

# Full Confession Is Now Expected From Ruef

THE evidence that we now have reaches every department of the city government and involves the trolley deal and the transactions of the Supervisors with the two telephone companies. It is complete in every detail.—Detective William J. Burns.



J. J. DWYER ♦ HIRAM JOHNSON ♦ ♦ FRANCIS J. HENEY ♦ ♦ RUDOLPH SPRECKELS ♦ ♦ DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILLIAM H. LANGDON ♦ ♦

Men Who Led the Crusade Against the Crafters

## Supervisors Are Caught in Act of Accepting Bribes

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the knowledge of the whipped and slinking wretches was held back. Even the Ocean Shore deal of before the fire was opened. From an intimate friend of the Schmitz family the prosecution learned that Schmitz had a large block of Ocean Shore stock.

### Mayor Appeals to "Boys" to Aid His Own Game

From the confessed Supervisors they learned how the Mayor had attended a caucus and said: "Boys, I want you to grant this franchise. I am personally interested." They also learned that when Ruef discovered this little deal, which had not been opened to him, he sneeringly said: "I suppose he got his pay for this in rugs and social recognition"; then how Ruef concocted a boulevard scheme which successfully blocked the Ocean Shore game, until he was seen with something more substantial than rugs and pink tea invitations.

The Supervisors who signed the affidavits of confession and who yesterday and last night told their shameful stories to the Grand Jury are James L. Gallagher, Charles Boxton, M. W. Coffey, Daniel G. Coleman, Sam Davis, John J. Furey, Cornelius J. Harrigan, James F. Kelly, Thomas F. Loneragan, Max Mamlock, P. M. McGushin, F. P. Nicholas, Jennings J. Phillips, Edward I. Walsh, L. A. Rea, and ex-Supervisor, now Railroad Commissioner, Charles Wilson. Rea, who is supposed not to have received any money through Gallagher, but to have taken his direct from Ruef, was the last of the aggregation to prepare for the immunity bath they hope to receive. Sanderson, the remaining member of the old board, is ill in Arizona, and J. J. O'Neil and O. A. Tveitmoe, recently appointed by the Mayor, are not connected with the graft.

## Burns Catches Supervisors Red-Handed in Bribe-Taking

It was about six weeks ago when the first break occurred in the bulwark of safety which the Supervisors had thrown around themselves. It was this break which broadened into the flood of admissions and confessions now in the hands of the prosecutors that in its eddy and swirl has caught and dragged down into the whirlpool of exposure Ruef, Schmitz and the scores of public officials and business men who have fallen with them.

It was a comparatively insignificant ordinance before the Board of Supervisors and the bribery attending it that gave Special Agent Burns the hold that he has tried for months to gain. Yet strangely significant is the fact that this ordinance, which paved the way for the denouement of yesterday, was one aimed at the betterment of public morals, and that the Supervisors who took money tainted from the hands of bribe-givers to defeat it did so with the knowledge that their act might lead to the ruin and downfall of the young girlhood of San Francisco.

The ordinance in question was that proposed to make it a misdemeanor for the proprietors of skating rinks to admit girls under 16 years of age into their rinks unless accompanied by parents or guardians, and was aimed directly at Frank A. Maestretti, former president of the Board of Public Works, who is interested in the management of the Pavilion Skating Rink. Supervisors Loneragan and Buxton were those selected to defeat this ordinance, and with full faith in their security, despite the developments of the past few months, each of them agreed to the plan of corruption and agreed to the sale of his manhood for \$500.

### MAESTRETTI AIDS IN PLOT

The ordinance was still in committee when the transaction occurred. Burns was cognizant of the hatching of the plot at every point, knew every detail of the plan, was assisted by Maestretti himself, and by Golden M. Roy, whom he had won to his aid. The detective was prepared when the money was turned over. With witnesses at his side he watched it change hands and heard the incriminating words of acceptance from the lips of the men

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## Penalties Fixed in Cases of Bribery

SECTION 165 of the Penal Code, dealing with the bribing of Supervisors and other such officials, and the acceptance of bribes by them, reads as follows:

Every person who gives or offers a bribe to any member of any Common Council, Board of Supervisors or Board of Trustees of any county, city and county, city or public corporation, with intent to corruptly influence such member in his action on any matter or subject pending before or which is afterward to be considered by the body of which he is a member, and every member of any of the bodies mentioned in this section who receives or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner or upon any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, is punishable by imprisonment in State prison not less than one nor more than fourteen years, and upon conviction thereof shall, in addition to said punishment, forfeit his office, be disfranchised and forever disqualified from holding any public office or trust.

## Says Confessions Do Not Worry Him

William Thomas of Thomas, Gerstle, Frick & Beedy, attorneys for the Home Telephone Company, admitted last night that his stenographer, Miss Smith, had been called yesterday before the Grand Jury to testify, but claimed he had not interrogated her on the nature of the questions asked her. He said he was not interested in the matter, as he did not think he or his company was concerned in the inquiry of his confidential stenographer. He denied that she could possibly know of anything damaging, he said.

"She does not know anything about the office that I do not know; but I assumed when the action of the Grand Jury was made public today that she must have been questioned about the affairs of the office. I shall ask her about it tomorrow."

When told that the confession of the Board of Supervisors had been almost unanimous in the damaging revelation, Thomas remarked:

"What do I care? If all the world confessed, I know it is not true, and that's all I have to say."

## Grand Jury Has Supervisors on the Rack for Many Hours

Whole System of Boodle Operated by Ruef and Shared by Mayor Schmitz Exposed

The session of the Grand Jury began at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and continued almost without interruption for twelve hours. It was past midnight when the nineteen members of the Grand Jury filed from their quarters at Native Sons' Hall, Geary and Gough streets, fatigued and worn. They were thoroughly tired and at once repaired to their homes. It was by far the most eventful session the jury has held.

It began with a sensation when Supervisor James L. Gallagher took the witness chair, and sensations followed fast, one upon the other, until the last members of the board had mounted the witness stand and poured forth their tale of human degradation. As confession followed confession and the startling details were laid bare the members of the Grand Jury gasped in surprise. They had, of course, had intimations that startling developments were at hand, but they were not prepared for the sensational revelations which were crowded upon them.

The whole coup had been quietly prepared by Special Agent William J. Burns and Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney and they had been in the chair of Ruef had been set for 10 o'clock in Judge Dunne's court, but upon motion of Heney it was put over one week. Unless something unforeseen intervenes it will be resumed a week from today. It was given out that the postponement was due to a desire to await the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the appeal of Ruef, but in reality Heney and Burns regarded the moment as propitious for their coup.

It had been held in advance for the proper time and in the opinion of those who gathered the evidence the time had come. The members of the Grand Jury were summoned and the Supervisors given notice to appear.

**ACH TUMBLES**

When Heney asked for a continuance of the case against Abe Ruef on a charge of extortion, Henry Ach, chief counsel for Ruef, and arch-interrupter of the defense, agreed to a delay. Ach had trained himself to assimilate all delays that were possible.

At 10:30 the court proceedings were over and Special Agent Burns bagged the word among the newspaper men that the Grand Jury would meet directly. Then the first steps were taken toward gathering the members of the jury and summoning the Supervisors. The Grand Jury room was the scene of faithful, corrupt service to the city. The jury assembled quickly.

**GALLAGHER FIRST CALLED**

Supervisor Gallagher, Railroad Commissioner Wilson, formerly a member of the Board of Supervisors, and Attorney H. M. Owens were the first witnesses. Owens is one of the lawyers who extolled the virtues of Judge Hubbard the day after he had granted the remarkable writ of error to Ruef. Owens has been a friend of the administration and was counted upon for valuable testimony.

The story had been told to Burns and Heney and they knew what to expect. Gallagher was the first called. The long period of boodle and graft had worn upon Gallagher and there was an expression of relief upon his countenance as he entered the jury-room to divulge the details of the administration conspirators. Gallagher had been the disbursing agent, the personal graft agent of Ruef. He was the intermediary between Ruef and the other members of the board.

This was part of the system, for Ruef and the administration officials were no ordinary grafters; they had reduced the art of boodle to a system.

**FULL TESTIMONY**

When Gallagher took the witness chair he was confronted with an affidavit which all but one of the members of the original board had signed. It set forth the details of all the boodling operations of the city officials. The affidavit was read to Gallagher and he, under oath, swore to its truth. The affidavit told how the trolley boodle had been paid to him, how, of the sum of \$450,000 which the United

Railroads had paid for the overhead trolley permit, he had received \$15,000, Supervisor Daniel Coleman \$10,000 and various other members of the board \$4000 each. Ruef and Schmitz had divided something like \$250,000 between them.

Next came the revelations as to the two telephone companies—\$3000 apiece for various members of the board from the Pacific States Company and \$5000 each from the Home Telephone Company. This was the crowning infamy, twice sold, and Gallagher winced under its recital.

Then followed the details of the other transactions in which Supervisors, Mayor and boss had been partners in boodle.

Gallagher was followed on the stand by Railroad Commissioner Wilson, Harriman's Wilson, the man whom Herrin, Harriman's agent, made Railroad Commissioner at the last State election. Here in part was revealed the partnership between the boodlers and the corporations.

Wilson was followed on the stand by Attorney H. M. Owens. With more than a dozen Supervisors yet to testify, the Grand Jury decided to continue its session over the noon hour. Luncheon was brought in from a nearby restaurant and after a hasty repast the session was resumed.

**TELEPHONE FRANCHISE**

The afternoon began with a dip into the affairs of the Home Telephone Company. Attorney Frick of the company and Miss Smith, a stenographer, were called. Frick did not take the stand, but Miss Smith supplied some of the details necessary to complete the case against the telephone corporation.

The boodle in the Home Telephone case was passed before the fire of April 18 and after that it became necessary for the Supervisors to make good. The company paid Ruef \$75,000 and provided generously for the Mayor and had given \$5000 to those members of the board who had agreed to stand in.

The franchise to be offered for sale was so worded that only the Home Telephone Company could get it. The Pacific States Company had paid to block it, but Ruef played both ends.

The Supervisors met on the Friday following the earthquake and awarded the franchise to the Home Telephone Company. The company paid \$25,000 into the city treasury and turned over \$75,000 to the relief fund. It was supposed that this "generosity" would avert suspicion.

### ALL SWEAR TO AFFIDAVIT

During the afternoon Supervisors followed each other rapidly into the Grand Jury room to swear to the truth of the affidavits. Supervisors Loneragan, Boxton, Walsh, Phillips, Nicholas, Mamlock, McGushin, Coffey, Kelly and Harrigan were called during the afternoon, and Supervisor Coleman was the last to be called. Loneragan left the Grand Jury room at 8 o'clock last night. Wilson positively denied that he had ever received a cent of boodle money.

Supervisors Loneragan and Boxton it was stated, had been the first of the Supervisors to give Burns the full information desired by the Grand Jury. From force of habit he added his denial to those of his brothers in graft.

No adjournment was taken by the Grand Jury for dinner in the evening. Food was sent in and while the jury ate behind closed doors the newspapermen were generously provided for in the lobby.

During the evening while the Grand Jury continued across the hall for a Native Sons' entertainment.

During the day and night Burns brought the Supervisors to the Grand Jury room in his automobile. Supervisors were taken into the witness room and from there led one by one to the witness chair.

Rudolph Spreckels and George Burns Jr. called at the hall. Supervisor Gallagher was excused by the Grand Jury at 10:30 p. m. He was on his way downstairs when he

## Rudolph Spreckels Has Nothing to Add

WHEN Rudolph Spreckels went to the anteroom of the Grand Jury at half-past 10 last night his smile of confidence told more plainly than words that the climax in the fight against graft in the city had come. But in the hour of victory he refused to claim for himself any of the praise that was due to the man who had pledged his fortune in the fight. Pressed for a statement he said:

"Whatever may have been said in commendation of the part I have taken in this work has not been said by my encouragement. I made a statement at the beginning and I have nothing to add to it now.

"All I wanted is to be able to do my duty to the city of my birth, and I shall continue to do it. That is all."

encountered William J. Burns. At the suggestion of the special agent he again entered the jury room. When he emerged Gallagher greeted the newspaper representatives cordially and stood at attention for a fire of questions. Smiling the while he denied in positive terms that he had confessed to graft or that he had knowledge of graft of any sort under the present administration. With Burns he sped away in an automobile.

Richard Cox, special emissary of Abe Ruef to the Grand Jury, spent an active day on the outskirts of the jury room. However, his efforts to communicate with Ruef were thwarted.

When the Grand Jury adjourned last night the lateness of the hour forbade the preparation and filing of indictments. Although it was after midnight when he reached his office, Heney began the preparation of the indictments and his assistants and stenographers labored far into the morning preparing the true bills, of which there are nearly 100.

The Grand Jury will reassemble this afternoon at 2 o'clock and will hear further evidence. It is possible that some of the indictments will be filed in court today.

## Cert Declares He Is Not Frightened

Abe Ruef's Mercurial Assistant Sneers at Exposures

Myrtle Cert, Ruef's man Friday, and Charley Haggerty, his clerk, waited in the outer room of Sam Shortridge's office for several hours last night. They did not take any one into their confidence and consequently their mission was a mystery. When asked what he thought of the gigantic scandal, Cert replied:

"I think it is all a fiasco. I do not see how there can be anything in it. This is not the first time that members of the Board of Supervisors have been called before the Grand Jury. For my part, I have nothing to fear, and I do not think that the others have either, for that matter. These are my views, but I am not speaking for publication."

DR. PIERCE'S REMEDIES

## Is Disease a Crime?

Not very long ago, a popular magazine published an editorial article in which the writer asserted, in substance, that all disease should be regarded as criminal. Certain it is, that much of the sickness and suffering of mankind is due to the violation of certain of Nature's laws. But to say that all sickness should be regarded as criminal, must appeal to every reasonable individual as radically wrong.

It would be harsh, unsympathetic, cruel, yes criminal, to condemn the poor, weak, over-worked housewife who sinks under the heavy load of household cares and burdens, and suffers from weaknesses, various displacements of pelvic organs and other derangements peculiar to her sex.

Frequent bearing of children, with its exacting demands upon the system, coupled with the care, worry and labor of rearing a large family, is often the cause of weaknesses, derangements and debility which are aggravated by the many household cares, and the hard, and never-ending work which the mother is called upon to perform. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—says that one of the greatest obstacles to the cure of this class of maladies is the fact that the poor, over-worked housewife can not get the needed rest from her many household cares and labor to enable her to secure from the use of his "Prescription" its full benefits. It is a matter of frequent experience, he says, in his extensive practice in these cases, to meet with those in which his treatment fails by reason of the patient's inability to abstain from hard work long enough to be cured. With those suffering from profligate, untimely and retroversion of the uterus or other displacement of the womanly organs, it is very necessary, that, in addition to taking his "Favorite Prescription" they abstain from being very much, or for long periods, on their feet. All heavy lifting or straining of any kind should also be avoided. As much outdoor air as possible, with moderate, light exercise is also very important. Let the patient observe these rules and the "Favorite Prescription" will do the rest.

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