

eralization wouldn't do. We must itemize everything we had got abroad, whether by purchase or as a gift, and name the price or its value if we were ignorant of the price, attaching purchase receipts if possible.

These instructions ought to be given to Americans when they go abroad, so that they may know what to do while there. Had I been accommodated in that way I might have got receipts for my little purchases; and when generous friends gave me remembrances I might have said to my friends respectively, "Won't you oblige me with a receipted bill for this present?" Or "Won't you kindly tell me how much you paid for it?" Or, "If you forget what the present cost, won't you favor me with your estimate of its market value?" Having through ignorance neglected these precautions, I was obliged in making my custom house statement to guess as best I could at the individual values of my importations.

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New York City, August 24.—When the "Columbia" got into port at New York, there was not much to distinguish the conduct of the customs officers in any way from those at Liverpool. Personally they were polite and considerate, and in organizing them for their ungracious duty care had been taken to prevent favoritism. As the whole body of inspectors were lined up as they reported for duty, and in another line were the passengers as they came, no passenger could very well pick his inspector, and no inspector could pick his passenger. In the examination of baggage the fishing about in trunks and grips was done as considerably as work of that kind can be. I saw no indications of anything to justify a complaint against the administration of this rather mean function of searching people for goods that belong to them. The offense is in the law itself. But when one thinks of that, it occurs to him that the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World faces in the wrong direction.

Arriving in the lower bay of New York on the 22d before midnight we were obliged to anchor over night. Early the next morning ex-Congressman Baker met me down the bay with his Austin launch, loaded with other friends, and after a reception dinner at New York on the 24th, at which he presided, I considered my trip at an end. Not the least gratifying feature about it all is the care and ability with which those I left behind me in the office of The Public have done my work, and the generosity as well as ability with which friends outside the office have aided them.

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Chicago postscript, September 12.—My trip did not end after all with the reception dinner at New York. It had its climax to-night in one at Chicago. I wish, therefore, to add to my grateful acknowledgments for all the friendly attentions I received at Montreal, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, London, York, Bradford, Keighley, Falkirk, Glasgow and New York, an expression of cordial appreciation of the kindness of ex-Mayor Dunne who presided and Raymond Robins who made the welcoming speech at the Chicago reception, of Dr. Anna M. Lund, U. A. H. Greene, Nellie Carlin, L. S. Dickey and George A. Schilling,

the committee of arrangements, and of the two hundred other friends who responded to their invitation.

L. F. P.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, September 22, 1908.

Mr. Bryan's Challenge to President Roosevelt.

Upon the basis of accusations made by William Randolph Hearst against Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, the particulars of which are given in this Department under the title of "Hearst's Sensation," President Roosevelt published on the 22nd a statement in which he repeated the charge in substance by saying, in allusion to relations of Senator Foraker with the Standard Oil Trust, that—

his attitude has been that of certain other public men, notably (as shown in this same correspondence published by Mr. Hearst) Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma. There is a striking difference in one respect, however, in the present positions of Gov. Haskell and Senator Foraker. Governor Haskell stands high in the councils of Mr. Bryan and is the treasurer of his national campaign committee. Senator Foraker represents only the forces which in embittered fashion fought the nomination of Mr. Taft and which were definitely deprived of power within the Republican party when Mr. Taft was nominated. The publication of this correspondence not merely justifies in striking fashion the action of the Administration, but also casts a curious side light on the attacks made upon the Administration both in the Denver convention which nominated Mr. Bryan and in the course of Mr. Bryan's campaign.

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Immediately upon reading the foregoing statement, Mr. Bryan addressed to "Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States," a letter in which, after summarizing Mr. Roosevelt's attack upon Governor Haskell as given in full above, he said:

Your charge is so serious that I cannot allow it to go unnoticed. Gov. Haskell has denied he ever was employed by the Standard Oil Company in any capacity or was ever connected in any way whatever with it or with the transaction upon which your charge is based. Gov. Haskell demanded an investigation at the time the charge was first made, offering to appear and testify, and he demands an investigation now. I agree with you that if Gov. Haskell is guilty as charged he is unfit to be connected with the Democratic national committee, and I am sure you will

agree with me that if he is innocent he deserves to be exonerated from so damning an accusation. As the selection of Gov. Haskell as chairman of the committee on resolutions at Denver, and also as treasurer of the Democratic national committee, had my approval and indorsement, I feel it my duty to demand an immediate investigation of a charge against him indorsed by the President of the United States. Your high position as well as your sense of justice would prevent your giving sanction and circulation to such a charge without proof, and I respectfully request therefore that you furnish any proof which you have in your possession; or if you have no proof, I request that you indicate a method by which the truth may be ascertained. Without consulting Mr. Haskell, I will agree that he will appear for investigation before any tribunal, public or private, which you may indicate, and I will further agree that his connection with the national committee and with this campaign shall cease in the event that the decision of such tribunal connects him in any way with this charge, or in case you, after an investigation of the facts, say that you believe him guilty of the charges made. As the candidate of the Democratic party I shall not permit any responsible member of the Republican organization to misrepresent the attitude of the Democratic party in the present campaign. I have assisted you to the extent of my ability in remedial measures which I deemed for the public good which you have undertaken; I have urged Democrats to support such measures and I have advocated more radical measures against private monopolies than either you or your party associates have been willing to undertake. The platform of the Democratic party is clear and specific on this subject, as on other subjects, while the platform of the Republican party is uncertain and evasive. The Democratic candidate for Vice President, Mr. Kern, joined with me in requesting the Democratic national committee to fix a maximum of \$10,000 for individual contributions and to publish before the election all contributions above \$100, and the committee acted favorably upon this request. The Republican candidate and the Republican national committee proposed, not publication before the election, but publication after the election. I submit that our committee has given the better evidence of its freedom from connection with, or obligation to, the predatory interests. Our committee has not knowingly received a dollar from an official of any corporation known as a trust, and it will not receive any money from such. If any money is contributed by such persons without the knowledge of the committee, it will be returned as soon as the fact is discovered. The Democratic party is making an honest and an honorable fight in defense of the principles and policies enunciated in its platform, and it expects and will demand fair, honorable treatment from those who are in charge of the Republican campaign.

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Hearst's Sensation.

The political sensation of the week has been the accusation made by William Randolph Hearst against Senator Foraker (Republican) of Ohio and Governor Haskell (Democrat) of Oklahoma.

The attack was first made by Mr. Hearst in a speech of the Presidential campaign (p. 585) at an Independence party mass meeting on the 17th at Columbus, Ohio.

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Against Senator Foraker Mr. Hearst's accusation was in substance as follows:

According to letters given to Mr. Hearst by "a gentleman who has intimate associations" with the Standard Oil trust, but whose name could not be divulged "lest he be subjected to the persecution of this monopoly," which letters Mr. Hearst read in full, Senator Foraker received from John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil trust, in March, 1900, the sum of \$15,000, and in April, 1900, the sum of \$14,500, as bribes.

On the 18th Senator Foraker denied bribery, explaining that at the time of the letters he was under employment as counsel for the Standard Oil company in its Ohio litigations, and that this was matter of common knowledge at that time, and universally regarded as honorable employment. An additional sum of \$50,000 from the Standard Oil Company was alleged on the 18th by Mr. Hearst, in a speech at St. Louis, to have been given Senator Foraker as a bribe; in support of which Mr. Hearst read an Archbold letter of January 27, 1902, enclosing the amount, and one of February 25, 1902, asking opposition in Senate committee to Senator Jones' anti-monopoly bill. In consequence of Hearst's accusations, Senator Foraker withdrew formally on the 20th from further participation in the Presidential campaign, but announced the continuance of his candidacy for re-election to the Senate.

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Against Governor Haskell, Mr. Hearst's accusation was in substance this:

In a letter to Mr. Archbold, the date of which Mr. Hearst did not give and of which he read only the conclusion, Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania said that he had advised President Roosevelt against depending "upon the rabble rather than upon the conservative man of affairs" in order to win, and that Mr. Roosevelt had thanked him "with apparent heartiness." Having read this concluding part of the Sibley letter, Mr. Hearst said that "Mr. Roosevelt did not seem to heed Mr. Sibley's well intentioned advice," but prosecuted the Standard Oil trust; that "the Standard Oil went out of the Republican party and into the Democratic party;" and that "the Democratic party welcomed it." The consideration which Mr. Hearst offered in support of his last statement was to the effect that "after a platform had been drawn up by Mr. Haskell which was satisfactory to the Standard Oil, Mr. Bryan made Mr. Haskell treasurer of his national campaign fund to collect from the Standard Oil substantial evidence of the great monopoly's appreciation;" that \$300,000 was promptly contributed, "probably" through Governor Haskell, "for Mr. Haskell is a man who has handled hundreds of thousands of dollars before for the Standard Oil,"