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President Roosevelt Gives Harriman the Lie To His Statement That He Contributed \$200,000 to His Campaign Attorney Jerome Declares That Harry J. Thaw Has Been Sane The New York City Prison Physician Declares Thaw Not Insane Salem City Ordinance to Allow Dogs to Be Killed at Sight

BAKER EDDY

Seals March On the Prosecution

Turns Her Property Over to Trustees Who Become Defendants

Record, N. H., April 2.—Mrs. Eddy has given property estimated worth millions into the charge of three men prominent in her state, to act as trustees as long as she lives. The transfer was made last night, and became known this morning, when the attorneys made their appearance to the suit in equity to com-

pel the leaders of the church to answer the charge of mismanagement and misappropriation of Mrs. Eddy's property.

By virtue of this assignment the three trustees moved this afternoon for leave to intervene, and be substituted in place of the so-called friends. This is the surprise promised by the defense, and has created a sensation. The transfer of property, real and personal, was made for the consideration of one dollar. The trustees are to control during Mrs. Eddy's earthly life.

The trustees are Henry M. Baker, Mrs. Eddy's cousin; Archibald McClelland and Josiah Fernald, of this city. They must dispose of the property at her death according to the will. Mrs. Eddy retains her home called this morning. But one veni-

HARRIMAN LETTER PRINTED

Insinuating Roosevelt Had His Help

In the Last Campaign and Creates a Great Sensation

New York, April 2.—The World and American this morning contain copies of a letter, in which Harriman discusses giving campaign assistance to Roosevelt in the campaign for his last re-election in a way that would lead the public to infer that Roosevelt solicited his support for re-election, and received assurances of the same. The letter is not denied by Harriman, and the President at Washington has promptly given him the lie. It has created a profound sensation in Washington and in this city. It means a fight to a finish between the President and the king of the railroad situation.

What Harriman Wrote.

Harriman wrote the letter to Sidney Webster. Webster is a New York millionaire. The portion relating to the alleged contribution is as follows: "About a week before the election of 1904, when it looked certain that the state ticket would go Democratic, and it was doubtful as to Roosevelt himself, the President sent me a request to go to Washington and confer upon political conditions in New York. I complied. He told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient funds, as the national committee had utterly failed of obtaining them. I explained to him that I understood the difficulty here was mainly caused by the up-state leaders being unwilling to support Dewey for re-election, but that if he (Dewey) could be taken care of in some other way, I showed him that matters could be adjusted and the different contending elements in the party brought into close alliance again. We talked over what should be done for Dewey, and finally he agreed that if he found it necessary he would appoint him ambassador to Paris. With the full belief that the President would keep his agreement I came back to New York and sent for Treasurer Bliss, who told me I was the last hope. They had exhausted every resource. In his presence I called upon an intimate friend of Dewey, and told him that it was necessary, in order to carry New York, that \$200,000 should be raised at once, and if he would help I would subscribe \$50,000. The gentleman said he would let me know, which he did, with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, was raised. Checks were given to Bliss who took them to Cortelyou."

Gives Harriman the Lie.

The President this afternoon gave the lie to the assertions in the alleged Harriman-Webster letter, making public copies of letter the President wrote to Congressman Sherman, of New York, last summer. In one of those letters the President said: "I understand you to say that Harriman alleged that I made this promise, referring to Dewey as ambassador to France, at the time when he came to see me in Washington, when I requested him to raise a guar-

ter of a million fund for the presidential campaign then on. Any such statement is a deliberate and willful untruth. By rights it should be characterized by a shorter and more ugly word. I never requested Harriman to raise a dollar for the presidential campaign in 1904."

Puts Harriman With Burton.

After giving out the correspondence the President said: "I feel particularly fortunate in having been attacked within the last few days by both Burton and Harriman." The President then authorized the following statement: "After writing the letters to Sherman the President was assured that Harriman had not made the statement Sherman credited him with making. Inasmuch as these same statements appear in a letter of Harriman's now published, the President deems it proper the letters he sent to Sherman last October shall now themselves be made public."

President Rejected Dewey.

Washington, April 2.—The President's letters to Sherman concerning Harriman are sizzling with refutations. He told Sherman to show them to Harriman. He said he not only never promised to appoint Dewey to the French embassy, but said he believed it would be impossible. He was surprised that the financier wanted him, as several had written favoring Hyde. He said his conversations with Harriman related entirely to Higgin's campaign fund, Harriman being greatly interested personally, because he thought the effort to defeat Higgins a direct attack upon him. The correspondence the President had with Harriman is also made public. October 12, 1904, Harriman wrote that he would try to run down the "first of next week," as he thought conditions would be improved.

Letters Were Warm.

The President's correspondence with Harriman shows the President was not seeking Harriman's aid, but that Harriman sought an advance copy of the President's message. The President refused it, saying even the members of his cabinet had not been permitted to see any part of it, and that three press associations had it under heavy penalty; that Roosevelt was willing to confer with Harriman to aid Higgins, but would like to confer with Harriman later in regard to the government's connection with railroads. The letters showed that Harriman thought the message should contain nothing indicating what should be the attitude of the railroads toward the interstate commerce commission.

Roosevelt Met Them All.

These letters between the President and Harriman were enclosures with correspondence to Sherman. In one letter Harriman strongly urged the appointment of Hyde; said Hyde would certainly have the backing of Dewey and Platt. President says to Sherman: "The whole shows how incompatible my actions at times were with any theory now advanced that I solicited or sought or expected any campaign contributions from Harriman. I conferred with Harriman, Morgan, Hill and other railroad men the same as I did with members or with Keefe, Morrissey and other labor leaders."

Called Hearst Party Crooks.

The President continues to Sherman: "So much for what Harriman said about me personally. Far more important are additional remarks he made to you, as you inform me, when you asked him if he thought it well to see Hearstism and the like triumphant over the Republican party. You inform me that he told you he

PRISON PHYSICIAN CALLED

Says Thaw Was Never Irrational

Other Prison Employes and a Rector Declare He Is Sound Mentally

New York, April 2.—Dr. McGuire, the Tombs official physician, was called as a witness before the Thaw lunacy commission today.

The commission lost no time in getting down to business. It met at 10:30 o'clock this morning. All the principal actors in the trial were on hand early. Evelyn sat beside Josiah Thaw. Dr. Blagden was present. Evans, Jolliffe and Gregory, Thaw's attorneys, and Hamilton, retained by Jerome, appeared to testify. Dr. McGuire, the Tombs physician, testified that he saw Thaw two or three times a week while in prison; also had been to court frequently to observe Thaw. He said he never observed anything unusual in the defendant's actions. He declared Thaw was rational in conversation.

Declare He Is Sound.

Jerome examined Dr. McGuire briefly, bringing out the fact that he never examined defendant with a view of determining his sanity. Michael J. Delehanty, a Tombs attendant, succeeded McGuire on the stand. Delehanty testified that he never noticed anything irrational in Thaw. He said the prisoner always talked intelligently. On cross-examination Delehanty said Thaw never talked to him about White, so he couldn't say whether he had a delusion on that subject. Franklin Sheridan, a Tombs attaché, and Emily Walker, probation officer, testified that Thaw always appeared rational to them. Rev. John Armstrong, Episcopal chaplain at the Tombs, took the stand and said that he had talked several times with Thaw.

Jerome Thinks Thaw Insane.

Dr. Hamilton swore that he does not think Thaw capable of advising attorneys.

Jerome, when Hamilton took the stand, was engaged in a discussion over a legal point with Commissioner McClure. The discussion led to McClure's saying: "You claim then that Thaw has been insane through all this trial?"

Jerome replied: "Yes, sir."

The Tombs chaplain, Wade, testified that he never saw Thaw do anything irrational, but heard him say irrational things when overwrought and excited. Since Christmas he appeared rational. On cross-examination Wade said Thaw appeared irrational the day he was taken to the Tombs, June 24th.

Expansion of Silk Industry.

New York, April 2.—In an interesting address before the importers and exporters school, James Childwick, formerly manager of the Clinton silk mills, brought out the fact that there is every reason for the expansion of the silk industry in the United States. It is being retarded, however, by the inability of American labor to compete with Asiatic or European labor.

ABE RUEF TRIAL.

Court Proceeds Slowly But With Deadly Precision and Deliberation.

San Francisco, April 2.—The trial of Ruef on extortion charges was called this morning. But on evening man failed to appear. Court adjourned until this afternoon, in order to give the officers an opportunity to find the missing venieman.

George Hatton, former legal adviser of Detwiler and Henry Scott, president of the Pacific States Telephone Company, were examined by the grand jury this afternoon. The summoning of Hatton is the result of testimony which Lucille Cochran, his stenographer, gave yesterday. She admitted knowledge of the correspondence between Hatton and Detwiler before and after the fire. The summoning of Scott created a surprise.

Wants Chicago Man Appointed.

Chicago April 2.—The Chicago Commercial association will tonight consider the matter of petitioning the railroads to give this city representation on the eastern classification committee. According to H. C. Barlow, chairman of the association, Chicago is suffering severely from the fact that there is not a single railroad man in this city who is a member of the committee, which is the most important rate organization in the entire country.

The greatest increase of rates have been made not in the rates themselves, but by changes in the classification, and although Chicago and the middle west are vitally interested in the eastern classification they have little opportunity to get in touch with that body or with its acts. The association has requested that at least three Chicago railroad men be placed upon the committee, and that occasionally the meetings of the committee be held in this city instead of always being held in New York.

The association is also considering an effort to make the eastern railroads give Chicago a more representative set of traffic men. Attention is called to the fact that since the death of Captain Graffer not a single eastern railroad has in Chicago, the greatest railroad center in the country, a traffic man with a title higher than that of general traffic manager. There is not a single eastern vice president in charge of traffic, and but one general traffic manager, D. W. Cooke, of the Erie, who has recently come here.

City Election at Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 2.—The city is in the throes of a city election, and in addition is holding the charter election. At the city election there is a lively time, but not much competition, the candidates having been practically chosen at the primary, which was equivalent to an election. The charter election is held at the same time in order to save time and expense.

In the Federal Courts.

Minneapolis, April 2.—The trial of seven railroads for local grain firms, accused of granting rebates, began in the federal courts here today. On 178 counts against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road the first case was taken up.

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(Continued on page eight.)

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