

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Jim Williams, a negro was lynched at Cale, I. T., on a charge of making an attack on Maud Misner, 12 years old. The girl is badly injured, but will recover. The negro took from her a gun and struck her on the head with it. The gun was found in his possession.

Governor Campbell, of Texas, has signed the bill making gambling a felony in that state. The bill provides a penitentiary sentence for any person convicted of gambling, a jail sentence for the owner of any building in which gambling devices are kept and imprisonment for thirty days for any person found guilty of playing cards in a private house for a prize.

Representative E. M. Pollard of the First Nebraska district has received a letter from President Roosevelt thanking him for his support of the ship subsidy bill, congratulating him and other Western congressmen for taking a broad and patriotic view of the situation and deprecating the defeat of the bill as an injury to the commercial interests of the United States.

The executive officials of the railroads operating in Missouri and Arkansas, at a meeting in St. Louis in the office of A. J. Davidson, president of the Frisco system, agreed to contest the two-cent-per-mile passenger rate laws passed by the recent legislatures of those states. The attorneys of the railroads were instructed to outline a plan of action and file suits.

Frederick A. Busse, Republican mayor-elect of Chicago, is the first executive of the city to be chosen for a term of four years and likewise the first to have the very profitable privilege of collecting \$18,000 every twelve months for his services on behalf of the people. The traction ordinances submitted to the people and approved by the Busse forces, were carried by 46,000. They provide for giving a 20 year franchise to private parties, who are to pay 55 per cent of the net earnings to the city. Mayor Dunne who ran against Busse, favored municipal ownership.

Ex-President Cleveland has given the following to the newspapers and requested its publication. It seems to be impossible for me to acknowledge, except through the press of the country, the generosity and kindly consideration of my countrymen, which have been made manifest by congratulatory messages and newspaper comment on the occasion of my seventieth birthday anniversary. These have deeply touched me, and in the book of grateful recollection they are written where every remaining day of my life I can turn a page and read them.

James J. Hill, in speaking of the action of President Roosevelt in appointing a waterways commission says that through the water ways of the country, properly improved, must come the much desired improvement in freight handling conditions. Mr. Hill said there was little possibility of any great alleviation of freight congestion without radical changes in the statement that it would take 73,000 miles of railway construction at a cost of 5 1-2 billion dollars, to relieve the present strain through the railways alone. The country, he said, must look to its water ways for immediate relief of the freight pressure.

Galusha A. Grow, who recently died at Binghamton, N. Y., was one of the best known men in the United States before the Civil war. In 1864 he came within one vote of being nominated for Vice President in place of Andrew Johnson, who became President on the death of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Grow was author of the homestead act. It is said that about 200 million acres of land have been brought into cultivation through this law. From 1871 to 1876 he was president of the International & Great Northern railway of Texas. Mr. Grow was a wartime Speaker of the House. He was chosen in 1861.

First Sparrow—I hear it is very hard to get into New York society. Second Sparrow—Very. To this day the Stork has not succeeded in getting in.—From the Bohemian.

HARRIMAN'S ATTACK.

OPENING GUN FROM WALL STREET OF THE NEXT NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The President of Union Pacific Against the President of the United States.

Roosevelt Castigates the Man Who Boasts that He Can Buy Public Officials.

Equal Enemies of the Republic.

From the Presidents Letter to Congressman Sherman.

So much for what Mr. Harriman said about me personally.

Far more important are the additional remarks he made to you, as you inform me, you who asked him if he thought it was well to see Hearstism and the like triumphant over the Republican party.

You inform me that he told you he did not care in the least, because those people were crooks and he could buy them; that whenever he wanted legislation from a state legislature, he could buy it; that he "could buy Congress" and that if necessary he "could buy the judiciary."

This was doubtless said partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a mere burst of bad temper of his objection to the interstate commerce law and to my actions as president. But it shows a cynicism and deep seated corruption which make the man uttering such sentiments and boasting, no matter how falsely, of this power to perform such crimes, at least as undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer, or Haywood. It is because we have capitalists capable of uttering such sentiments and capable of acting on them that there is strength behind sinister agitators of the Hearst type.

The wealthy corruptionist and the demagogue who excites, in press or on the stump, in office or out of office, class against class, and appeals to the basest passions of the human soul, are fundamentally alike and are equally enemies of the republic.

I was horrified, as was Root, when you told us today what Harriman had said to you.

Several New York newspapers published a sensational letter written by E. H. Harriman in December, 1905, to Sidney Webster, in which Mr. Harriman asserts that at the request of President Roosevelt he contributed \$50,000 to the national campaign fund in 1904 and raised \$200,000 for use in the campaign in New York state. In this letter, it is also asserted, the President, because of the unpopularity of Senator Chauncey M. Depew as a senatorial candidate, was willing to send Mr. Depew as ambassador to France.

Sidney Webster is a lawyer and a writer on political subjects. His wife is a sister of Stuyvesant Fish, who lost the presidency of the Illinois Central railroad a few months ago after antagonizing Mr. Harriman.

Mr. Harriman says his letter to Mr. Webster was given to the press by a stenographer named Hill who was discharged a short time ago. Washington dispatches, however, indicate that no credence whatever is given to the story of the stolen letter which is regarded as a trick to veil the purpose of Mr. Harriman in publishing the letter.

The President met the Harriman attack by giving out a letter written by him to Congressman Sherman, who was chairman of the congressional campaign committee in 1906. About forty newspaper men called on the President to get his version. He appeared to be in an unusually good frame of mind. He shook hands with everybody and then he told the newspaper correspondents that the only reply he had to make was contained in a letter he had written some time before. The secretaries produced the copy and then the President dictated a brief statement. There was not very much more to be said, but a half dozen newspaper men began to ask questions. The President answered all questions in one sentence. This is what he said: "I feel particularly fortunate in having been attacked

within the last few days by both ex-Senator Burton and Mr. Harriman."

The publication of the Sherman letter is the only answer the President had to make, save the following statement dictated to accompany it:

After writing these letters to Congressman Sherman, the President was assured that Mr. Harriman had not made the statements which Mr. Sherman credited him with making. Inasmuch as these same statements appear in major part in the letter of Mr. Harriman now published, the President deems it proper that the letters he sent to Congressman Sherman last October shall now themselves be made public.

The President's letter to Mr. Sherman shows in 1906 Mr. Harriman had charged that the President had asked him to raise \$50,000 for the Republican campaign in New York. This statement the President in his letter of date October 8, 1906 branded a "deliberate and willful untruth."

The letter also shows that the proposition to make Depew ambassador to France came from Mr. Harriman and not from the President. It shows, also, that one coterie of financiers wanted Depew appointed and another wanted Hyde and that the President would appoint neither.

Following is the President's first letter to Representative Sherman:

"October 8, 1906. "My Dear Sherman: Since you left this morning I succeeded in getting hold of the letters to which I referred and I sent you a copy of Governor Odell's letter to me of December 10, 1904.

"As I am entirely willing that you show this letter to Mr. E. H. Harriman, I shall begin by repeating what you told me he said to you on the occasion last week when you went to ask him for a contribution to the campaign. You informed me that he then expressed great dissatisfaction with me and said, in effect, that so long as I was at the head of the Republican party or as it was dominated by the policies which I advocate and represent, he would not support it, and was quite indifferent whether Hearst beat Hughes or not, whether the Democrats carried Congress or not. He gave as a reason for his personal dislike of me partly my determination to have the railroads supervised, and partly the alleged fact that after promising him to appoint Depew ambassador to France, I failed to do it; and I understood you to say that he alleged that I made this promise at a time when he had come down to see me in Washington, when I requested him to raise 1-4 million dollars for the Republican Presidential campaign which was then on.

"Any such statement is a deliberate and willful untruth—by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word. I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the Presidential campaign of 1904. On the contrary, our communications as regards the campaign related exclusively to the fight being made against Mr. Higgins for governor of New York, Mr. Harriman being immensely interested in the success of Mr. Higgins because he regarded the attack on Higgins as being really an attack on him, Mr. Harriman, and on his friend, Governor Odell, and he was concerned only in getting me to tell Mr. Cortelyou to aid Mr. Higgins so far as he could, which I gladly did. He also, I think more than once, urged me to promise to make Senator Depew ambassador to France, giving me in detail the reasons why this would help Governor Odell, by pleasing certain big financial interests.

"I informed him that I did not believe it would be possible for me to appoint Mr. Depew and furthermore expressed my surprise at his saying that the men representing the big financial interests of New York wished that appointment made, inasmuch as a number of them had written to me asking that the same place be given to Mr. Hyde, and that as a matter of fact, while I was not prepared to announce any decision, I doubted whether I could appoint either Mr. Depew or Mr. Hyde to the place.

"As soon as Mr. Harriman heard that Mr. Hyde was a candidate and had asked the names of his backers he hastily said that he did not wish to be understood as antagonizing Mr. Hyde, and would be quite willing to support him; and though I understood that he still preferred Mr. Depew, he left me strongly under the impression that he would be almost as well satisfied with Mr. Hyde, and was much disappointed at my informing him so

positively, not once, but repeatedly, that I did not think I should be able to appoint either.

"So much for what Mr. Harriman said about me personally," says the President in concluding his first letter to Mr. Sherman. Far more important, the President regards the additional remarks which Mr. Sherman said Mr. Harriman made to him when he asked him if he thought it was well to see "Hearstism and the like," triumphant over the Republican party.

"You," says the President, "inform me that he told you that he did not care in the least because those people were crooks and he could buy them," and other similar remarks. This, the President says, was doubtless partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a burst of bad temper, but it showed, in the President's opinion, a cynicism and deep seated corruption which he denounces in strong words.

The second letter to Mr. Sherman simply contains an addenda to the first.

The following is the letter which E. H. Harriman asserts was written by him to Mr. Webster in December, 1905:

Dear Sir: I am glad to see that you are in town and hope soon to have an opportunity of talking matters over with you. I had printed copies of the testimony sent you, in hopes that you would, after reading them, give me some idea of where I stand, for I confess that I feel somewhat at sea in the insurance matter. The trouble originated in my allowing myself to drawn into other persons' affairs, and partly from a desire to help them and at their request. I seemed to be like the fellow who got in between the man and his wife in their quarrel.

"As to my political instincts to which you refer in your letter of December 13, I am quite sure, I have none and my being made at all prominent in the political situation is entirely due to President Roosevelt, and because of my taking an active part in the autumn of 1904 at his urgent request, and his taking advantage of conditions then created to further his own interests. If it had been a premeditated plot it could not have been better stated or carried out.

"About a week before the election in the autumn of 1904, when it looked certain the state ticket would go Democratic, and was doubtful as to Roosevelt himself, he, the President, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient funds, as the national committee, under control of Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed to obtain them, and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee.

"I explained to him that I understood the difficulty here was mainly caused by the up-state leaders being unwilling to support Depew for reelection as United States senator; that if he, Depew, could be taken care of in some other way, I thought matters could be adjusted and the different contending elements in the party brought into close alliance again. We talked over what could be done for Depew and finally he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as ambassador to Paris.

"With full belief that he, the President, would keep this agreement, I came back to New York, sent for Treasurer Bliss, who told me that I was their last hope and that they had exhausted every other resource. In his presence I called up an intimate friend of Senator Depew, told him that it was necessary in order to carry New York state that \$200,000 should be raised at once, and if he would help I would subscribe \$50,000. After a few words over the telephone the gentleman said he would let me know, which he did probably in three or four hours, with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised.

"The checks were given to Treasurer Bliss, who took them to Chairman Cortelyou. If there were any among them of life insurance companies, or other like organizations, of course, Cortelyou must have informed the President. I do not know who the subscribers were other than the friend of Depew, who was an individual. This amount enabled the New York state committee to continue its work with the result that at least 50,000 votes were turned in the city of

New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result. There are between 2,200 and 2,300 districts in Greater New York, and in a campaign such as that the expenditure of, say, \$50 in each district for campaign purposes, not including the watchers on election day, would take more than \$100,000.

"Some time in December, 1904, on my way from Virginia to New York, I stopped and had a short talk with the President. He then told me that he did not think it necessary to appoint Depew as ambassador to Paris, as agreed; in fact, he favored him for the senate. After that I used what influence I could to have Depew returned to the senate, as I considered there had been an implied obligation which should be lived up to. This is the way I was brought to the surface in the political matter, as I had never before taken any active part, so you see I was brought forward by Roosevelt in an attempt to help him, at his request, the same as I was in the insurance matter by Hyde and Ryan by their request for my help, and in the case of Ryan I probably would have dropped the matter after our first interview had it not been for my desire to save Belmont from taking a position for which he could have been criticised by the public press, as he was the one opposing Morton for reelection as chairman of the Equitable, and Belmont afterward thanked me for taking his part, as, if he had voted against Morton, in view of his local traction connections with Mr. Ryan, it would have been misconstrued.

"Ryan's success in all his manipulations, traction deals, tobacco combinations, manipulation of the State Trust company into the Morton Trust company, the Shoe and Leather bank into the Western National bank and then again into the Bank of Commerce—thus covering up his tracks—has been done by the adroit mind of Elihu Root, and the present situation has been brought about by a combination of circumstances which has brought together the Ryan-Root-Roosevelt element. Where do I stand? Yours Sincerely,"

E. H. HARRIMAN.

President's Way of Saying "You're a Liar."

No. 1—Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for President in 1904. The statements made by Mr. Parker are unqualifiedly and atrociously false.

No. 2—Henry M. Whitney, of Boston. He absolutely, and I am constrained to believe deliberately, misrepresented what occurred.

No. 3—Ex-Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire.

The President says in reply that the statement which I had read to him, attributed to him by Mr. Chandler, was a deliberate and an unqualified falsehood.

No. 4—John F. Wallace, who "jumped the job" as engineer in charge of Panama canal construction. The statements are utterly untrue.

No. 5—"Dear Bellamy" Storer, former ambassador to Austria.

The assertion that in any private conversation I took an opposite position from that which I was thus repeatedly expressing in writing is not only an untruth, but an absolute untruth.

No. 6—G. O. Shields, president of the League of American Sportsmen.

Not one single sentence you quote is as I said it. Some of the sentences are sheer inventions; others are inventions in part.

No. 7—Herbert W. Bowen, once minister to Venezuela.

It is disingenuous for Mr. Bowen repeatedly to use such language. What Mr. Bowen states is shown to be absolutely untrue.

No. 8—Edward H. Harriman.

A willful untruth—by right it should be characterized by an even shorter and uglier word.

The Montana anti-gambling law is in effect and a dispatch says. It is the first time since the discovery of gold in 1863 that nowhere in the state can a public game of fare, roulette, poker, dice, card games of all kinds and even slot machines be found.

The passport system is said to have had its beginning in England in the time of King Canute, who obtained free passes for his subjects through various continental countries on their pilgrimages to the shrines of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Rome.