The San Francisco Call

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

THE man who pretends unreservedly to indorse all the impulsive acts of President Roosevelt during the last seven years is a peculiar organism. On the other hand, the man who cunningly selects one or two of Roosevelt's indiscretions and, ignoring his high integrity of purpose, proceeds to belabor and oppose him may be suspected of motives neither honorable nor just.

An honest man may, as a matter of principle, oppose a third term for President Roosevelt or for any other man, but this attitude is largely a matter of sentimental hysteria born of tradition, based upon a condition dead and buried so long ago that it will not bear analysis today. The third term bugaboo has been, by the alchemy of time, rendered harmless. Its sponsors are clinging to a sentiment that no longer has any place in American politics.

The Chicago Tribune has already announced its opposition to "the nomination or re-election of President Roosevelt" for another term. Later on the words "or re-election" may rise up and smite that excellent journal. The Tribune may find itself in an uncomfortable dilemma. If the Harriman interests secure Hearst's nomination by the Independence league and are unable to defeat his nomination by the democratic convention the Tribune may have no choice but Roosevelt or Hearst. Or it may be Roosevelt as against Hearst or Bryan. Then its pronouncement in opposition to the re-election of Roosevelt, if Roosevelt should be nominated, would be most embarrassing.

The Tribune opposed the renomination of Grant in 1880, and now feels persuaded that to be consistent it must oppose the renomination of Roosevelt in 1908. The conditions are in no way similar. Roosevelt has inaugurated a radical and wholesome, nation wide policy that has proceeded but half way in its development. Grant had no such claim to offer in 1880. All that Grant represented in 1880 was a sentiment; all that defeated him was a sentiment. Roosevelt is recognized as the leader, the organizer, the father and administrator of a policy which the necessities of the country loudly demand should be put into execution and carried to fruition. He has not finished his job. The people do not care to swap horses in the middle of the stream.

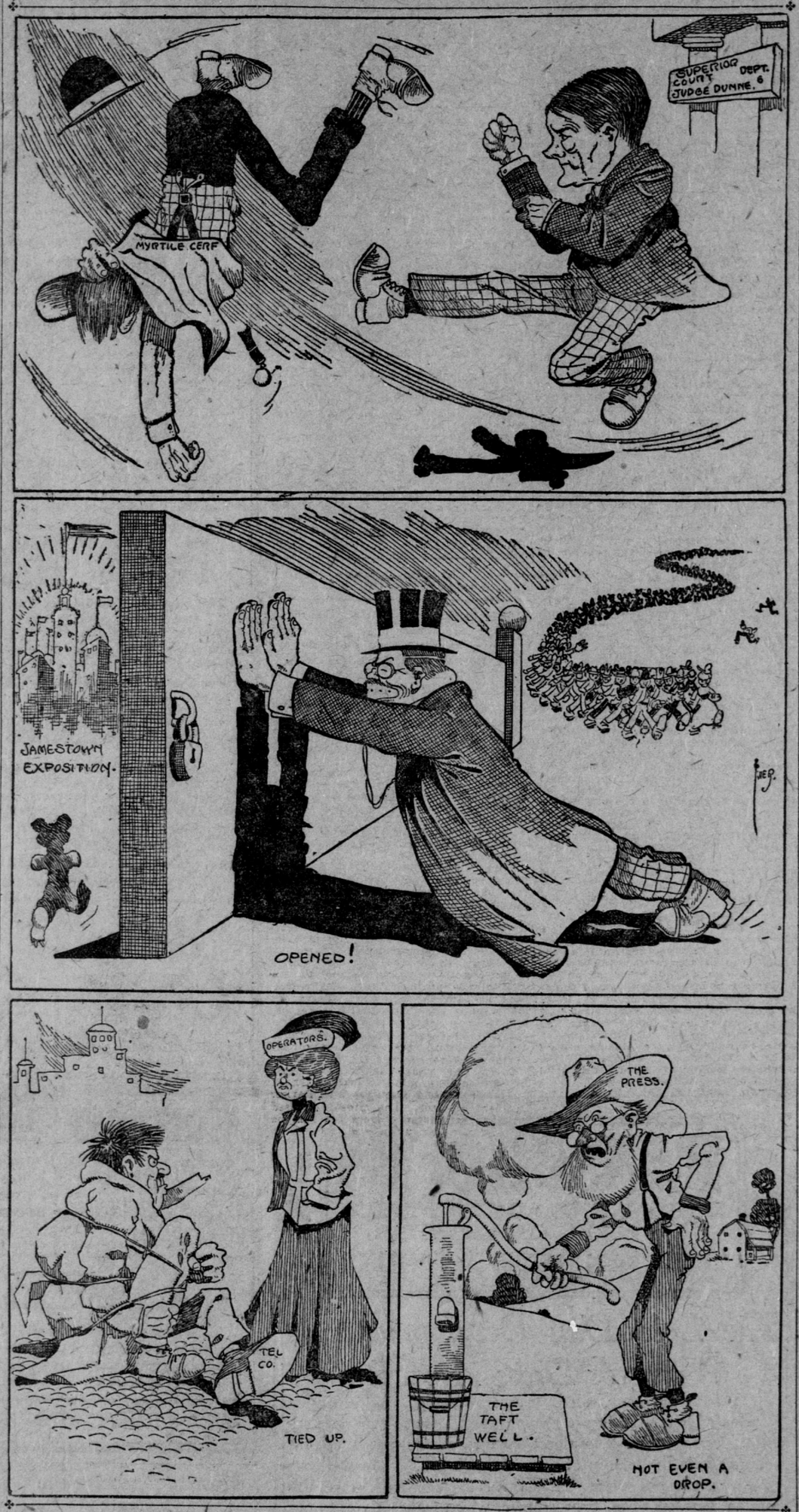
Would the late Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune have opposed the renomination of his friend, Abraham Lincoln, for a third term, if it had so happened that a second term expired during the crisis of the civil war? We believe not. It is a pleasant thing to hug delusions and dignify them as principles that govern our conduct, but it is equally important that sane reasoning should play some part in shaping these principles, if they are to affect others.

The world is slow to recognize it, and the Tribune apparently ignores it, but there are issues to be met and mastered; there are issues that this republic must overcome or be overthrown by them, that are as great if not greater than any that confronted the nation before the civil war. The country is moving with swift certainty toward a climax that may or may not terminate in a prolonged and bitter strife; but settled it must be; and no man in all the nation stands so typical of the governmental side of this contention as Roosevelt has stood in all the preliminary skirmishes.

The Call's preference at this crisis might be for a man of the Lincoln type, calm but determined, with a reputation for such high integrity that the meanest marplot and mischief maker would never dare to whisper a suspicion of his motives. We need a man with all the force of Roosevelt, but less impulsiveness. We need a man who understands our laws and the fundamental principles of our government. We need to get back again to first principles, to the spirit breathed by the declaration of independence, and tell the story of our birth and infancy to a robust people who have come to forget. But where is there another better, stronger or wiser than Roosevelt?

The Tribune understands what forces are at work to defeat Mr. Roosevelt and all that he stands for. It understands that the picadors of the trust press are today nagging and annoying him in an attempt to stir him to rage. The San Francisco Chronicle is an instance of this character of treachery. The Tribune knows that in every den where political infamies are hatched, in every gilded palace where corrupt politics is vitalized, the plotters are devising plans of deceit and treachery to pull down this man of the people. The Tribune knows of all the infamous tactics that are being resorted to, knows of all the misrepresentation that is being sent broadcast over the country to weaken Roosevelt in the affection of the masses. The Tribune knows that this third term bugaboo is one of the very arguments that the emissaries of the looters are employing to weaken the support of the man who vainly conceives himself opposed to a third term, whatever the exigencies of the case may demand. The Tribune knows these things, for it is a modern, up to date journal; and yet, knowing them, it selects this most inopportune time to announce its opposition to the man who, above all others, has proved himself the man of the hour, and whom, above all others, every villainy in the nation is seeking to destroy. In the face of this great national crisis the Tribune's pronouncement of opposition, "because it is opposed in principle to a third term," is hardly worthy of a newspaper as great as the Tribune.

Cartoonist Ewer's Review of the Week's News



HOW ABOUT THE OLD MAID?

THE strenuous president of the United States loves to preach in nicely balanced phrases. It is peace with honor or peace with a club, or it may be that he is sternly opposed to wrong doing, but not out for vengeance. Take, for instance, this little sermon from his Jamestown address:

> In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to try to cut out these evils without at the same time destroying our well being itself. This is an era of combination alike in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good, and yet each, however powerful, must be opposed when it does ill. At the moment the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will insure its not being used against the interest of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative.

The good is good and the bad is bad, and there are two sides to every question, neither of which we are permitted to forget. He is going to put hobbles on Harriman, but only in the way of kindness to the railroads.

When he unveiled the McClellan statue on Thursday last the president departed from his custom and hazarded without qualification the statement that the one person whom he valued more than the soldier was "the really good woman, the good wife and mother, who has done her full duty." In further development of the same idea he remarked:

> She often has a pretty hard time, yet the woman who thus with labor and anxiety brings up her children is blessed among women, blessed among men. I do not pity her in the least. I respect and admire her and hold her worthy of admiration and honor.

Another great soldier, Napoleon Bonaparte, said that woman's chief and most important function was to become the mother of soldiers. The president's sense of woman's sphere is more politely expressed and more considerate, but there is a certain relationship of opinion. It is up to the president to say something nice about the old maid.

In the Joke World

Bacon—Yes, his hair began to come out when he was quite young.

Egbert—Oh, he married early, did he?—Yonkers Statesman.

* * *

Mrs. Hardapple—Yes, Hiram, our son Zeke writes that some rich man has donated another chair to the college.

Mr. Hardapple—Another chair? Great swampdoodle! Them students be too lazy already from sitting down so much. Why didn't the rich chap donate more books?—Philadelphia Bulletin.

* * *

Miss Simpleton—I understand that in some hotels one often sees palms about the dining rooms. What kind of palm is the most prominent?

Mr. Dinewell — The waiter's. — Tit-Bits.

What the State Papers Say of The Call's Great Beat

Chico Enterprise.

The publication in The Call this morning (April 26) of the full text of the confessions of the supervisors has created a great sensation. In fact, it has caused more consternation among the grafters than when the story of corruption was laid bare before the grand jury were made public the day following the confessions.

The verbatim statements as published today completely substantiate the unofficial statements published March 19.

The publication of the full text of the confessions this morning came as a surprise as well as a sensation, and it is not unlikely that the grand jury will investigate the manner in which The Call secured the verbatim statement.

* * *

Stockton Mail.

The San Francisco Call today published what it declares to be the entire transcript of the proceedings before the grand jury in the bribery cases, including verbatim reports of the confessions of the supervisors.

Just how the testimony "leaked" into The Call editorial rooms is not explained, but there is little reason to doubt that the paper in some way did secure a copy of the proceedings.

Egyptians Consume Canned Goods

IN the interest of American producers of canned and dried fruit and vegetables, Consul General Richard Guenther of Frankfort gives in translation an extract from a German consular report as follows:

Egypt imports a considerable quantity of dried fruit, of which in the year 1905 the amount so imported was 21,168,055 kilograms (kilogram, 2 1-5 pounds), valued at $1,160,555 in United States currency. This fruit was chiefly imported from Turkey, the British Colonies, and from France, as were also the dried vegetables. In canned and conserved fruits 2,158,584 kilograms, valued at $369,210, were imported during said year. These were mainly furnished by Great Britain and her colonies, France and Turkey.

The Insider

Pays tribute to the late Judge Niles Searls and relates incident showing how the lamented jurist once obtained chew of tobacco during arguments where millions were staked

Passing of Judge Is a Loss to State

THE late Judge Niles Searls, who died last Saturday at his home in Berkeley, was one of the stalwart figures of California's history. He came here in the early pioneer days and at once became prominent in the affairs that made history then and later. He was often honored with offices of high public trust and his record at all times was of the purest and of the utmost efficiency. Judge Searls was for a long time on the supreme bench of the State and ranked as one of the greatest lawyers that California has ever known. He was a man of profound erudition which, coupled with a rugged integrity and sound horse sense, made him an ideal judge. He was a man of commanding personality and most dignified presence. He could unbend, however, as was shown by the following incident which would have been utterly impossible in an English court, but which, even in so august a tribunal as the supreme court of California, excited only a smile.

Obtains a Chew of Tobacco on Bench

After the death of Chief Justice Morrison, who died in office, Justice Searls was appointed acting chief justice. One day the court was sitting en banc, hearing argument on a matter that meant millions to great corporate interests. The importance of the case can be inferred from the fact that on one side was arrayed that nestor of the bar, John Garber, and apposed to him was D. M. Delmas, whose achievements in the Thaw trial are of recent note. The argument was followed closely by the justices and went on for hours. Now if there was one thing that Judge Searls was addicted to it was the use of tobacco. There he was as the presiding officer of a lofty tribunal, flanked on either side by his associate justices, and no chance to smoke. The justices would get up occasionally and pace back and forth behind the bench to rest themselves. Finally Chief Justice Searls got up slowly and with great dignity. He walked to the end of the long row of justices to where Justice McFarland was sitting, and leaning over the back of his chair whispered something to him. Justice McFarland grinned, and shoving his hand into his trousers pocket fished out a plug of chewing tobacco and gravely handed it to the chief justice, who lost no time in biting off a huge mouthful. He started to hand back the small remainder of the plug, thought better of it and slipped it into his own pocket, and walked back to his seat. A smile went around the courtroom as the assemblage witnessed the beatific expression that came over the face of the chief justice as his teeth sank into that delicious morsel.

Dan Ryan's Jokes Astonish Natives

Daniel A. Ryan, attorney and politician, made several neat speeches during the recent grand parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He scored one of his hits during a feast of oratory that followed a luncheon under the trees near St. Helena. The toast master introduced Ryan as the man who "chased around San Francisco with a Partridge." The reply was prompt. "We didn't get that bird," said Ryan, "but we are still eating crow."

One night while the delegates were in Napa several natives were holding a street corner session with Election Commissioner Andy Gallagher. Andy was worrying because he couldn't find a union manicure parlor. "You're a wonder," remarked a friend, "I'll bet you wouldn't enter heaven unless St. Peter showed you a card of the gate keepers' union." Andy admitted that his friend had him sized up just right. Then Dan Ryan spoke up. "Do you know what St. Peter would say to Andy?" he asked, quietly. Answering his own question he continued: "St. Peter would tell him to go to ——." And then Ryan whistled.

No Wonder Coffey Lost His Cases!

Oakland newspaper men tell a good story on Joe Coffey, who used to cross the bay frequently to defend Chinese clients charged with violating the gambling laws. In those days Barney Phillips was an Oakland policeman and had the job of collecting juries. Coffey soon found it absolutely impossible to instil a reasonable doubt in the minds of any of the jurors brought in by Phillips. Conviction followed conviction until it seemed that a bare complaint was sufficient evidence of guilt. Joe grew curious and made an investigation. He solved the mystery. Phillips had a pleasant habit of standing in front of churches at night and serving jury subpenas on male worshipers as fast as they came out of prayer meeting.

Uncouth Error Made by Solons

Truly, fame is ever taking wing. Even the man who discovered gold in California has but a slim hold on the memory of his beneficiaries. In the last assembly a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the monument of John Marshall at Sutter's fort went through two readings. At the time set for final passage Assemblyman Birdsall of Auburn obtained recognition and said: "Mr. Speaker, I move the appointment of a select committee of one to amend the bill by striking out the word John and inserting in lieu thereof the word James." The bill was duly amended and passed, and thanks to the thoughtful statesman from Auburn the soul of James Marshall, sometimes called John, still goes marching on.

Output of Refined Lead in the United States in 1906

THE production of refined lead in 1906 was 415,656 short tons. This report is based upon returns received from all of the refiners, with the exception of one small concumstances, however, the separation is cern, whose production is estimated on the basis of its known receipts of ore, says the Engineering and Mining Journal. In our issue of January 5, 1907, we reported the total production as 412,042 tons, our final figures being a little less than 1 per cent higher than the preliminary. The details of the production, given in tons of 2,000 pounds, are as follows:

Class—	1905	1906
Desilverized, domestic	205,665	220,095
Antimonial, domestic	8,456	7,434
Southeast Missouri	81,299	100,402
Southwest Missouri	21,324	16,328
Miscellaneous	3,000	980
Total, domestic	319,744	345,529
Desilverized, foreign	83,504	67,441
Antimonial, foreign	2,730	2,686
Total, foreign	86,234	70,127
Grand total	405,978	415,656
Total, antimonial	11,186	10,120
Total, soft	102,623	118,000
Total, desilverized	289,169	287,536

It is to be distinctly noted that the above statistics represent the production of refined lead. The lead smelting industry is so complex that it is impossible to make an accurate distribution among the states. A fairly close separation can be made, however, between the lead of domestic origin and that of foreign origin, because the latter is dutiable. Even under those circ- not precise, because the government assesses duty on only 90 per cent of the work lead and lead content of ore imported, allowing 10 per cent for loss in smelting and refining; but the actual loss in those processes is not so large as that, wherefore the smelters and refiners make a certain gain on their imports, which they are able to market as domestic lead. The statistics reported above are accurate so far as they represent the quantity of lead actually produced in final marketable form. They include a small quantity of old lead which comes back to certain of the refiners for reconversion into refined lead.

As to the classification in the above table it is to be further noted that it is to a large extent conventional. The quantities credited to southeast and southwest Missouri represent the lead actually smelted in those districts, not the ore production of the districts. The smelters of southeast Missouri obtain considerable lead ore from the Joplin district, and also obtain small quantities from outside of Missouri. A considerable portion of the lead produced in the southeast Missouri district (in which we include the two large smelters in Illinois, near St. Louis) is desilverized, which is done, however, rather to improve the quality of the lead than to extract the small quantity of silver which it contains. The lead entered as "desilverized" in the above table is only the product of the high grade argentiferous work lead of the far west.

Personal Mention

Marcus Feder of Cleveland is at the Palace.

Robert Cleary of New York is at the Savoy.

R. M. Green of Oroville is at the Baltimore.

A. W. Smith of Redding is at the Baltimore.

W. A. Brown of New York is at the Dorchester.

G. H. Minton of Forest City, Mo., is at the Dorchester.

D. M. Linnard of the Maryland hotel, Pasadena, is at the St. Francis.

J. McAlpine, a lumber merchant of Duluth, Minn., is at the St. Francis.

C. D. Ford and wife have taken permanent apartments at the Fairmont.

Edward L. Dutertre, owner of the Golconda Springs hotel at Golconda, Nev., who has been operated on for appendicitis, is convalescing at the Dorchester.

H. H. Holland, a prominent timberman of Portland, Ore., is at the Fairmont.

Captain Lean B. Kramer, United States army, and his wife are at the Palace.

Lieutenants W. W. Shea and F. L. Austin of the United States revenue cutter service are at the Fairmont.

J. C. Matson and Alfred Matson, prominent lumbermen of Marshfield, Ore., are at the Savoy.

Captain W. H. Richardson, medical department United States army, who has just returned from New York, is at the Savoy.

Mrs. D. M. Delmas, Miss Delmas, Mrs. J. Delmas Kenney and young J. J. Delmas Kenney of Mountain View are at the Dorchester.