

HARRIMAN'S STOCK BY HIS STOCK

(Continued From First Page.)

And, and partly the alleged fact, after promising him to appoint Dewey as 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 \$250,000 for the Republican Presidential campaign, which was then on.

Harriman Said Could Buy Men.

"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 "Hearst and the like" triumphant over the Republican party. "You," says the President, "inform me that he told you 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 exclamation 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.

Second Letter to Mr. Sherman Simply Contains Additions to the First.

Calls Charge a Falshood.

"Any such statement is a deliberate and willful untruth—by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more succinct 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 same place and 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 I could, which I gladly did.

Willing to Support Hyde.

"As soon as Mr. Harriman heard that Mr. Hyde was a candidate he hastily said that he did not wish to be understood as endorsing Mr. Hyde and would be quite willing to support Mr. Dewey. He understood that he still preferred Mr. Dewey, 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 him before the Fall of 1904 ran as follows:

Invited to Talk of Higgins.

"In October I wrote him: 'In view of the trouble over the state ticket in New York, I should like to have a few words with you. Do you think you can take either lunch or dinner a few days and take either lunch or dinner with me?'

Left Message Unchanged.

"I was unable to agree with Mr. Harriman's view of the matter and left my message unchanged as regards the invitation to New York. The rough draft of this portion of the message was completed in October, before the election, and had always discussed with freedom all my proposals in relation to the labor matters with the representatives of the big combinations or big railroads, as well as with the leaders of the labor men, of the unions, organizations, the shippers' organizations and the like—that is, I had as freely seen and communicated with Mr. Harriman, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Gill and other railroad men as I had seen and communicated with Mr. Gompers, Mr. Keeble, Mr. Morrison and other labor leaders.

Letters Disprove Story.

"It will be seen that the above correspondence is entirely incompatible with what Mr. Harriman now, as you inform me, alleges, as to my having endeavored to secure the aid of all scribble money for the Presidential campaign. As for the Dewey matter, he professed to be a matter of no concern to me, and that Governor Odell and, though Governor Odell had been anxious that Mr. Dewey should be nominated as Ambassador to France at a time when he was supporting the candidature of Senator, he had changed his mind shortly after the last letter to me, above quoted, from Mr. Harriman, and on December 10 he wrote me the letter I enclose, which reads in part as follows:

Did Not Talk About Money.

"Moreover, the following letter will show that Mr. Harriman did not have in his mind any idea of my asking him to collect money and that, on the contrary, what he was concerned with in my letter to him was the allegation I made to the fact that I would like to see him before I wrote my message to discuss certain Government matters connected with the campaign."

Harriman Boasts of Corruption.

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Anxious About Rate Bill.

This letter to me was crossed by one from me, which reads as follows: (Strictly Personal.) November 30, 1904. My dear Mr. Harriman: I have just received your letter of the 23rd inst. in which you speak of your desire to see me before sending in my message, as I wanted to see you on certain matters, and you added that you had referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission; that you regretted this and wished I had left it out. In writing to you I had in mind certain matters connected with currency legislation, and had not thought of discussing railroad matters with you. However, if it had occurred to me, I should have been delighted to do so, but, if you remember, when you were down here, both you and I were so interested in certain of the New York political developments that I hardly, if at all, touched on Governmental matters.

"As regards what I had said in my message about the Interstate Commerce Commission, while I say I should have been delighted to go over it with you, I also must frankly say that my mind was not so much on the investigation of the beef trust caused me to write the paragraph in question. I went with extreme care over the information in possession of the Interstate Commerce Commission before writing it. I then went over the written paragraph again and again with Paul Morton, who is one of my cabinet, and the man most familiar with railroad matters of course, and with Root, Knox, Tatt and Moody. It is a matter of fact that I had gradually come to the conclusion that it is unwise and unsafe for me to leave the question of rebates where the Interstate Commerce Commission has it, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission additional power of an effective kind in regulating these rates.

Roosevelt's Mind Made Up.

"Let me repeat that I did not have this question in mind when I asked you to come down, but that I should most gladly have done so, had you been able to do so, but as a matter of fact, when you did come down to see me, you and I were both engaged in the New York election, and finally, that the position I have taken has not been taken lightly, but after thinking it over for at least two years and after the most careful consultation with Morton, Tatt, Moody, Knox and Root as to the exact phrasing I should use.

Harriman's Plea for Railroads.

"On December 2, he wrote me the following letter on the same subject: December 2, 1904. Dear Mr. President: I have just received your letter of the 23rd inst. in which you speak of your desire to see me before sending in my message, as I wanted to see you on certain matters, and you added that you had referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission; that you regretted this and wished I had left it out. In writing to you I had in mind certain matters connected with currency legislation, and had not thought of discussing railroad matters with you. However, if it had occurred to me, I should have been delighted to do so, but, if you remember, when you were down here, both you and I were so interested in certain of the New York political developments that I hardly, if at all, touched on Governmental matters.

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uttering such sentiments and capable of acting on them that there is strength behind winter agitation of the Hearst type. The wealthy corporations and the demagogues who are in the press or upon the stump, in office or out of office, class against class and appeal to the basest passion of the human soul—fundamentally alike and are equally enemies of the republic. I was horrified, as was Root, when you told me today what Harriman had said to you. As I say, if you meet him, you are entirely welcome to show him this letter, although it must not be made public unless required by some emergency. I have then only after my consent has first been obtained.

HARRIMAN MAKES REJOINDER

Says Letter Was Stolen—Goes Into History of Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 2.—E. H. Harriman late tonight gave out the following statement in response to the statement made public by President Roosevelt at Washington today: For information in possession of the Interstate Commerce Commission before writing it. I then went over the written paragraph again and again with Paul Morton, who is one of my cabinet, and the man most familiar with railroad matters of course, and with Root, Knox, Tatt and Moody. It is a matter of fact that I had gradually come to the conclusion that it is unwise and unsafe for me to leave the question of rebates where the Interstate Commerce Commission has it, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission additional power of an effective kind in regulating these rates.

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My interview with the President covered a wide range of subjects connected with the New York State campaign, and I did not pretend to go over the whole matter in the Webster letter.

The President's letter of October 14 and his comment thereon are interesting. In that letter he suggested that I might think there was some danger in my visiting him during the closing weeks of the campaign, and suggested that if I thought so my visit be postponed until after election, when he would ask me to discuss some Governmental matters connected with the campaign. There were two distinct invitations to discuss two different subjects. I could see no danger in visiting him to discuss New York politics before the election, and therefore I went and discussed the subject alone and after the election took up the other subject for consideration with him. I think if what concerned me as the object of the visit had been the Government's relation to the railroads, the interview would certainly not have been entirely confined to politics.

Sherman's Statement False.

I am not responsible for what Mr. Sherman may have said to the President with reference to the conversation he had with me. All that I have to say is that I did not meet his urgent requests that I contribute to the campaign fund of which the statements alleged have been attributed to me by him were false. The President was assured of this fact by a mutual friend who was present at the interview.

PARKER ISSUES STATEMENT.

Reiterates Former Charge Concerning Campaign Contributions.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1904, displayed the keenest interest in the letter of E. H. Harriman published today, especially in regard to its relating to his own charge made in the 1904 campaign that the great insurance companies largely controlled the Republican campaign. To-night he issued the following statement: That \$150,000 was turned over by the Equitable, Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies to Mr. Cortelyou's committee has never been denied, of course, it was testified to by the man who looked at it and cannot withdraw any thing in the letter.

I Says Roosevelt Sought Interview.

I have read the President's statement. I am most anxious to treat him and his utterances with the consideration due to the high office which he occupies. However, I feel bound to call attention to certain things in regard to which he does me an injustice. In his letter to Mr. Sherman he clearly seeks to convey the impression that the personal interview which took place in 1904 was of my seeking and not his. It is the fact (Harriman's) and my letters now before me in the Fall of 1904 ran as follows: On his return from spending the summer in Europe, Mr. Harriman wrote me stating that, if I thought it desirable, he would come to see me at any time, then or later, when I was in New York, or you remember, a delegate to the Republican convention, having voted for my nomination. On September 29 I wrote him the following letter: At present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there is nothing in my letter to you which would prevent my seeing you at any time, if you so desire, I would be glad to see you before putting it out."

First Letter to Harriman.

Let me present the facts. On June 29, 1904, the President wrote me the following letter, which he does not include in the correspondence he published today. It reached me in Buffalo, N. Y., on July 1, 1904. "White House, Washington, June 29, 1904. "Personal. My Dear Mr. Harriman: I thank you for your letter. As soon as you return home I will write you again. The fight will doubtless be hot then. It has been a real pleasure to see you this year. "In reply to this I wrote him the following letter from Europe on September 20, the opening sentences of which he eliminated in his publication. "My Dear Mr. President: I was glad to receive your letter of June 29 last while I was in Europe. I am now getting matters that accumulated during my absence somewhat cleared up, and, if you are available, will see you at any time either now or later. It seems to me the situation could not be in better shape."

What Dewey and Bliss Said.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Senator Dewey, when asked about the Harriman letter, said: "I know nothing about it, except the part that refers to me as a possible Ambassador to France. It is true a friend told me that I might be appointed to that place, but I told him that I did not care to go to France, and I told him that I can say about the Harriman letter." Cornelius Bliss made this reply to all questions. "I have not seen the Harriman letter and I don't want to see it, and if I did see it I would say nothing about it."

Series of Invitations.

Then followed a series of invitations from the White House, both from the President and his secretary, urging me to go to Washington. On October 10 the President wrote: "In view of the trouble with the state ticket in New York, I should like to have a few words with you. Do you think you can get down here in a few days and take either lunch or dinner with me?" October 14 he wrote: "A suggestion has come to be in a roundabout way that you don't think it wise to come to see me in New York during the closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you."

Women in Hospitals

Experiences of Mrs. Rockwood and Miss Tierney

A large proportion of the operations performed in our hospitals are for women and girls for some organic trouble.

Why should this be the case?

Because they have neglected themselves, as every one of these patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in those dragging sensations, pains at left or right of abdomen, backaches, nervous exhaustion, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, and other organic weaknesses. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the female system and if not heeded the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation. When these symptoms manifest themselves, do not drag along until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has saved hundreds of women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured more cases of female ills than any other remedy. Such letters as the following

wanted Aid for State Ticket.

It means anything whatever, it must be that he was urging to help the New York State committee and the National Committee, not the Presidential campaign, except so far as the success of the state ticket would contribute to the success of the National ticket. What the condition of the finances of the New York State committee and of the Republican committee was is well known to you, as you were in Washington in the interests of the state ticket. I could help to raise money. That I did help in this regard, that I did raise funds immediately upon my return from the interview with the President is undoubted and to this fund I contributed \$50,000.

GROSS RECEIPTS

Basis for Estimating Corporation Tax in Oregon.

The point of legality in this case arose over the request made by State Treasurer Steel for an opinion as to what constitutes gross earnings within the meaning of the initiative act of June, 1906, requiring sleeping and refrigerator cars and oil companies to pay an annual license upon all receipts arising from or growing out of the employment of its capital, whether that capital is employed in the transportation or transmission business, or otherwise.

OPINION BY CRAWFORD

Attorney-General Holds Gross Earnings to Be Synonymous With Gross Receipts—Three Per Cent is the Annual Tax.

SALEM, Or., April 2.—(Special.)—Attorney-General Crawford rendered an opinion which settles a long-disputed question as to whether gross earnings and gross receipts are synonymous in their meaning, and applicable to the initiative act of June, 1906, requiring sleeping and refrigerator cars and oil companies to pay an annual license upon all receipts arising from or growing out of the employment of its capital, whether that capital is employed in the transportation or transmission business, or otherwise.

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear. If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results are often sure to follow. Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest because its remarkable curative power has been proven in thousands of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best. A thorough trial will convince anyone.

SHOTS AT MASKED MEN

CITIZEN FRIGHTENS AWAY TWO BOLD CRACKSMEN.

Burglars in Pink Domino Masks Invade P. C. Patterson's Home and Hold Him Up.

One of the boldest robberies recorded in Portland recently was attempted at the residence of P. C. Patterson, 771 Everett street, at 10:20 o'clock last night. Two men wearing pink domino masks opened the porch window and entered the Pattersons' bedroom and called upon him to deliver over his valuable possessions. Patterson was in bed and was engaged in reading a magazine when he was interrupted by a gruff voice demanding that he hand over his money and valuables. The occupant of the bed replied that he had nothing on his person, nor was there anything of value in the room, but the intruder requested his confederate to enter and search the apartment. While the second burglar was endeavoring to comply with his partner's request, the man on the outside was shot at and both put to flight by Mr. Patterson's brother-in-law.

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DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?



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To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail

EDITORIAL NOTE—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-