PRESIDENT COMPLIES WITH BRYAN'S REQUEST

After Long Conterence With Cabinet Prepares and Gives Out Reply-Declares Governor Haskell Uufit to Associate With Anyone Anxious to Appeal to People On Moral Issue-No Law-Defying Corporation Has Anything to Fear From Bryan's Election-Closes With Urgent Appeal for Taft's Election.

Washington, Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt tonight, following upon a prolonged conference with members of the cabinet at the White House, pre-pared and gave out his reply to Wil-ilam J. Bryan, the Democratic candi-date, relative to W R. Hearst's chargees that Gov. Haskell, treasurer of the Democratic campaign committee, had represented Standard Oll interests, both in Ohio and Oklahoma, Mr. Bryan had

in Ohio and Oklahoma. Mr. Bryan had demanded proof of the charges, prom-ising that in the event of their sub-stantiation Gov. Haskell would be elim-inated from the campaign. Dismissing the Ohio case, which in-volved an allegation of attempted brib-ery, with the explanation that he had made no direct charge against Gov. Haskell as regards that particular in-stance, President Roosevelt takes up the matter of the Prairie Oil and Gas gompany and argues that Gov. Has-kell's action in stopping legal proceed-ings begun by the attorney-general of Oklahoma, demostrates conclusively that he was controlled by the great cor-poration to which the Oklahoma com-pany was subsidiary. After contrasting Mr. Bryan's de-fense of Gov. Haskell as against Judge Taft's repudiation of Senator For-aker, in connection with the Hearst charges against the Ohio senator, the President proceeds to doclare that Gov. Haskell's "utter unfitness for as-soclation with any man anxious to appeal to the American neonle on a

sociation with any man anxious to appeal to the American people on a moral issue, has been abundantly shown by other acts of his as governor of Oklahome." of Oklahoma.

The president condemns Gov. Haskell's conduct in connection with the various matters as disgraceful and scandalous

The latter portion of Mr. Roosevelt's deliverance is devoted to criticism of Mr. Bryan's plan for regulating the trusts, which he characterizes as a measure that sounds more radical than any advocated by the Republicans, but which in practise would not work. Con-cluding Mr. Roosevelt declares that no haw-defying corporation has anything to fear from Mr. Bryan, "save what it would suffer from the general paralysis of business," which would follow Democratic success. The latter portion of Mr. Roosevelt's Democratic success.

The president spent almost the en-tire day in getting the letter in shape. An hour was given this morning to making a rough draft of it, which was making a rough draft of it, which was submitted to Secy, Garfield and Post-master-Gen. Meyer, both of whom made suggestions as to portions of the communication. About 3 o'clock this afternoon, all of the members of the cabinet now in the city--Secys. Wil-son, Straus, Wright, Metcalf and Gar-field, and Postmaster-Gen. Meyer, met with the president in the cabinet room at the executive office for a conference on the subject, which lasted after 5

at the executive office for a conference on the subject, which lasted after 5 o'clock. Two hours more were re-quired to make certain changes before Secy. Loeb gave it to the press. Deeming the reply too long to be sent by wire, the method of communication Mr. Bryan had employed in his chal-lenge to the president, it was forward-ed by mail to the Democratic candidate at Lincoln. Neb. at Lincoln, Neb. The reply of the president in full fol-

REPLY TO BRYAN.

"White House, Washington, Sept. 23,

"Dear Sir-In your telegram you speak of so much of the charge against Gov. Haskell as dealt with his rela-tions, while in Ohio, with the standard Oll company. You can the charge ag

HASKELL'S ATTITUDE. "In this the governor states that the "In this the governor states that the acting governor, in his absence, had asked that the hearing he postponed until he, the governor, might return, and have an oportunity to investigate the controversy. The governor set forth in his petition that he is sole author-ity to determine such "matters, and In his petition that he is sole author-ity to determine such 'matters, and that the attorney-general, and judge of the lower court had no right in the case and that the action of the judge for the lower court represented 'an encroachment by the judiciary.' The attorney-general opposed the dissolution of the injunction, stating that the Prairie Oil and Gas company was a foreign corporation, which had not accepted the provisions of the consti-tution applicable to such corporations, and that without authority of law, was employing a great force of men and teams to dig up, across, and into var-ious highways of the state, for the pur-pose of laying its pipe lines. The gov-

ous highways of the state, for the pur-pose of laying its pipe lines. The gov-ernor prevailed, the injunction was suspended, and the pipe line was per-mited to continue its work, to use the words of the attorney-general, "with-out any color of law." I call your attention to the fact that the question is not whether or not the index errod attention to the fact that the question is not whether or not the judge erred, or whether the injunction was proper. The point is, that the governor was alert to take out of the hands of the attorney-general what the attorney-general felt was his sworn duty to pre-vent, an alleged instance of the break-ing of the laws by this particular great corneration corporation.

NO DEFENSE ATTEMPTED.

"As far as I have seen, Gov. Has-kell has not even attempted anything which can be called a defense of this action of his. It thus appears that his action was as inexcusable as it was wanton, except on the theory that in defiance of the attorney-general of the state, and at all hazards, he intended for some reason of his own to protect the interests of a great corporation

state, and at all hazards, he intended for some reason of his own to protect the interests of a great corporation against the law. It has been suggest-ed on his behalf that, after all, he did not favor the Standard Oll company, but merely the Prairie Oll and Gas company. This claim is disposed of by the testimony of the Standard Oll campany itself, taken in the latter part of 1907 in the suit now pending before the United States court at St. Louis against the Standard Oll company. In this testimony the Standard Oll com-pany, upon being required by the gov-ernment to put in a list of all com-panies in which it held stock, or in which its subsidiary companies held stock, reported among others the Prai-rie Oll and Gas company; total capi-tal \$10,000,000, of which the National Transit company's proportion was \$9,099,500, and furthermore it appears that the National Transit company \$9,999,500, and furthermore it appears, that the National Transit company had a capital stock of \$25,455,200 of which the Standard Oli company owned \$25,451,650. In other words this Prairie Oli and Gas company was owned, all except \$500, by the National Transit company and the National Transit company was owned, all exceut about \$3,550, by the Standard Oli company.

CONTRASTED WITH TAFT.

CONTRASTED with The The "Now, contrast your action in this case of Gov. Haskell with Mr. Taft's action as regards Senator Foraker, as set forth in his letter of July 20, 1907, which I quoted in my statement. It was a matter of common notation about Senator Foraker, as it has long been a matter of common notorlety about Gov. Haskell, that he was the defender and supporter of certain great defender interests, and therefore hosdefender and supporter of certain great corporate interests, and therefore hos-tile to the policies for which the admin-istration has stood. There was no such convincing proof against Senator For-aker at that time, however, as there was against Gov. Haskell, when, as you say, he was with your approval made treasure of your campaign committee. say, he was with your approval made treasurer of your campaign committee. "Mr. Taft refused to be a party to the renomination of Senator Foraker, even though it was represented that only thus could he advance his own interests, showing by actual deeds and that his words were true when he said: "I do not care for the presidency if it has to come by compromise with any one on a matter of principle." With a bundred fold clearer evidence before

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones Street, New York. you as to the connection of Gov. Has-kell with the Standard Oil than Mr. Taft then had as to the connection of Senator Foraker with any corporation, you nevertheless have secured Gov-Haskell as chairman of the committee

PURIFIES as well as beautifies the skin. No other cosmetic will do It.

to write the platform on which you stand and put him in as treasurer of your campaign committee. HASKELL UNFIT.

"Let me add that Gov, Haskell's ut-ter unitness for any public position of trust, or for association with any man ter unfitness for any public position of irust, or for association with any man anxieus to make an appeal on a moral issue to the American people has been abundantly shown, wholly irrespective of this action of his in connection with the Standard Oil interests. As an American citizen who prizes his Amer-icanism and his citizenship far above any queston of partisanship, I regard it as a scandal and a disgrace that Gov. Haskell should be connected with the management of any national cam-raigr. I have not the space in this letter to discuss Gov. Haskell's con-duct, for instance, in vetoing the child labor bill, or the fact that his name any certain of the defendants in various suits brought by the govern-ment to prevent the Creek Indians from having certain of their lands fraudu-lently taken; or his connection with various other matters of the kind; but let me call your attention to his convarious other matters of the kind; hut let me call your attention to his con-duct in prostituting to base purposes the state university, as set forth in an article in the Otulook of Sept. 5, last, under the heading of "Shall the People Rule—In Oklahoma?" In this article you will see that Gov, Haskell was given full opportunity to make every explanation and that he made none.

none. "After setting forth the facts as to Gov. Haskell's conduct the Out-leek article concludes as follows:

OUTLOOK ARTICLE.

"'On this state of affairs we have

two comments to make and two have tions to ask. "The people of Oklahoma are taxed to support their educational institutions from the primary school to the univer-sity. They pay their money to have their children educated. When the polltheir children educated. When the poll-ticians use this money to promote the interest of a political machine or a church sect they are guilty of a breach of trust. What do the taxpayers of Oklahoma think of the use which their public servants are making of the pub-lic funds? What do they think about this financial policy--the taking of the money due their sons and daughters and diverting it for the benefit of poli-ticians, ecclesiastical and civil? "Gov, Haskell was one of Mr. Bry-an's right-hand men in the Democratic

"Gov. Haskell was one of Mr. Bry-an's right-hand men in the Democratic convention and at Mr. Bryan's instance has been made treasurer of the Demo-cratic national committee. It is ap-palling to think what would be the re-sult in the educational systems of the Philippines and Porto Rico, in the dig-ging of the Panama canal, in the work of irrigation and reforestation, in the administration of the postoffice, inte-rior and agricultural departments, in the appointments of foreign ministers and consuls, if the spirit which has act-uated the Democratic authorities in the state of Oklahoma should be permitted to take control of the federal governto take control of the federal govern-ment at Washington. Gov. Haskell, by actions, which speak louder than words, has declared his disbellef in Growords, has declared his disbeller in dis-ver Cleveland's motto, 'A publice office is a public trust.' And Mr. Haskell is a representative leader in the Bryan Democracy. What does Mr. Bryan think of Mr. Cleveland's principle? Whatdo the American people think of Mr. Has-kell's contemptuous reversal of 11?"

NOT RUNNING CAMPAIGN.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. D.R. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Bosutifier. Network and shall condemn it as it should be condemned. You say that you have advocated more radical meas-ures against private monopolies than either I or my party associates have be detected. The stood the test is so harmless we has tood the test of so harmless we has tood have advocated more radical measures have been willing to undertake. You have indeed advocated measures that sound more radical, but they havo the prime defect that in practise they would not work. I should not in this question if you did not yourself bring it up; but as they had any effect at all, would country into hopeless and utter confu-sion. TAFT'S DEEDS, BRYAN'S WORDS.

TAFT'S DEEDS, BRYAN'S WORDS. "I put Mr. Taft's deeds against your word. I ask that Mr. Taft be judged by all his deeds, for he wishes none of judged both by the words you wish re-membered, and by the words that seemingly you and your party now de-sire to have forgotten. I ask that your present plans for regulating the trusts be judged in connection with your past utterances that you did not believe in their regulation but in their destruc-tion: and again in connection with your past utterances to the effect that only government ownership by a complicat-ed national and state system of rail-roads would avail; and again by your past utterances when you proposed to remody all the sufferings of our people by a depreciated currency. For several years now I have been steadfastly fighting to secure thorough-going and far-reaching control in the interest of the public over the business combina-tions which do an interstate business. In this effort I have been as much hampered by the extremist, well-mean-ing or otherwise, who demanded vision-ary and improticable radicalism. as hampered by the extremist, well-mean-ing or otherwise, who demanded vision-ary and impiracticable radicalism, as by those other extremists, no less dan-gerous, who stand for the reactionary refusal to remedy my grievance. One side, the side on which I am obliged to say you have placed yourself, has shown itself to be just as much the enemy of progress as the other. I hold it entirely natural for any great law-defying corporation to wish to see you placed in the preseidency rather than derying corporation to wish to see you placed in the prescidency rather than Mr. Taft. Your plans to put a stop to the abuses of these corporations are wholly chimerical; how chimerical your last plan is, you will yourself see, if you read Gov. Hughes' speech at Youngstown, O. To recall to your mind what Gov. Hughes said, I quote as fol-lows: ows

HUGHES ON BRYAN.

" 'When we consider those (proposed) remedies (of Mr. Bryan against the trusts), we find ourselves journeying in a laud of dreams. Again the magician of 1896 waves his wand. At a stroke difficulties disappear and the complex problems of modern business are for-ration in the foreignation of the simple problems of modern business are for-gotten in the fascination of the simple panacea. The most important pro-posal of Mr. Bryan is that any manu-facturer or trading corporation en-gaged in interstate commerce shall be required to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control or much as 25 par cent of the product as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, and no corporation shall be permitted to control more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States. AN INTERESTING INQUIRY.

"It might be interesting to inquire what is the meaning of 'any product consumed in the United States." Does it refer to a class of commodities? And, it refer to a class of commodules? And, if so, how shall the classes be defined? Or does it refer to each separate ar-ticle of commerce? And, if so, what account does this proposal take of the skill and initialize of manufacturers who have built up a more or less ex-clusive trade in particular articles often perfected by trade marks although in protected by trade marks, although in most active competition with other articles designed for the same general purpose and seeking the same market? purpose and seeking the same market? In a desire to correct the evils of busi-ness are we to place an embargo upon honest endeavor whose activities pre-sent none of the abuses requiring rem-dies? And, if not, what statutory definitions shall be found to be ade-quate and just if we lay down our pro-hibition in terms of volume or ratio of business and not in terms of right and wrong? If we adopt Mr. Bryan's pro-posal, to what period of production is the prohibition to apply? Is the excess for a day or for a month to be considered? Or is the average produc-tion for a year to be taken? And what system shall be devised by which suit-able information may be furnished in



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fect the great business man. But it would affect the latter, too. There-fore, I hope and believe that all far-sighted clitzens who wish to see this country prosper in material things will support Mr. Tart. But above all I ask for support for him because he stands for the moral uplift of the nation, be-cause his deeds have made good his words, and because the policies to which he is committed are of immeas-urable consequence allke to the honor and the interests of the whole American people. Very truly yours, "THEODRE ROOSEVELT," "Hon, William Jennings Bryan, Lin-

"Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Lin coln, Neb."

HASKELL'S REPLY TO LETTER OF PRESIDENT.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 23.-Gov. C. N. Haskell tonight issued a statement to the Associated Press in reply to Presi-dent Koosevelt letter to William J. Bryan, dealing with four specific charges against Gov. Haskell, that he is sub-servient to Standard Oil, that he vetocc a child labor bill, that he dealt in Creek Indian lands, and that he had allowed of members of the faculty of the state university and the appointment of others to succeed them.

GOV. HASKELL'S STATEMENT. Gov. Haskell's statement follows:

"To the Associated Press: "President Roosevelt's letter is before me, and while this is the first time in my life I have been made the subject of a cabinet meeting I am thankful for the distinction, and I wish to express my high regard of the office of presi-dent and my reasonst for the wisdom of our fathers in making it possible to change the occupant of that high office every four years without the right granted to a crown prince to succeed the king.

BLACKENING HIS CHARACTER.

"I assert that it is fair for me to assume that if my case was to be dig-nified by an all-day cabinet meeting that beyond question Mr. Hearst and his campaign associate, President Roosevelt, left no stone unturned to Roosevelt, left no stone unturned to blacken my character. That being true, they certainly raked Ohio fore and aft concerning the Ohio Standard Oli cases of 1899, and finding absolutely nothing reflecting on me, the president tried to waive his charge of last Monday aside by saying 'he will make no allu-sion to that.' He drops this subject because his original statement was unbecause his original statement was un he and Hearst tried to find in Ohio and failed, that I spoke the truth when I said I never in all my life had any interest in connection nor service with that company. "I say the president knows now that

"I say the president knows now that my statement is true and I regret that he tries to brush it aside without do-ing me candid justice. Were I to adopt the character of language so commonly used by the president, I would show it in fower letters than 'falschood." "Mr. Roosevelt, I hope to speak in Ohio soon. May I hope to divide the time with some partisan of yours or Prince William, who will defend your action in this instance? "President Roosevelt comes to Okla-homa and finds a substitute for his Ohio failure in the case of the state against the Prairie Oil and Gas Co., which he complains I compelled to be dismissed.

dismissed. PRESIDENT AND HEARST ALLIES.

'Yes. I did have it dismissed. Yes

secretary of the interior grant what you know to be a Standard Oil pipe line franchise in our territory, and fas-ten it on our new state by provision of the statehood bill? Will Mr. Hearst or the president please answer? HASKELL AS SAUCY. "I would also remind the president

"I would also remind the president that the company tried to enlarge its rights so as to include a gas well as an oil privilege. This I defeated and even last April. Mr. President, your secretary of the interior tried to help the Standard Oil gas privilege against my protest by actually granting them a franchise to lay an interstate gas line also. I notified the secretary that since statehood your days of giving valuable franchises in our state had passed, and I would permit laying the pipe tine only after you yielded and cancelled your unlawful act. "I again assert that my action in that federal authority had bound us to do, but that the public interest of our peo-ple, based on conditions growing out of your origimal special favor to the Stan-dard Oil company in granting that franchise, required me to pursue that polley in the case you criticize. "The president comes to the local af-fairs of our state and assuils me for ve-toing a child labor bill. "True, I did, simply because the bill went too far and included things not desired by our people. Union labor

went too har and included things hot desired by our people. Union labor representatives approved my veto. I hope the president will survive the veto of a local bill and perinit us to run our

or a local bill and permit us to run our local affairs. "The president complains that we removed certain professors from our state university, our three state normal schools and preparatory school, in vio-lation of civil service rules. That is, the president in his usual impetuosity and reckless discrete of others misand reckless disregard of others, misstates the facts. Less than one-fifth of the faculties are changed. All changes were for good, and for other than poll-tics, and done by boards of regents. and not by the governor.

CREEK INDIAN LANDS.

"The president complains that there are several suits pending against me to reclaim Creek Indian lands. The presireclaim Creek Indian lands. The presi-dent should have gone further and said that I was not a dealer in Indian land and only came in as a subsequent pur-chaser and only incidentally, a party without personal interest at all, and especially he should have said that it was apparent that those who are being sued in those land cases claim to be, and apparently are, the victims of poli-tical chicanery, which the president can better explain than I. "In short, the president and Mr. Hearst picked the wrong man, and are now driven into ward politics rather than surrender like men. "The president assumes that all Okla-homans are grafters, because his theo-

the president assumes that all oka-homans are grafters, because his theo-retical associates justified that name; that all ex-railroad contractors are bad, just because Paul Morton needed his protecting arms; that we all in Okla-noma violate the civil service law, just because Mr. Roosevelt removed the best United States marshal we even had, the good Democrat instead of a bad Re-publican, and then and there appointed his cousin to fill the vacancy. "As to the reports of labor in a child

labor bill and my work in the interest of labor, Mr. President, please remem-ber with me it's do things-with you its talk only.

"DON'T FORGET, MR. PRESIDENT."

"You are the same president who "You are the same president who threatened to turn down our constitu-tion because it provides a jury trial in certain contempt cases. Don't for-get, Mr. President, I flatly dared you to make that objection. But as the price of your approval you did compel us to cut out the prohibition of removal of personal injury cases against foreign corporations from state to federal courts and several other good provi-sions that would benefit humanity and courts and several other good provi-sions that would benefit humanity and curb special interests. Not content with your own threats against our constitution, you sent Secy. Taft here to speak in our campaign a year ago to induce the people to vote down the best constitution ever written. We remember that; we preserved Mr. Taft's speech. It differs widely from his speeches of this year. this year.

KERN COMES TO AID

OF GOVERNOR HASKELL.

Baltimore, Sept. 23 .- Before two large

Knowing all these things, the presi-"Knowing all these things, the presi-dent must pardon us for thus taking issue with the occupant of the high of-fice we all respect. Let us hope that in the future he will appreciate and preserve its dignity and not try to re-flect upon the character of humble citt-zens. We fail to concede his false po-sition when he knows it is false."



FIG SYRUP CO. SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS- 501 M-BOTTLE Democratic presidential nominee, that the so-called steel trust was permitted to exist in definite of the laws. This was Mr. Kern's first public appearance in Baltimore. He spoke first at the Princess theater, in East Baltimore, and later at Cross street market hall, in the southern part of the city. He covered practically the same ground at both meetings and was frequently in-terrupted by applause. Referring to the charges against Gov. Haskell, Mr. Kern said: MR, KERN'S STATEMENT.

Kern said: MR, KERN'S STATEMENT. "These charges were made by a man hitherto denounced by the president as utterly unworthy. In fact, the presi-dent, during the last campaign in New York, sent Seey. Root to that state to denounce that man as not only unfit for public office, but to charge that he was in a measure responsible for the assassination of President McKinley. The president of the United States, who has had much to say about The 'square deal,' selzed upon the unsup-ported charges of the man referred to, and yesterday proceeded to rall hys-terically at the Democratic party for having as the treasurer of its organiza-tion a man whom he (the president) has convicted over his positive denial, without hearing, on charges made by a man on whose reliability Mr. Roosevelt himself has placed the seal of disap-proval. Under our system of juris-proted by half civilized people, de-mands this. The evidence at hand tends to a hearing before he is condemned by any fair-minded man. If after a hearing there should be any doubt of Gov, Haskell's innocence, his official connection with the Democratic com-mittee will cease, and that will be the evidence of the good faith of our party. MR. ROOSEVELT'S CONSCIENCE.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CONSCIENCE.

"But when did Mr. Roosevelt become "But when did Mr. Roosevelt become so sensitive as to the previous or even the present business connections of the officers of the several political or-ganizations? Was his conscience shocked when the trust magnates and tariff beneficiaries forced the election of George R. Sheldon as treasurer of the Republican national committee, knowing as he did of Mr. Sheldon's connection with 20 or more corpora-tions? Did he object to the appoint-ment of Frederick W. Upham, a mem-ber of the Illinois board of review, ment of Frederick W. Upham, a mem-ber of the Illinois board of review, which passes upon the amount of tax-es the corporations and large estates in that state shall pay Was his con-science aroused when he learned a few weeks ago that on Mr. Upham's mo-tion, as a member of that board, the assessment of the Chicago street rail-way had been reduced about \$10,000,000 assessment of the Chicago street rail-way had been reduced about \$10,000,000 from the amount fixed by the asses-sors? The officials of that corporation will be ungrateful indeed if they fall to respond with liberal individual cam-paign contributions on the demand of Mr. Upham. Was Mr. Roosevelt in any wise offended at the 'make-up' of the executive committee of his party? Did he object to the appointment of



Gov. Haskell as dealt with his rela-tions, while in Ohio, with the standard Oil company. You omit the charge as to his relations with the Standard Oil company interests, as shown by his action while governor of Oklahoma, this very summer, this action being in part taken while he was at Denver, where, as you state, he was by your wish made chairman of the committee which drafted the platform upon which you are standing. In my statement I purposely made no specific allusion to the Ohio matter, and shall at this time make none, in spite of its significance and in spite of the further fact that Gov. Haskell's close relations with the Standard Oil interests while he was in Ohio was a matter of common notori-ety. In Oklahoma, it is a matter of court record. By this court record it appears that the altorney-general of the state, elected by the people, ob-tained an injunction to prevent the Prairle Oil and Gas company from

who are in charge of the trephoten campaign, but am greatly interested in it. I have shown you above, fairly and honorably, that Gov. Haskell is a man who, on every account I have named, is unworthy of any position in our public life. No further investigation of these facts is required. They are spread on the vecord before you, and they were available before Mr, Haskell was chos-en for his position as treasurer. You also say that you will not permit any responsible member of the Republican organization to misrepresent the atti-tude of your party in the present cam-paign. You will have no difficulty in getting me to represent it aright, for my sole anxiety is that the people of the country shall understand this athundred fold clearer evidence before

"You close your telegram by saying that you expect and will demand fair and honorable treatment from those who are in charge of the Republican campaign. I am not in charge of the cence?

system shall be devised by which sub-able information may be furnished in the nature of danger signals along the routes of trade so that the manufac-turer may be known when he is about to exceed the prescribed ratio? He may justly be required to govern his own conduct but how shall be a paconduct, but how shall he be ap-prised of the conduct of others upon which is to depend his guilt or innoproperly.

AN APPEAL FOR TAFT.

"Let us repeat that no law-defying "Let us repeat that no law-defying corporation has anything to fear from you save what it will suffer in the gen-eral paralysis of business which any attempt on your part to reduce to prac-tise what you have advocated would bring. This paralysis would effect the wageworker, the farmer, the small business man, more than it would af-

we all know that the Prairie company is a Standard Oil company offspring, and don't forget the president claims to have known this also, and I charge that the political allies, Hearst and Roosevelt, both know that I acted property.

properly. "First, the Prairie Oil company got its franchise in our state, not from me, but from Roosevelt's secretary of the interior, long before statehood began, Baltimore, Sept. 23.-Before two large audiences in widely separated sections of the city tonight, John W. Kern, Democratic nominee for the vice presi-dency, took up the cudgels in defense of Gov, Haskell of Oklahoma against the charge made by W. R. Hearst of the former's affiliation with the Standard Oil company, and roundly scored Presi-dent Roosevelt for his letter on the subject. He also took occasion to renty interior, long before statehood began, and had its main built and was oper-ating, and Congress, in its statehood bill, was careful to declare that our new state, when organized, must re-spect all such vested rights and exist-ing franchises. That was all I did, and the federal courts stood ready to call me down if I violated the Roose-volt territorial franchises. velt territorial franchises. "Now, Mr. President, why did your

subject. He also took occasion to reply to statements made by Atty.-Gen. Bonaparte in an interview, called forth by charges made by William J. Bryan,

Did he object to the appointment of

(Continued on page eight.)

HOW'S THIS?

HOW'S THIS? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and belleve him perfectly honorable in all businoss transactions and financially able to car-ry out any obligations made by his firm. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN-Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internai-yl, acting directly upon the blood and nucous surfaces of the system. Testi-monials sent' free Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipa-tion.

