CITY'S NEWSPAPERS SEE SERIOUS PROBLEM IN CHECK INCIDENT

Record Particularly Bitter in Discussing Political Bomb Exploded by Governor Brumbaugh

OTHERS ARE LENIENT

Press Reproves Executive for Part in Case-Bulletin Calls It "Mess"

Philadelphia morning newspapers com-Brumbaugh case: The Philadelphia Inquirer make no men-tion of the Brumbaugh statement on the

editorial page.

The following are excerpts from to-day's editorials: PUBLIC LEDGER. As Governor Brumbaugh has seen fit to draw the Public Ledger into the issue, a plain statement of facts becomes neces-mary. When the Oliver check and its implications were first drawn to the attention of the Public Ledger it made careful inquiry to verify the facts, and failing to neutry to verify the facts, and failing to secure the material evidence to justify publication, it dropped the matter. When, however, less than a week ago the documents in the case were produced, the Public Ledger took more than its usual precautions to hear both sides. Instead of intrusting the inquiry to the casual service of a correspondent the editor of the public Ledger. Public Ledger, accompanied by a mem-ber of the editorial staff, called upon the Governor by appointment and laid the evidence before him.

evidence before him.

Governor Brumbaugh explicitly stated that the facts had been in his possession since March 16, when Mr. Rilling, as emissary from Senator Oliver, brought them to him from Wassington. Governor-Brumbaugh further said that he had been assured by Mr. Rilling that there was mothing to worry about, that he did not think that Senator Oliver would give publicity to the facts and that his advice to the Governor was to "forget it." The Governor said that he did not know what basis Mr. Rilling had for this assurance, but would like to communicate with him and find out. He asked, therefore, that the Public Ledorn should withhold any decision as to the publication of the facts decision as to the publication of the facts until he could see Mr. Rilling and com-municae further with the editor of the municae further with the editor of the Public Ledger. This was entirely in harmony with the wishes and purposes of the Public Ledger, and the Governor's request was agreed to. The same evening Mr. Rilling, speaking, as he said, from the Governor's mansion in Harrisburg, called up the editor of the Public Ledger on the telephone and saided that re-million. the telephone and asked that no publica-tion of the matter be made until he could see Senator Oliver, when he would ngain communicate with the editor of the Publie Ledger. As this was in accord with lie Ledger. As this was in accord with the explicit understanding with the Governor at Harrisburg a few hours previously, assent was, of course, given. That compact was strictly kept by the Public Ledger, but this newspaper residved no further communication either from Governor Brumbaugh or Mr. Rilling. The issue of the Governor's statement, therefore, was made in disregard of the agreement made whelly on his initiative and at his own request.

Governor Brumbaugh's statement that on their return from Harrisburg the edi-tors of the Public Ledger "met Senator Oliver" is, to say the least, disingenuous. Senator Oliver intercepted them on their Senator Oliver intercepted them on their arrival at North Philadelphia, and both editors were at a loss to account for his knowledge that they were on that train or even that they had been in Harrisburg! The Senator stated that "overtures for peace" had been made from the Governor, and that as he had no desire to "injure Governor Brumbaugh" it was not his purpose to press for the publication of the facts concerning his brother's check; but he added that, as the Public Ledger was in possession of the facts, it must make its own decision as to publication. Governor Brumbaugh's statement yesterday marks a new phase of the situation, and justifies the publication in another column of the facts as they are known to the Public Ledger concerning the Oliver contribution of the facts as they are known to the Public Ledger concerning the Oliver contribution. tion and the Governor's election expense

and at his own request.

RECORD.

Now we know why Governor Brumbaugh consulted with his political war board on Thursday, including "Brother Bill' Vare, Attorney General Brown and several others. They were considering some charges ready to be exploded by the where near as high as a Sulzer boom for President was blown a few year ago. It appears that the explosive ready for ac-tion was of the same destructive properties as that used to disturb the smile of "Honest Bill" Sulzer, and which re-sulted in his impeachment as Governor of

Having been warned of the contemplated explosion, Governor Brumbaugh appears to have decided to dampen the powder of the opposition by throwing some water on it, lighting the fuse and trusting to luck for what may happen when the noise of the explosion reaches the ears of the voters of Pennsylvania.

Only foolish persons will attempt to forecast the outcome of such a mess. It is most unfortunate that the Governor cannot deny that while he was a candi-date for Governor he accepted a check for \$1000 from a Pittsburgh plutocrat who made his millions in steel during the days of the good old tariff. But he admits he took the money and did not accept and expenses, excusing this on the ground that the \$1000 was a personal gift for his personal uses.

If there were a state of harmony with-in the G. O. P. of Pennsylvania we might expect this explanation to prove accept-able to all of the faithful followers within the State at least; but with so much bad blood, and with the ashcart sign so prom-inent in our State and local politics, is it any wonder that even before some of the men of victous minds in the camp of the Pearose outfit had time for a second thought, after reading the Governor's explanation, their first speculation related to the possibilities of other personal gifts to more than one always willing servant of mon people never accounted for in aworn campaign expense statements?

THE PRESS.

The \$1000 check which Governor Brumsogh received and explains in his state-sat published this morning makes a titue pitiful story which we regret had the told at all. The Governor's statement that he received the check as a personal gift from an old friend and kept its proceeds unspent until after election complete answer to the question why o did not include it in his return of his

It would have been more prudent, as he needed the money, to have allowed his Superintendent of Schools salary to run on until his resignation took effect and had used Mr. Oliver's gift for his campaign expenses and made a return of the same. This would have had a better appearance, but he did not anticipate having this check with his indorsement flashed upon him behind locked doors with a demand for his withdrawal from his camand for his withgrawal from his cam-ign for the Republican nomination for resident of the United States.

He should not withdraw from his andidacy on account of this check. If his story is true—and who will doubt it?—it explanation of the facts in the care a nullclent answer. If his story were a true and he made a fairs return of a campaign receipts he should with—aw not sale from his presidential can—but from his high office of Occupant of Pannaghania. We do not be-He should not withdraw from his

"Let Brumbaugh Produce My Letter," Says Oliver

PITTSBURGH, April 7. David B. Oliver, when shown the statement of Governor Brumbaugh, said:

"The Governor seems to consider my contribution as a personal present. If I had intended to present him with a token of my esteem it would certainly have taken some other shape than a gift of

"I intended my check to be used for the purpose of assisting him in his campaign and for no other purpose what-

"The Governor's quotation from my letter is not in accord with the communication itself nor with the letter he wrote me in acknowledging the receipt of my contribution. I would suggest that he make public the letter in its entirety."

lieve that his worst enemies will think of asking this or attempt to make any more capital out of the David Oliver check.

NORTH AMERICAN. "Penrose will be genuinely shocked to learn that Brumbaugh accepted \$1000 for his personal needs. Boles has a hearty contempt for anything less that \$25,000, and it has to come in certificates of de-

BULLETIN.

Under the caption, "The Latest Brum-baugh Mess," The Evening Bulletin mays: "If the check for \$1000 which Senator Oliver's brother sent, about two months before the Gubernatorial election of 1914, to Martin G. Brumbaugh, was intended as contribution to Brumbaugh's campaign fund, the candidate violated the law and committed perfury when he put it privately in his own pocket and failed to in-clude it in the filling of his expense ac-count in the office of the Secretary of the mmonwealth.
"If, however, he accepted this check, as

"If, however, he accepted this check, as he now says, not for campaign purposen, but as a personal gift, he was entirely willing to become an object of the charitable consideration of a rich man at a time when a candidate for the Gubernatorial office should have been specially careful to avoid even the appearance of being placed under pecuniary obligations to any one.

"In the campaign, and also since he entered his present office. Governor Brumbaugh has had much to say about public virtue and high standards of political conduct; and it is this behavior on his part as a moral teacher that causes the Oliver transaction to become particularly distransaction to become particularly distasteful as a sign of a somewhat phari-saical order of mind.
"Moreover, the donor of the check dis-

shoreover, the donor of the check dis-tinctly denies that it was a personal pres-ent, declaring that he intended it for no other purpose whatever than as a cam-paign contribution; and this view of it is confirmed by Brumbaugh's immediate acknowledgment of it as 'your generous help in this fight.'

"It may be worth while to ask whether ther are more checks of this kind which were similarly disposed of by the recipient in the campaign of 1914? But even if there were no others, the manner in which this one was handled after it was received together with the present atempt of the Governor to explain it away, puts an end at once to his performance, clumsy enough as it has already been, playing his port as a special exponent of political honor and

WASSON SAYS GOVERNOR

HAS ENDED WILD RUMORS PITTSBURGH, April 7 .- Only two men of prominence in politics would express opinions tonight on the contribution of a check for \$1000 by David B. Oliver, of this city, to Governor Brumbaugh in his campaign. Henry G. Wasson, Republican National Committeeman from Pennsyl-vania, who is an ardent supporter of the

I consider the statement made by the Governor manly and to the point. It will be the means of putting an end to the rumors and false statements against his honor. They are circulated to injure a good man who is seeking to do his duty. His statement will have a wholesome effect on the politics of the State, which needs renovating."

Samuel C. Jamison, Coroner of Allegheny County, is friendly to the Penrose interests and is bitterly opposed to Governor Brumbaugh. He believes the check given by Mr. Oliver was in the nature of a campaign contribution. He said: "I've been in the game 25 years and have never known any one to give a man running for office a personal gift for spend-ing money. The excuse made by the Gov-

ernor is too thin. Any man acquainted with political practice knows better. I have known about the transaction for some There are several other matters Governor Brumbaugh will have to and we expect to keep him busy explaining.

Brumbaugh's

Expense Account

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1914.

I, Martin G. Brumbaugh, candidate for election to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, certify that the following is a full, true and detailed account of each and every sum of money contributed, received or disbur.ed by me. and of my unpaid debts and obligations, for the purpose of securing or in any way affecting my election to such office, in accordance with the requirements of the act entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election expenses and to require accounts of nomination and election expenses to be filed," etc., approved March 5, 1906. Receipts, contributions, etc.,

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH. Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, December 3, 1914.

Campaign Fund Law

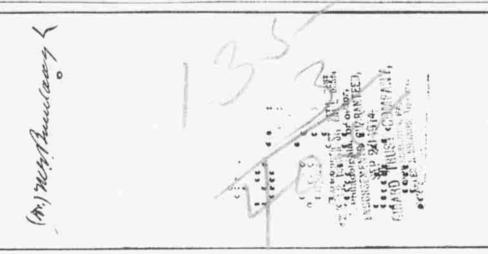
Every candidate * * * if the amount received or expended shall exceed the sum of \$50. " " " shall file a full, true and detailed account, * * * setting forth such and every sum of money contributed, received or dishursed by him for election experies, the date of each contribution, receipt and disbursement, the name of the percon from whom received or to whom maid, and the object or purpose for which the same was disby ed .- (Act

FACSIMILE OF OLIVER'S CHECK AND BRUMBAUGH'S WIRE

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES The session frings por Cable Company (locorodizated francisis and delivers plis message in the terminane condition) percent on the the blis of the best of 44 RE X 21 2730 Northumberland Pa DA-14 Day'd ?. 01'ver

01 ver midg . Fittsburg Pa. A thousand thanks for your kind and generous letter which helped me more than you know . The out-look is exceedingly encouraging H. G . Brumbenigh

PITTSBURGH PA JEB 19 1914 FIDELITY TITLE AND TRUST CUMPANY. One thousand Dollars David B Oliver-



The photograph shows the \$1000 check received by Governor Brumbaugh from Mr. Oliver. The Governor's endorsement of the check and the record of deposit in the Girard Trust Company are plainly seen. The telegram sent to Mr. Oliver acknowledging receipt of the \$1000 contribution, which preceded the letter by two days, is also shown.

BRUMBAUGH EXPOSES SCHEME TO FORCE HIM TO QUIT FIGHT

Speaker Charles A. Ambler and State
Senator Charles A. Snyder, who are lighting for the Bepublican nomination for
Auditor General, and by State officials
who came to Philadelphia last Thursday

"Accordingly, I made out and forwarded
to him a check for \$1000. Almost immein anticipation of the publication of the charge against the Governor.

The suggestion that an effort to impeach the Governor as the result of the Oliver check first came from Senator Oliver. He said:

could do as he pleased about carrying on a factional contests but when it came to asking people to indorse a man for the presidency who might be liable to the presidency who might be liable to "To the best of my knowledge there is impreachment, I thought it time to put no public record anywhere to show that

a stop to it."

The Governor, in his statement yesterday, admitted that he had accepted the xpenses, filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as required by the "cor-rupt practices" act of 1906. In fact, he swore that he had received no contribu-

The contribution was sent to Doctor The contribution was sent to Doctor Brumbaugh in the form of a draft against the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, of Pittsburgh. It was dated September 19, 1914, and was indorsed by Doctor Brumbaugh and deposited to his individual account in the Girard Trust Company, of this city, the next day, September 20.

day, September 29.

At this time Doctor Brumbaugh was in the midst of his speaking tour through the State. A day or so later Mr. Oliver received the following telegram: Northumberland, Pa. David B. Oliver, Oliver Building.

Pittsburgh, Pa. A thousand thanks for your kind and generous letter, which helped me more than you know. The out-look is exceedingly encouraging.

M. G. BRUMBAUGH. Later Mr. Oliver received the follow-Martin G. Brumbaugh, 618 Wither-

spoon Building, Philadelphia. On Train, P. R. R., Sept. 25, 1914. Hon. David B. Oliver, 2237 Oliver

Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Oliver—I wish to add to my telegram a word of the sincerest gratitude for your very cordial letter and your generous help in this fight, which I am confident, should we win, will work out to the welfare of the good people of this Commonwealth. this Commonwealth. It is a peculiar source of pleasure that men like you, who knew me so

ntimately, are supporting me so Just a God-send and a thank you, as we harry on the train to Altoona. Sincerely your friend, M. G. BRUMBAUGH.

The fact that such a contribution was made and not set forth in the flovernor's made and not set forth in the fovernor's formal expense account came to the knowledge of the Public Labour about the middle of December. A staff represatative was sent on December 13 to Pittsburgh se see Mr. Oliver, and he admitted that he had sent the contribution. He made the following statement

ment:

"Early in the summer of 1914 I went to East Hampton, Long Island, and remained there until November. I knew nothing of the political situation in Pennsylvania, but I had known Governor Brumbaugh in school affairs for many years. Here in Pittsburgh I have been a school director for 45 years. I sat with Governor Brumbaugh on the State School Commission, and together we helped frame the new school code.

"When I heard that he was a candidate for Governor II occurred to me that miss of the schoolmaster type were not en-

Continued from Page One
ice Commissioners Monaghan and Mages,
and other of his political allies.

The conferences held in this city this
morning were attended by the Vares and
by candidates for State offices, including
Speaker Charles A. Ambles and State offices, including
the paper that he was touring the State
—he was somewhere north of Harrishnes.

"Accordingly, I made out and forwarded to him a check for \$1000. Almost immediately se replied by telegraph acknowledging receipt of the check, with thanks. Then shortly afterward came a letter. "I do not know whether the Governor egarded my contribution as a present

him, to be used as he saw fit without "I further stated that the Governor further ado. But in my letter accompanying the check I made it plain that money was intended to help defray expenses incidental to the campaign

Governor Brumbaugh listed my contribution among his campaign receipts. It seems to me the Governor has been busy check for \$1000, and deposited it in his personal bank account, but did not account for it in his statement of campaign a chance for the presidential nomination or else he aspires to be a nominee for the United States Senate."

At this time Mr. Oliver was confined to his bed by illness. While he consented to confirm the facts, he said that he was too sick to be worried over the notoriety which would accompany their publication, and he would not permit himself to be quoted until he recovered his health. Since that time he has repeated his statement, and insists that his letter to Doctor Brumbaugh, of which he kept no copy, ex-plicitly indicated that the \$1000 check was for campaign expenses.

An investigation was made by the Pub-Lic Linger in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, but no record of the Oliver contribution could be found in either the primary or general election accounts of Doctor Brumbaugh.

The corrupt practices act is broad in its provisions, requiring that every candidate shall file an account setting forth under oath "each and every sum of money contributed, received or disbursed by him for election expenses; the date of each contribution, receipt and disbursement; the button, receipt and disbursement; the button, receipt and disbursement; the contribution of the person from whom received would disclose the facts.

The Commissioner some weeks ago. At that time he declared he had explained his point of view to Mr. Rilling, who assured him at the close of their interview that he need trouble himself no further on the subject, because neither Senator Oliver nor his brother would disclose the facts. r to whom paid, and the object or pur-ose for which the same was disbursed." Under date of June 1, 1914, Doctor Brumbaugh, in compliance with this statute, filed his expense account for the primary campaign. This shows that the primary campaign. This shows that the amount expended was \$3139.48 and the receipts were \$300. The receipts were itemized as follows:

David B. Oliver's contribution, according to his understanding, which he has several times reiterated, was intended to assist the Governor in his candidacy, and until his attention was called to the Governor's failure to include it in the expense account he supposed that the Governor as researched it. David B. Oliver's contribution, accordpense account he supposed that the Gov-ernor so regarded it.

I, Martin G. Brumbaugh, candidate for election to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, certify that the following is a full, true and detailed following is a full, true and detailed account of each and every sum of money contributed, received or disbursed by me, and of my unpaid debts and obligations, for the purpose of securing or in any way affecting my election to such office, in accordance with the requirements of the act entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election expenses and to require accounts of expenses and to require accounts of nomination and election expenses to be filed," etc., approved March 5,

Receipts, contributions, etc., MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

The following is a copy of the affidavit

filed by Doctor Brumbal. in compliance with the corrupt practices act:

254 West Walnut Lane Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1914. State of North Carolina County of Moore, ss:

Personally appeared before me the above-named Martin G. Brum-baugh who made affirmation that the foregoing statement, by him signed, is in all respects a full, true and detailed account to the best of

his knowledge and belief.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 27th day of November, A. D. GEORGE, H. LOCEY,

My commission expires October

George H. Locey, N. P. (Seal). Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, December

3, 1914.

The PUBLIC LEDGER made an exhaust ive investigation of the various expense accounts on file at Harrisburg, but was unable to find any mention of the Oliver contribution, although there were many individuals mentioned in the accounts filled by the six different political commit-tees interested in advancing Doctor Brunibaugh's election, including the Repub-lican State Committee, the Brumbaugh Citizens' Committee, the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Brumbaugh Committee, the Brumbaugh Citizens' Committee of Allegheny County, the Brumbaugh Advertising Committee of Lancaster County and the Philadelphia Auxiliary Committee.

When this information had been collated the PUBLIC LEDGER, through two of its editors, placed the matter before the Governor, by appointment, at Harrisburg last Tuesday. This was in accordance with the practice of fair play and in order that the Governor could freely and fully explain his position. He asserted that he had supposed from the beginning that the Oliver contribution was a per-sonal gift and not meant to further his campaign or political interests. He said that he was already familiar with the facts, because Senator Oliver had pre-sented them to him through Public Service Commissioner John 2. Rilling three weeks ago. At that time he declared he

The Governor was asked to explain how Mr. Rilling could give him such an assurance when he was sent as an emissary for the purpose of threatening pub-licity. He said that he would have Mr. Rilling explain to the Printer LEGGER, and in the meantime, he requested that there should be no publication. This assurance Date received. From whom.

Amount.

Spr. 22 1914 B. I. Jones
Way 1 1914 J. Wallace Hallowell 160
Hay 7 1914 Thomas E. Murphy 100
Messrs. Jones. Hallowell and Murphy
vere personal friends of Doctor Benny angels. phone and gaid that he would be able ke his attitude plain, but that first | would have to see Senator Oliver. asked that publication be withheld until

> VARE FOLLOWER BEATEN UP Penrose Adherent and Brother Accused of Assault

Abraham Schwartz, a Brumbaugh-Vare follower in the 4th Ward, was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital last night suffering from a lacerated scalp as a result of a fight with Robert Finberg, a Penrose adherent in the same ward, in which Councilman William Harrington is the leader. The men got into an altercation at 3d and Fitzwater streets. Both are railroad detectives and carried pistols and black-lacks.

Schwartz lives at 612 South 3d street. Finberg, who lives at 918 Bainbridge street was arrested on a charge of amount and battery, and his brother, Samuel Fin-berg, also was locked up as a witness.

Impeachment Possible, Declares Senator Oliver

"The Governor could do as he pleased about carrying on a fac-tional contest, but when it came to asking the people to indorse a man for the Presidency who might be liable to impeachment, I thought it time to put a stop to it. Upor reading the papers, Mr. Rilling's first exclamation was that it would subject the Governor to impeachment, and my impression is that he also stated that he did not see how the Legislature could refrain from such action if the truth were known."

SENATOR OLIVER ASKS WHY BRUMBAUGH SENT HIS THANKS FOR CHECK

'Glance at Governor's Letter Will Convince Any Sane Man He Regarded It as Campaign Gift"

"TIME TO PUT STOP TO IT"

PITTSBURGH, April 8 - Arriving a his home here from Washington to-night, United States Senator George T. Oliver gave out the following state-"Some time in December or early in

January my brother, Mr. David B. Oliver, informed me that the correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Lorence had obtained from him a statement concerning his contribution of \$1000 to Governor Brumbaugh's

of \$1000 to Governor Brumbaugh's campaign.

"Later on, I think it was in February, he handed me the telegram and letter he had received from Doctor Brumbaugh in acknowledgment of this contribution with the suggestion that, if any publication was made, it perhansought to be in my own newspaper. He aiso handed me his canceled check for the contribution. Since then the representative of the Public Lander frequently importuned me for copies of these documents, but I was reluctant to have them published, as I wished to spare the State of Pennsylvania the hundilation which such publication would necessarily involve; but when Governor Brumbaugh announced his intention of becoming a candidate for President of the United States I sought an interview with the Hon John S. Rilling, who before that had visiced me as an emissary of the Governor. I exhibited the documents to Mr. Rilling informing him that it was not my intentions of the more than the public unless than to the middle unless than to the middle unless than to the middle unless than to the nutries when to the nutries unless than to the nutries unless them to the nutries unless than to the nutries unless them to the nutries to the second of the control of the nutries than to the nutries unless them to the nutries unless them to the nutries that the second of the control of the public unless them to the nutries that the second of the control of th forming him that it was not my inten-tion to give them to the public unless the Governor persisted in his presiden-tial candidacy, but that if he persisted,

I would feel constrained to do so.
"I further stated that the Governor could do as he pleased about carrying on a factional content, but when it came to asking people to indorse a man for the Presidency who might be liable to impeachment, I thought it time to put stop to it. Upon reading the papers Ir. Rilling's first exclamation was that would subject the Governor to impeachment, and my impression is that he also stated that he did not see how the Legislature could refrain from such

action if the truth were known.
"I did nothing further in the matter until Saturday evening, when, hearing matil Saturday evening, when hearing that the Governor was circulating petitions to have his name placed on the ballot as a candidate for President. I handed the papers to Mr. Spurgeon, editor of the Philadelphia Public Lenger. But on last Monday evening I was called to the telephone by Cyrus E. Woods, Secretary of the Commonwealth, who urged me to meet him in Philadelphia the following day.

"I did so, and at that interview I received assurance from Mr. Woods that

received assurance from Mr. Woods that the Governor had decided to withdraw his candidacy and to allow the delegates from Pennsylvania to go uninstructed.
Upon this assurance I sought out Mr.
Spurgeon and urged him to refrain from making the matter public. Throughout this transaction I have acted solely with a view of saving the good name of the "A glance at the Governor's letter

will convince any sane man that he re-garded the check as a campaign con-tribution; else why does he thank Mr. Oliver for his 'generous help in this

GOVERNOR'S CAMPAIGN BOARD GIVES STATEMENT

coincident with the developments at endant upon the Governor's statement with regard to the Oliver check, the cam-paign committee in charge of his presiential fight issued this comment last night:

"Still further evidence of Governor Brumbaugh's popularity through the min-ing districts of the State and of the en-thusiastic support he is assured from that direction in his race for the presidency is contained in the announcement that the nine impectors of Luzerne County had declared themselves in hearty sympathy with his candidacy. The action of the mine inspectors became known through a letter to the Governor from Robert John-son, secretary of the mine inspectors of Luzerne County.

"The feeling that the time is ripe for Pennsylvania, bulwark of Republicanism, to send one of its sons to the White House—and that the logical son for it to send is Governor Brumbaugh—is sweeping people, through the State like a forest fire.

through the State like a forest fire.

"Another warm letter of commendation was written by Frank H. Jarvis, former superintendent of schools in Wyoming County and now president of the Tunkhannock School Board.

"An excerpt from another written to the Governor by Henry Davis, a prominent resident of Huntingdon County, contains the following: 'You may remember that I wrote you, soon after your election to the office of Governor, that I will not be satisfied until you are made President of the United States. I am one of your old friends in Huntingdon County who have followed presidential timber in her present Gov-

Washington Party Men Indorse Vare Vare leadership was indorsed and Pen-ose leadership repudiated at a meeting f members of the Washington party held ist night at 3939 Lancaster avenue under the chairmanship of Magistrate Baker. The Magistrate said that with one excep-The Magistrate said that with one excep-tion a gathering of "100 independents favored the Vares." George P. Darrow, Congressman from the 6th District and a friend of the Vares, was indorsed for re-election, as was Andrew Flood for the State House of Representatives.

Describes Grain Testing Machine The saving of millions of dollars' worth of grain by means of a heat-and-moistureesting galvanometer was described by Dr. testing galvanometer was described by Dr. Anthony Zeleny, of Minneapolis, speaking before the American Philosophical So-ciety, at 104 South 5th street, last night. As many as 3000 different parts of a vast mass of grain in an elevator may be tested simultaneously he said.

Hibernians Favor Preparedness Representatives of 193 divisions of the Philadelphia County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, 400 delegates who acted for a total membership of 25,000 in this city and vicinity, indersed national proparedness at their regular monthly

DU PONT \$50,000,000 SUIT TO HAVE FIRST PUBLIC HEARING TODAY

Representatives of Defendant Company Present Argument Against Answering Interrogations

DENY RIGHT OF QUERY

Say Interrogatories Have No Bearing on Case in United States District Court

The first public hearing of the \$50,000,000 "du Pont suit," which has been pending in the United States Disct Court since last December, was ofore Judge Thompson in the Federal ullding in this city today.

The activities of today were in the nature of a preliminary hearing, at which representatives of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and of the old E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company presented arguments to show why they should not be connelled to compelled to answer interrogatories filed with the court by Philip F. du Pont, of Merion, Fa., the original complainant in the suit.

The interrogatories require that the old the interrogatories require that the old powder company name and show the amount of money on deposit with various bunks and trust companies prior to and following the transactious complained of by the suing stockholders, and further require that both the old and the new powder company show the exact nature of all orders placed with them during certain periods of 1914 and 1915. periods of 1914 and 1915.

GROUNDS OF OBJECTION.

The defendants have objected to the interrogatories on the ground that the questions have no bearing on the transactions which will be investigated in the litigation. The complainants hold that the replies might show that the banks which floated a large loan to the dewhich hoated a large loan to the de-fendants and enabled them to purchase a large block of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company stock have been "rewarded" by having the size of their deposit accounts increased by the officials of the powder company.

The complainants also hold that if the

various powder contracts are produced n court they will show that the de-(endants knew that the stock they pur-chased would vastly increase in value, and that they were playing a "sure thing" in keeping this stock from the company and obtaining it for themselves.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company was reorganized last September into E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., a corporation capitalized at \$240,000,000, or at twice the capitalized at \$240,000,000, or at twice the capitalization of the old con-cern. The directors and officials of the old powder company automatically became di-

rectors and officers of the new.

If Judge Thompson decides that the defendants must answer the interrogatories they will in all probability seek a delay of 30 days in which to prepare their re-plies, which when filed would leave no obstacle in the way of continuing the hear-ings. If it is decided that the company seed not answer the interrogatories it is believed that the hearing of the case will be begun within a period of two or three

ALLEGE FRAUD IN DEAL Philip F. du Pont, Aifred I. du Pont, Francis I. du Pont and other stockholders of the powder company who are complainent in the litigation, allege that the de-fendants fraudulently acquired E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. stock valued at more than \$50,000,000.

The stock in question was obtained from General T. Coleman du Pont in December, 1914, for about \$14,000,000. The complain-ants allege that the defendant directors voted down an offer by which the powder company might have obtained these hold-ings in order that they might obtain them for themselves through the du Pont Securi-

Pierre S. du Pout, president of the pow er company, is accused of having been the central figure in the alleged fraud. He asserts that it was never to the best interests of the powder company to obman du Pont.

CANTON JOINS REVOLT AND DECLARES ITSELF FREE OF YUAN SHI KAI

Big City in Southern China Takes Whole Province, the First On Coast, With It in Secession

CHANGE WITHOUT FIGHT

SHANGHAL April 8 .- The independence of Canton and Kwantung Province has been formally declared following a con-ference of military and naval officers and leading citizens with Lung Chi Kuang. Governor of Kwangtung. No fighting Governor of Kwangtung. took place.

Kwangtung is an important province of China in the southeastern part of the Republic on the China Sea. Its capital is Canton, which has a population of 990,000. In the province there are esti-mated to be from 22,099,000 to 39,000,000

The secession is considered important here, as pointing to the probable downfall of President Yuan Shi-kai, as it is expected to lead to the defection of other southern provinces and strengthen the hands of the southern leaders in their reiterated demand for Yuan's retirement and the reinstitution of the Nanking constitution.

The influence at Pekin of Vice Presis dent Li Yuan Hung and Secretary of State Hsu Shih Chang and Marshal Tuan Chi Jui, it is thought possible, may result in the peaceful solution of the situation that the southerners ardently desire, but in-formation from a usually well informed foreign source in Pekin is to the effect that Yuan Shi-kai will fight bitterly. The China Merchants Company has refused to transport northern troops to Canton.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati is on her way to Amoy. The Galveston is due at Swatow today, when the Wilmington will sail for Canton. It is considered noteworthy that there

are no apprehensions for the safety of foreigners. SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Tsai Nai Wang, a high civil officer of the Yuan Shi-kai Government, has been put to

death in Kwangtung by the revolution-aries, according to a cablegram to the Chinese Republic Association here. RADNOR HUNT TO GIVE "PARTY"

Farmers Will Be Guests at Clubhouse Tonight

The clubhouse of the Radnor Hunt Club, near Bryn Mawr, will be open tonight to the neighboring farmers for a "party." The guesis are the land owners whose farms have been traversed in the last year by the Radnor hunters and hounds in pursuit of the foxes.

A vaudeville and moving-picture show and a dinner will be provided as enter-tainment for the farmers and their fam-lies. About 30 members of the club-headed by Benjamin Chew, master of hounds, will be the hosts.