President Makes Public Letters Explaining Depew-Hyde Affair

Continued from Page 1,

The President does not deny that the $200,000 was paid to the Republican managers, and so there is no conflict on that point, but still everybody would like to see the checks. If Harriman can produce them he may escape the danger of being made a life member of the Ananias Club."

The belief here is universal that those who are fighting the President are responsible for the Harriman-Webster letter getting into the papers. Plainly it has been floating around since last fall. At least the sentiments expressed came to the President's attention about then, and the answer made then is considered to be sufficient now.

JOURNALS' LAST RESORT

The opinion here is that the newspapers were used as a last resort to fire a shot at Roosevelt. The inquiry often heard today is whether other letters of the same kind from the same and other sources are to come.

It is quite plain here that those who are resorting to this method of warfare have been thinking of doing it for months. There is now and will be in the future dispute over the truth of incidental statements.

There are accusations against Depew, Root, Odell, Hyde and others. The President accuses Harriman of falsehood. The fighters doubtless know that the racket will bring out many unpleasant things. Apparently they are ready to stand for these if they can accomplish one thing; they want to dig into the Republican campaign fund of 1904.

The opposition to President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou has been driving away at this for a long time. The purpose is to force Cortelyou to give names of big contributors to the campaign fund. That is one of the things these Roosevelt fighters want. Probably many of them have personal knowledge of some subscriptions. If they cannot make Cortelyou tell they will try to find out other ways to get the information to the public.

Harriman has told of his contributions. He may have told a lot of other things, but this was in the bunch. He says there were others, but gave no names. Without a doubt the men who are fighting Roosevelt want to go along on this line.

They are hoping to find other ways of letting the public know who gave money for the Republican campaign in 1904.

Letters Written to Sherman Throw Light on Controversy

President Roosevelt Makes Strenuous Denial of Harriman's Campaign-Fund Statement

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The text of the first letter sent by President Roosevelt to Representative Sherman and which the latter was directed to make public today as the President's answer to the statements of E. H. Harriman regarding the campaign fund, is as follows:

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. 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 is 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 as Embassador 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.

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

The President regards the remarks which Sherman said 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 as far more important. The President continued:

You informed me that he told you that he did not care in the least because "those people were crooks and he could buy them," and made other similar remarks. This was doubtless partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a burst of bad temper, but it showed cynicism and deep seated corruption.

The second letter to Sherman simply contains an addendum to the first:

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 communication 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.

SPEAKS FOR DEPEW

He also (I think more than once) urged me to promise to make Senator Depew Embassador 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 that it would be possible for me to appoint Mr. Depew and furthermore that men representing the financial interests of New York had written to me asking that the same place be given to Mr. Hyde, and, as a matter of fact, while I was not prepared to make 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 understand that he preferred Mr. Depew, he left me strongly under the impression that he would be almost as well satisfied with Mr. Hyde, and was much discontented at my informing him so positively, not once, but repeatedly, that I did not think I would be able to appoint either.

On his return from spending the summer in Europe, on September 20, he wrote me stating that if I thought it desirable he would come to see me at any time, either then or later.

On September 23 I answered his letter, saying: "At present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there were one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I should have liked to discuss with you before putting it out."

On October 1 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 get down here within a few days and take either lunch or dinner with me?"

The trouble I spoke of had reference to the bolt against Higgins—that is, in reality against Mr. Harriman and Mr. Harriman's friend, Governor Odell.

A reference to the files of the New York papers at that time will show that it was a very extensive bolt against Mr. Higgins on the ground that Governor Odell had nominated him and he had in some matters favored Mr. Harriman over much—neither ground, in my judgment, being tenable. Mr. Harriman's backing of Governor Odell and the extreme willingness that he showed by securing Higgins' election was a matter of common notoriety and mentioned in all the papers, notably in the New York Sun. On October 12 Mr. Harriman wrote me:

"I am giving a very large part of my time to correcting the trouble here and intend to do so if any effort on my part can accomplish it. I will take occasion the first of next week to run down to see you, and think by that time conditions will have improved."

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

I wrote Mr. Harriman the following letter, which I give in full:

"October 1, 1904.

"My Dear Mr. Harriman: A suggestion has come to me in a roundabout way that you do not think it wise to come on to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men and you are upon the ground and know the conditions better than I do.

"If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being and then, a few weeks hence, before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the combination."

You will see that this letter was absolutely incompatible with any theory that I was asking Mr. Harriman to come down to see me in my own interest, or intended to make another request of any kind for help from him. On the contrary, all I was concerned with in seeing him was to know if I could be of help in securing the election of Mr. Higgins—a man for whom I had had the highest respect, and who, I believed, would be, as, in fact, he has been, a most admirable Governor.

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 connection with my letter to him was the allusion I made to the fact that I would like to see him before I wrote my message to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign.

His letter, which is of November 4, runs:

"Dear Mr. President: I have had a telephone talk with Mr. Loeb, and requested him to give you a message from me. I drew his attention to the last paragraph of your letter to me of October 14 last, and explained that, of course, I did not want to make a trip to Washington unless it should be necessary; that the only matter I knew regarding which I had any apprehension and which might be referred to in your coming message to Congress is that regarding interstate commerce and what the attitude of the railroads should be toward it.

"I have communications from many conservative people in the West asking me to take the matter up, they having information as to what you propose to say in your message on that subject, and I am very apprehensive about it.

"Mr. Loeb stated that that part of the message could be sent to me, and I hope he will do so. I sincerely believe it would be best for all interests that no reference be made to the subject, and in any event, if referred to, in such a way as not to bring about increased agitation. It is, as you well know, the conservative element, and the one on which we all rely, which is the most seldom heard from quarter."

HARRIMAN MISTAKEN

This letter was crossed by one from me, which reads as follows:

"Strictly personal.—November 30, 1904.—My Dear Mr. Harriman: Mr. Loeb tells me that you called me today on the telephone and recalled my letter to you of October 14, in which I spoke to you of a desire to see you before sending in my message, as I wanted to go over with you certain matters, and you added that you heard that I 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 view 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 definitely made up.

"Certain revelations connected with 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. I then went over the written paragraph again and again with Paul Morton, who is, of all my Cabinet, the man most familiar with railroad matters, of course, and with Root, Knox, Taft and Moody.

"It is a matter which should be carefully considered for two years, and I gradually come to the conclusion that it was unwise and unsafe for me to leave the question of rebates where it is just now and to fail to give the Interstate Commerce Commission additional power of an effective kind in regulating those rates.

"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 talked it over with you if it had occurred to me to do so, but as a matter of fact, when you did come down to see me, you and I were both so engaged in the New York political situation that we talked of little else, and finally, that the position I have taken has not been taken lightly, but after thinking over the matter and looking at it from different standpoints for at least two years, and after the most careful consultation with Morton, Taft, Moody, Knox and Root as to the exact phraseology I should use.

"I do not send you a copy simply because I have given no one a copy, not even the men above mentioned. It is impossible, if I give out copies of any portion of my message, to prevent the message being known in advance, and the three press associations who have now the message are under a heavy penalty not to disclose a word of it before the appointed time."

HARRIMAN'S DESIRES

On December 2 he wrote me the following letter on the same subject:

December 2, 1904. My Dear Mr. President—Thank you for your favor of the 30th.

It was not natural for me to suppose that railroad matters would be included in any discussion you and I might have before writing your message. I am of the opinion that an effective Interstate Commerce Commission could regulate the matter of rebates and absolutely prevent the same, without any additional power of any kind, and as you say, Paul Morton is more familiar with such matters than any of the other members of your cabinet and I believe he will agree with me in this. I fear there has been a lack of co-operation.

During the enormous development of the last four years the railroads have found it very hard to keep pace with the requirements imposed upon them, and the so-called surplus earnings, as well as additional capital, have been devoted to providing additional facilities and the bettering and enlarging of their properties so as to give the increased and better service required of them.

This work of betterment and enlarging must go on and is all-important for the proper development of all sections of the country.

There is little doubt that during the next decade every single-track railroad in the country will have to be double-tracked and provide for enlarged terminals and other facilities, and any move that would tend to cripple them financially would be detrimental to all interests over the whole country.

I beg that you will pardon my not signing this personally, as I have to catch my train for Arden and have asked my secretary to sign it for me. Yours sincerely.

I was unable to agree with Mr. Harriman's views of the matter and left my message unchanged as regards the interstate commerce law. The rough draft of this portion of the message was completed in October, before the election.

I had always discussed with freedom all my proposed moves in the trust and labor matters with the representatives of the big combinations or big railroads as well as with the leaders of the labor men, of the farmers' organizations, the shippers' organization and the like—that is, I had as freely seen and communicated with Mr. Harriman, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hill and other railroad men as I had seen and communicated with Mr. Gompers, Mr. Keefe, Mr. Morrissey and other labor leaders.

Mr. Harriman, like most of the big railroad men, always has written me very strongly protesting against my proposed course as regards the supervision and control over big combinations and especially over the big railroads—in a letter of his of August 19, 1902, for instance, he expressed the fear that a panic would follow my proposed action.

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 asked him to secure money or to subscribe money for the Presidential campaign.

As for the Depew matter, he professed throughout to be acting in the interest of Governor Odell, and though Governor Odell had been anxious that Mr. Depew should be nominated as Embassador to France at a time when he was supporting Governor Black for 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 inclose, which reads in part as follows:

ODELL INDORSES HYDE

"My Dear President: A great many of your friends here in New York would be very much delighted and pleased if you could find it possible to appoint Mr. James H. Hyde as Minister to France.

"Large business interests have given to him splendid executive abilities, and his association with so many prominent business men would be fitting recognition of the effective work done by them in the last campaign.

"In addition to this he has behind him, I am sure, the approval of Senator Platt and Senator Depew, and, so far as I can speak for the organization, I believe his appointment would be, without question, more satisfactory than any that could be made from New York at the present time.

"Personally, I should appreciate your favorable consideration of this suggestion almost beyond anything else you could do for me. If you so desire, I shall be glad to come to Washington and talk with you about it, but I believe there are others who are close to you and who feel just as I do, and I thought therefore that this letter would be sufficient as showing the attitude of the organizations and myself personally upon this important appointment."

As you know, I was obliged to refuse the request of the New York financiers and of the Republican organizers of the State and of the city, not deeming it proper to appoint Mr. Hyde to the position he sought.

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, when you 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 that 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 he could "buy the judiciary."

This was doubtless said partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a burst of bad temper of his objection to the Interstate Commerce law and my actions as President. But it shows a cynicism and a deep-seated corruption which make the man uttering such sentiments and boasting 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 the press or upon 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. As I say, if you meet him, you are entirely welcome to show him this letter, although it must not be made public unless requested by some reason of public policy, and then only after my consent has first been obtained. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To Hon. J. S. Sherman, St. James building, New York.

The second letter to Sherman is as follows:

The White House, Washington, October 19, 1906.—My Dear Mr. Sherman: I would like to make an addendum to my letter to you of the other day. Both Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Bliss, as soon as they heard that Hyde's name had been suggested for Embassador, protested to me against the appointment. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Harriman Replies With More Quotations From Letters

Issues Statement in Answer to That Made by President and Supplies Omitted Parts

NEW YORK, April 2.—E. H. Harriman late tonight gave out the following statement in response to that made public by President Roosevelt at Washington today:

For many years I have maintained an intimate confidential correspondence with my friend, Sydney Webster. What I wrote him and what he wrote me was, of course, intended for our eyes alone.

In the course of a letter which he wrote me in December, 1905, he warned me against being drawn into politics and questioned whether I had any political or party instinct. This drew from me the reply to Mr. Webster's inquiry, which, in a substantially correct form, had been stolen and published. This letter was written on January 2, 1906, at a time when no one could doubt the cordiality of my relations with the President.

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 holds. Nevertheless, 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 with him in the fall of 1904 was of my seeking and not his.

Let me present the facts. On June 29, 1904, the President wrote me the following letter, which he does not include in the correspondence published today. It reached me in Europe:

"My Dear Mr. Harriman: I thank you for your letter. As soon as you come home I will want to see you. 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 on my return from Europe the letter of September 20, the opening sentences of which he eliminated in his publication:

"My Dear Mr. President: I was glad to receive your note 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 think it desirable will go to see you at any time, either now or later. It seems to me that the situation could not be in better shape."

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 over the State ticket in New York, I should much like to have a few words with you. Do you think you can get down here within a few days or take either lunch or dinner with me?"

On October 14 he wrote:

"My Dear Harriman: A suggestion has come to me in a roundabout way that you don't think it wise to come to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse inasmuch as I have asked you."

A funeral in my family prevented a prompt reply to the President's repeated invitations, but finally, about October 20, I was able to go to Washington and see him. There is some difference of recollection as to what transpired at that interview.

Whether I was seeking his aid to secure the adherence of the State of New York to the State ticket, or he was seeking mine, is proved or disproved by this correspondence, and I cheerfully submit to the public whether the inference clearly suggested by the President is the proper one. I did not so take it from the invitation nor from the interview.

The President dwells at length on the assertion that he did not ask me to "contribute for the political campaign," nor for his "personal benefit." I do not deny this statement, nor is it at all inconsistent with the assertions I made in the Webster letter respecting the interview.

The Wawona Route
To Nature's Masterpiece,
Yosemite Valley
OPENS APRIL 3rd
Big Tree Grove and Pine Forests passed en route.
Ask Information Bureau,
Southern Pacific
Flood Building, San Francisco.

ELECTRIC PLANT FIRE LEAVES CITY IN DARK

Central Station of Lighting Company Destroyed in Costly Fire

ONE LOSS OF LIFE

Fireman Killed and Others Hurt by Collapse of Roof

Continued From Page 1, Column 3

former will probably die, his back being badly wrenched and he is also internally injured. Cauley was badly bruised about the body and sustained several deep cuts in his scalp. In rescuing them Lieutenant Joseph Hayden and Hoseman J. de Meyer of engine 17 and truck 7, respectively, were slightly hurt.

All the injured men were taken to the Potrero Hospital, where they were treated by Drs. Buell and Stone. Owing to the lack of electricity the work of treating them was carried on by candle light. Captain Murphy, after he had been revived and his head had been bandaged up, pluckily returned to his post and remained at the fire until his company had been called in.

A half dozen tanks of crude oil built close to the light plant did not explode, because of the fact that the fire was almost entirely confined to the interior.

The fire burned unabatedly from 6:30 to 8:30, and not until 9:30 was it tapped out.

The plant was a mere shell of four walls and roof, with millions of dollars' worth of machinery within. The greater part of this was only recently installed. The offices of the company were in a separate structure and were not destroyed.

Considerable difficulty was experienced by the fire engines in reaching the scene, because of the darkness and bad roads. No fresh water could be had, and it was necessary to run a line of hose from the bay.

President Britton of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company stated last night that the entire plant was valued at $7,500,000 and that the loss incurred was fully $2,500,000, partially covered by insurance. "The central station," he said, "which was destroyed, supplies all the substations throughout the city with electricity, and through these branch stations distributes power for all of San Francisco. The generating plant, which has been ruined, was supported by auxiliary energy brought from Yuba and Sacramento, which was added to at the central station to the volume of power generated there.

"It will be this auxiliary power on which we must rely until the burned machinery has been replaced. This will take much time, for part of the generating machinery was made expressly for this plant and will have to be duplicated to order. The connections with the imported current will be made, in part, by Wednesday night and we will supply as many sections of the city with light as possible. By Thursday or Friday, if all goes well, we should be an illuminated city again.

"A force of over 100 men is now at work making connections with the imported power and more men will be put on tomorrow. Meantime we will order new machinery at once."

The Orpheum and the Novelty theaters were able to proceed with their performances, in spite of the extinguishing of the electric lights. The Van Ness, Alcazar, American and Central theaters were in darkness, however. Most, if not all, of the theaters announced they would be running tonight, whether electric power was turned on or not. The Van Ness Theater had nearly completed its pipe system for gas, and an extra force of men will rush the work to completion today, so that gas, if not electricity, will supply illumination light. The performance at the American Theater, which had to be omitted last night, will be given, the management announces, without fail tonight.

The damage and discomfiture will be widespread if the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company is unable to secure power today. Many of the tall office buildings not only get their lighting energy from the company, but also power to operate their elevators.

The Central police station was left in utter darkness. There was no gas to burn in lieu of electric lights. Candles flickered and did their best, but only emphasized the blackness of the corridors, the various offices and the jail.

An extra force of patrolmen was detailed for service in the prison, and orders were passed not to let any malefactor in or out. Bailing out of prisoners was suspended, and the steel-barred doors were neither opened nor shut during the entire night.

Bond and Warrant Clerk McCarthy sat in the darkness of his office with a sack containing over $600. With a guard beside him McCarthy spent the night informing applicants at the office that there would be no bail money accepted until it was light enough to do business.

951 Van Ness Ave.
See the glass record rooms at the new store on Van Ness avenue, corner O'Farrell street. The finest talking machine store west of New York. All goods sold at Eastern prices. See our special outfit, $56.10.
Columbia Phonograph Company
951 Van Ness Ave., Cor. O'Farrell St.

BUSSE ELECTED MAYOR; CITY OWNERSHIP LOSES

Chicago's Postmaster Wins Hard-Fought Contest by 13,121 Plurality

LOSS BY SOCIALISTS

Streetcar Ordinances Are Carried by Majority of 33,126 Votes

CHICAGO, April 2.—Chicago's Postmaster, Frederick A. Busse, the Republican nominee, was elected Mayor of the city today by a plurality of 13,121 votes over Mayor Edward F. Dunne, Democrat. The total number of votes cast for Busse was 164,839 and for Dunne 151,718. The Prohibition nominee polled 5875 votes and the Socialist candidate 13,459. Two years ago, when Dunne was elected to office, he polled 163,109 votes, and John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, 138,671. The Socialist vote the same year was over 40,000, and today's vote was a great disappointment to the leaders of that party.

The new Mayor will have the City Council with him. The makeup of this body will show 75 Republicans, 34 Democrats and 1 Independent Democrat.

The ordinances settling the streetcar question were carried by a good majority. The total vote on this question was 165,846 for and 132,720 against.

According to the latest returns at midnight, the only Democrat elected outside of the Democratic Aldermen chosen was John E. Traeger, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer.

The campaign was the most intense Chicago had experienced in many years. The issues were based largely on the local traction system. Both parties were agreed that the present conditions were intolerable, but differed as to the best methods to be employed in revising them. The Democratic party, headed by Mayor Dunne, stood for municipal ownership through condemnation of the streetcar properties if the result could not be obtained in any other way. The Republican party favored ordinances which were passed recently by a Democratic Council over the veto of Mayor Dunne.

These ordinances provided for twenty-year franchises for the streetcar companies, the city retaining the right to purchase the systems for $30,000,000, plus the amount to be spent for immediate rehabilitation of the lines, six months' notice being necessary for the city's intention to acquire the properties. The ordinances also provide for universal transfers throughout the city, a 5-cent fare and 55 per cent of the net revenue of the companies to be paid to the city. The fight for and against the adoption of these ordinances has been exceedingly bitter. They were carried today by a majority of about 40,000 votes.

The vote showed a decided reversal of public opinion on the question of municipal ownership compared with the last mayoralty campaign, two years ago. The prohibition vote ran slightly above that of two years ago, while the Socialist vote fell off heavily.

During the campaign charges and countercharges were hurled back and forth, the personal lives of the candidates were held up to the public, and speakers on both sides indulged night after night in tirades filled with invective and abuse. This disagreeable feature of the campaign was commenced when Mayor Dunne circulated a petition for a referendum vote on the traction proposition at the present election. He and his followers announced that they had secured 151,000 signatures to this petition, 80,000 being necessary to place the matter before the voters. Charges were made by the Republicans that thousands of these names had been forged and that the list had been padded in every conceivable fashion. The assertions were denied vehemently by the Democrats and the followers of Mayor Dunne, and from this time until the end of the campaign the warfare was intensely bitter.

GAINS FOR REPUBLICANS

GUTHRIE, Okla., April 2.—Returns from Oklahoma and Indian Territory indicate sweeping gains for the Republicans. In Guthrie the entire Republican city ticket was elected by small majorities.

CORNELL ELECTED MAYOR

KANSAS CITY, April 2.—D. E. Cornell (R.) was elected Mayor of Kansas City, Kans., today over W. W. Rose (D.) and John Gray (Socialist) by a plurality of about 1000 in a total of 15,000.

LANDSLIDE IN MONTANA

HELENA, Mont., April 2.—Yesterday's municipal elections in Montana resulted in a Republican landslide, only two cities in the State electing Democratic Mayors. As a rule party lines were closely drawn and a heavy vote was polled.

DEMOCRATS VICTORS IN PUEBLO

PUEBLO, Colo., April 2.—Mayor John T. West and the entire Democratic ticket probably was elected at today's election.

REPUBLICANS WIN MAYORALTY

TOPEKA, Kans., April 2.—William Green (R.) was elected Mayor of Topeka today by a plurality of about 1500.

One Year After

The story of San Francisco's wonderful progress since the disastor of April 18, 1906, is graphically told by text and photograph in the April number of Sunset Magazine. There are sixteen beautiful full-page double-tinted plates and numerous other illustrations. It is a great number and should be read by every one and sent to Eastern friends.

ANOTHER STORM IN NORTH

REDDING, April 2.—Rain began falling again this morning and the downpour continues tonight. The storm is general throughout the north. Warm weather and the rain will melt the snow in the mountains rapidly.

SAFETY
The daily record of fires and burglaries emphasizes the risk of keeping important papers or valuable personal property in the office or home. Better far to place them in one of our fire-proof and burglar-proof safe deposit boxes or vaults, where they will be absolutely safe and readily accessible at your convenience.
Rates are very reasonable
California Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
California and Montgomery Streets
West End Branch - - 1531 Devisadero
Mission Branch - 2572 Mission, nr. 22d
Uptown Branch - 1740 Fillmore, nr. Sutter

JOHN J. DEANE
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Special Care Taken With Depositions and All Legal Documents.
Northwest corner of Sutter and Steiner Streets.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY of SAN FRANCISCO FIRMS
MARYLAND CASUALTY CO. of Baltimore—H. B. WINDSOR & CO., gen'l agts., Mutual Sav. Bk. bldg. Temp. 2394
O. F. WILLEY & CO.—Carriages, business wagons, etc. 19 Fell st.

Porto Rico in Quality as well as in Name

There are plenty of so-called Porto Rican cigars, many of them made of tobacco grown in the United States; these brands will likely multiply in number since the recent increased cost of Porto Rican leaf. That's why smokers everywhere should be more particular than ever to get the genuine
EL TORO
Cigar—5 Cents
This is one cigar you can be sure is Porto Rican in quality as well as in name, made in Porto Rico, exclusively of Porto Rican tobacco.
The *El Toros* now on the market are finer in quality than ever, because of the unusual excellence of this year's crop in Porto Rico, only the best selections of which are used to make the El Toro.
Made in a thoroughly modern factory, with facilities and methods unequalled by any other manufacturer, *El Toro* cigars are unquestionably the finest 5-cent cigars Porto Rico has ever produced,
Every *El Toro* cigar is now banded so you can be sure you get the genuine. It costs you only five cents, as always. The El Toro is superior to any other cigar sold at 5 cents.
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(Exact size and shape)
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Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company
Manufacturer, San Juan, Porto Rico
S. BACHMAN & CO., Inc., Distributors,
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LANE DEFENDS PRESIDENT

Railroad Men Could Not Have Expected to Change His Attitude

WASHINGTON, April 2.—"What did they expect of the President?" inquired Franklin K. Lane of the Interstate Commerce Commission, when asked about the statement of the President as to his attitude on railroad legislation. "Did they expect that he would stultify himself by completely changing his position at their behest? I do not believe that a single railroad president in the country asked or expected anything of the kind."

Lane is one of the men on the Interstate Commerce Commission who are trusted to the fullest extent by the President. He called at the White House this morning and had a brief talk with the chief executive.

Senator Flint called upon the President today to urge the appointment of W. C. Van Fleet of San Francisco to be Judge of the Northern District of California.

Exports from the United States to the Republic of Panama in 1906 aggregated nearly $14,000,000, as against $8,000,000 for the preceding year.

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