preventing their earning proper income. We are also interested that they should not be made to do business on less than just rates. I have noticed with a great deal of interest that the railroad laboring men are beginning to realize that the prosperity of the railroads is as much in their interest as it is in the interest of the stockholders and that the election of Mr. Bryan to president hereafter to be heard upon the political issue as to the character of the legislation that shall be passed with reference to the relation of the railroads. With this direct interest that railroad laboring men have in the prosperity of the railroads can they not see that it is in the interest of the railroads to prevent the election of the man whose record will make returning confidence and prosperity impossible?"

"The whole country is dependent upon the prosperity of the railroads. The truth is that the railroads are the greatest single market that we have for manufactured products. We are all interested, therefore, that the credit of the railroads should be such as to enable them to borrow the money with which to carry on constructive work. It is not the relation of the railroads, that the election of Mr. Bryan to the powerful office of president, with his unstable financial theories and his unstable economic propositions, will convince every one having capital to invest that the business future of the country is uncertain, and that it is safer to put their money in bonds, than to those most interested in this intelligent audience, that this is the issue of the full dinner pail that ought to make them for a third time reject Mr. Bryan's claim to be elected to the presidency as a helpful friend of the workingman."

WORLD'S GREAT SKIN CURE For torturing, disgusting humours and irritations are the Cuticura Remedies.

PRESIDENT COMPLIES WITH BRYAN'S REQUEST (Continued from page seven.)

Charles F. Brooker, vice president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway company, a corporation now a defendant in a suit by the government? Has he manifested displeasure at the appointment on that committee of Mr. Dupont, a member of the Dupont Powder company, a controlling factor in the powder trust against which the government is now proceeding cautiously on account of its violation of the law? As a civil service reformer did the president experience any shock at the appointment of Brooker, a member of Pennsylvania on that committee? And what did he think of the choice of Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, connected as he is with the Pullman Car company? If the appointment of Gov. Haskell, a man recently endorsed by the people of a great state and made their governor, so offends the president, what diatribes may be expected from him when he familiarizes himself with the personnel of the executive committee of his own party?"

BONAPARTE AND STEEL TRUST. Mr. Kern then turned his attention to Mr. Bonaparte and the steel corporation.

"Although the most conspicuous of all the gigantic monopolies which have grown up behind the Dingley tariff wall," he said, "there is one man in the country who is in doubt as to its existence. That man, a distinguished citizen of Maryland, Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, chief law officer of the United States, has been the charge made by Mr. Bryan that this combine has been allowed to grow and thrive and fatten upon the earnings of the people in defiance of law. Mr. Bonaparte falls into a humorous vein and brushes aside the charge with a bit of pleasantry, published in the newspapers today in the form of an interview."

Mr. Kern quoted the interview, which was in substance that no special charges had been made against the corporation, hence there had been no prosecution.

"This pronouncement," he continued, "will be read with great interest by victims of this great trust, who are to be found in every hamlet in the land. They know that special officers of the government are sent to every part of the country to spy upon the soldiers of the Union to see that the pension laws are not violated, even in the most technical manner. They know that revenue officers are constantly trailing through mountain fastnesses of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky to see that the poor devil of a moonshiner shall be detected and punished. They know how special officers have for years been feasting on lottery enterprises and like violations of the law. Mr. Bryan has never been called upon to furnish information as to any of these cases. But when the attention of the learned attorney-general is called to a monstrous, continuing crime, known of all men, the incumbent of that great office declares that he has no personal or official knowledge, and declines information except in the most specific form."

WHAT ONLY FOUND. One of Mr. Bonaparte's predecessors, Richard Olney, he said seemed to have no trouble in getting information on this subject, and he quoted a letter written by Mr. Olney to a New York paper, under recent date, stating that the non-prosecution of the steel corporation pointed to a pre-arrangement for immunity with the chief executive of the nation with relation to the corporation's latest acquisition of a formidable rival.

"While the distinguished Mr. Bonaparte may decline information at the hands of Mr. Bryan because of the latter's candidacy, Mr. Kern's utterance of that great officer of the nation volunteered by Richard Olney, who without the aid of government experts has been able to discover that a steel trust really exists?"



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## Whitney's History of Utah at Half Price.

The Deseret News takes pleasure in announcing that it has secured the sole rights to the HISTORY OF UTAH, by Orson F. Whitney, originally published by the George Q. Cannon & Sons Co.

This work, which was begun in 1890, and printed in three large volumes (the fourth volume issued being biographical, and not a part of the direct history of Utah), is one of the largest and most exhaustive of the direct history of Utah. The three volumes bring histories ever compiled of any western state. The three volumes bring the history of the state from the foundation down to the year 1890, at the time of the issuance of the manifesto, and includes the history of the Church from its organization in New York. The first ten chapters are devoted to this subject.

In the three volumes are included 235 full page steel plates, mostly portraits of leading figures in the history of the State, originally obtained at a cost of many thousands of dollars. The volumes each contain approximately 800 pages, a total of 2,351 pages in the three. The binding is quarto size, full morocco with gilt edges, no other style of binding being issued.

The three volumes were originally sold at \$30.00, and several thousand sets were placed throughout the state at that figure. The "News" having obtained the unsold copies of the edition, will place them on the market at the coming October Conference and sell to the first comers at HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE, or \$15.00 FOR THE THREE VOLUMES. No single volumes will be sold. Without doubt many libraries throughout the country will avail themselves of this rare opportunity, and Utah people who desire to add this work to their libraries are urged to call at the Deseret News book store and inspect the work during Conference.

The low price at which this rare work is offered will undoubtedly exhaust the edition in a short time. The work will then be out of PRINT, so that every book-lover should avail himself of this last chance.

The original subscribers, who already have the first three volumes of the History of Utah are entitled to the fourth volume (containing individual biographies) free, by addressing George Q. Cannon & Sons Association.

The "News" has no interest in the fourth volume, the work being complete as above stated, in the three volumes, now offered at \$15.00.

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