

Will the Colonel and His Men Abide by Convention's Decision?

HERE is a serious charge which we hope Governor Johnson, Mr. Heney and the other Roosevelt delegate candidates will hasten to deny in authoritative and unmistakable terms. They are republicans seeking further honors at the hands of the republican party. If they fail to make denial, then the republican voters must understand that these men do not represent merely the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt, but represent a movement intended to destroy the republican party if Roosevelt fails to control. Surely such honorable men as these must hotly deny any imputation of treachery.

For weeks it has been repeatedly declared, without denial, that Mr. Roosevelt proposed to attempt to destroy the republican party if he could not control it at Chicago. So much of slander and falsehood have followed close upon each other from the Roosevelt side, and Mr. Taft has been so obviously misrepresented as to give color to the charge that they did not propose to have a united party unless that party united on Roosevelt.

This question is bigger than the ambitions of any man. It involves the integrity of the party that has made this nation great—the party that made Colonel Roosevelt president. Upon that score the republican men and women of California have a right to direct and explicit information before they prepare their primary ballots.

Acting on behalf of the republican party, for which it has ever fought, and with the belief that Colonel Roosevelt would be glad to dispel any doubts about his loyalty to his party, The Call dispatched the following telegram last Friday night to Colonel Roosevelt, who was then at Baltimore:

San Francisco May 3, 1912.

To Hon. Theodore Roosevelt:

The San Francisco Call, while not supporting your present candidacy, has done so heretofore. In 1908, when the Chicago Tribune declared it would oppose you for a third term, even though you were nominated, The Call announced its willingness to support you in the event that you considered it wise or necessary to run. We have letters from your friends here thanking us for the liberal and unbiased manner in which we have reported the speeches of yourself and your supporters. We have consistently given fair representation to your side. California is about to hold a primary election to express the people's presidential preference. Republicans on each side are claiming California at this election. It is being announced here that, if not nominated at Chicago, you will seek some excuse to bolt the convention, will refuse to abide by the decision of the convention, will cry fraud, and will not support the nominee of that convention, and that your purpose will then be to wreck the party. We do not wish to give credence to such a statement without first referring the question to you. On behalf of this journal, as well as on behalf of the party and the people of this state, The Call asks you squarely: Will you, over your own signature, telegraph The Call stating whether or not you will abide by the decision of the regular republican national convention at Chicago and support the nominee of that convention? A straightforward, unequivocal answer is respectfully solicited. It may result in helping or hurting your candidacy. Silence surely will work injury to your cause, and so, too, will a reply that does not carry an unequivocal "I will" or "I will not abide by the decision of the convention," and "I will" or "I will not support the nominee of that convention if I be defeated." The Call requests the courtesy of an immediate reply by telegraph.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL.

This telegram was delivered to Colonel Roosevelt on Friday. It was received for at the Emerson hotel, Baltimore, by his secretary. It remains unanswered. Colonel Roosevelt has failed to assure the republicans of California and of the nation that he is a republican first and that his candidacy for the headship of his party is based on his loyalty to it.

The republicans of California and of the nation have a right to know what Colonel Roosevelt intends to do if the majority of the party, as represented in the Chicago convention, declines to follow his lead.

They have the right to an unequivocal pledge of party loyalty from every man who submits his name to them as a candidate for the headship of their party and their government. They have a right to demand of the delegates a pledge in this behalf. By his silence Colonel Roosevelt can not make himself and his ambitions bigger than the republican party and its principles. That silence can be construed only as evidence of an intent to attempt to wreck the party if it does not surrender.

We challenge Governor Johnson and Messrs. Heney, Lissner and Rowell and the twenty-six Roosevelt delegate candidates to pledge themselves not to bolt the convention; we challenge them to declare that it is not their intention, if defeated, to start a new party. We challenge them to say anything whatever on either side of this question.

"Let the people rule," they cry. Then let the people know what you are going to do if they elect you as delegates.

"Let the people rule." Then be frank with the people. You are to be voted for by republicans, and they have a right to hear from you.

They're All Doing It



Greens

By the POET PHILOSOPHER

THE pampered gourmet wishes for fancy kinds of dishes, kinds fit for kings and queens; but to the humble diner there's naught on earth that's finer than good, old fashioned greens. For months my soul was sighing for spinach, dandelion and other wholesome yarbs; they are the sign and token that winter's back is broken—the harbinger that herbs. Oh, greens! There's nothing beats 'em! The man who dally eats 'em has better grub, by jing, to still his stomach's growling than ever yet was known in the palace of a king! Oh, greens! Our mothers stewed 'em, our fathers gladly chewed 'em, and hence those rugged sires who cleared the woods and prairie and scrapped with wild beasts hairy to guard their cottage fires. Note all those famous creatures whose proud and handsome features appear in magazines: if you but knew their ~~stomachs~~ and they rose to glory through having eaten greens. All garden sages 're splendid, and never may be ended the fame of peas and beans; may naught decrease the numbers of squashes and cucumbers—but best of all are greens!

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THE OLYMPIC GAMES

By GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Sivasah"

THE Olympic games flourished in Greece away back before Senator Shelby Cullom went into politics, and were revived in 1896 when it seemed likely that the millennium would soon come unless something new was discovered for the nations to quarrel about.

The first modern games were held in Athens in 1896, and were disappointingly peaceful, but since then the ill feeling has grown rapidly until at the London games in 1908 several English editors burst while trying to be polite and hostile at the same time.

In the original Olympic games the best athletes of Greece took part and the winners got laurel wreaths for their efforts. Now the nations of the world participate and the prize list has been considerably improved. The winners get laurel wreaths, medals, cups, trophies, moving picture engagements, magazine rights, vaudeville engagements and half the gate receipts at Madison park the next winter. Many a poor boy has gone to the Olympic games with only a good pair of legs and a return ticket and has had to leave his laurel wreath behind when returning to make room in his suitcase for his exhibition contracts.

The Olympic games consist of sprinting, running, jumping, discus hurling, weight throwing, and whatever other events the entertaining nation has as best chance to win. In England in 1908 they worked in tennis, archery, croquet and tea drinking. Even at that the Americans won the cup, and the entente cordiale hasn't been so severely Yankee victors.



jarred since John Paul Jones sailed up the English channel.

The greatest event of the Olympic games is the Marathon, which is a foot race of 26 miles and some hundred yards, the original winner having died at this distance. The last Marathon was won by Johnny Hayes of America, who beat all the British champions, thus demonstrating that since 1776 the Americans have learned to run and the British have forgotten how.

The Olympic games are held once in every four years, it taking that length of time to allay the ill feeling weight throwing, and whatever other events the entertaining nation has as best chance to win. In England in 1908 they worked in tennis, archery, croquet and tea drinking. Even at that the Americans won the cup, and the entente cordiale hasn't been so severely Yankee victors.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

NEWCOMB CARLTON, vice president of the Western Union Telegraph company, arrived from the east yesterday on a tour of inspection of the properties of the company. During the afternoon he was the guest of the exposition directors and visited the fair site. Carlton was director general of the Pan American exposition at Buffalo.

HILLIARD J. ROSENCRANTZ and Joseph J. Keegan, known all through the orient as "The Irishman and the Jew," kings of all commercial travelers, arrived from the orient yesterday on the Silesia Maru. They have been away for three and a half years.

DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, a well known city physician and author of Chicago, is at the Palace Hotel. He was grand primate of the Knights Templar for four years and is on the lecture platform.

E. E. WALKER and G. G. Phelps of Coalinga, L. D. Scott of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cruise of Indianapolis and W. H. Larkin of Boston are among the recent arrivals at the Stewart.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, former head of the bureau of forestry, is at the Palace. He is here to assist in the nomination of Roosevelt in California.

JOHN G. HUNTER of Calgary, N. W. T., is stopping at the Union Square. Hunter owns one of the largest cattle ranches in the northwest.

DR. AND MRS. DOUGLAS BROWN of Spreckels, Cal., are making a short visit at the St. Francis. They have a number of friends here.

C. E. OSBORNE of Sacramento, California, commission geologist, is a guest at the Baldwin.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH and wife of Los Angeles are among the arrivals at the Court.

GEORGE F. LONGGOLD, a St. Paul insurance man, is stopping at the Bellerose.

T. M. AYRES and wife of China are among the recent arrivals at the Arlington.

E. J. RICHARDS, a Seattle real estate dealer, is stopping at the Turpin.

C. F. GALCHIE, a lumber man of Sisson, is registered at the Stanford.

DR. T. B. JONES and wife of New York are registered at the Court.

C. F. JONES, a lumber man of Crescent City, is at the Union Square.

E. R. SAMUELS, proprietor of a general merchandise store at Novato; George W. Roberts, a dealer in automobile supplies at Marysville; O. M. Condon, a dealer in stocks and bonds in Los Angeles, and H. G. Humphreys, a cattleman of Reno, make up a group of recent arrivals at the Argonaut.

COUNTESS ELEONORA DE CISNEROS, the well known mezzo soprano, is at the St. Francis with count de Cisneros. She is an American, being Miss Broadfoot of Brooklyn before her marriage.

MR. AND MRS. WINTHROP COWDIN of Mount Kisco arrived yesterday from the east to attend the nuptials of J. Cheever Cowdin and Miss Florence Hopkins.

J. M. ROBERTS of Seattle, J. A. Buckley of Lost Hills, R. C. Knight of Portland and G. W. Davis were among yesterday's arrivals at the Mann.

SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE of Indiana is at the Palace. He came west to campaign for former President Roosevelt.

MRS. H. D. ADAIR of Chicago is registered at the Cadillac.

T. M. WATT of Chicago is staying at the Cadillac.

Abe Martin



There being nothing that destroys what little superiority a man feels over woman like trying to paint a chair. There seems to be something about the advent of the first robin that makes a feller want to drop over 'er 'in an' gif into politics.

The Colyum

Robert Browning, born May 7, 1812. This day 100 years ago was surely one on which it might have been said: "The year's at the spring, God's in his heaven—All's right with the world!" But the voice that was first to sing that inspiration was then only uttering an articulate murmur of contentment at the mother's breast.

THE FARMERS OF THE RICHMOND. A proper new ballad of the country in the town—after Austin Dobson. The farmers of the Richmond:

They follow not the plow; They keep no head of horses. They seldom have a cow. But, oh, the heads of lettuce (As many as a score) They raise within the garden, That lies beyond the door!

The farmers of the Richmond. Never have a single crop Of apricots or barley— Then let the harvest stop! They'll raise a dozen turnips, Eleven feet of beans, A head or two of cabbage, A bush or so of greens.

The farmers of the Richmond. Are never prone to rise Unprecedentedly early— (In that, I say, they're wise.) They leave their cots bedrugging. They loiter in the tub, While mistress boils the coffee, The husbandman will grub.

The farmers of the Richmond. Will go to work at eight. In suckering the berries, In training roses straight. A half hour's toil suffices To till the garden spots— They do not farm in acres, But in twenty-five foot lots!

The farmers of the Richmond. Will work for half an hour; They'll weed the brave potato, They'll pluck the graceful flower; And then away they hasten, For desperately they need The money earned in office, To purchase garden seed.

The farmers of the Richmond! So earnestly they grow A three foot yard of rhubarb, Of artichokes a row! But farmers of the country, Obsessed with pride of land, The produce raised in Richmond Is best—it's grown by hand!

WITH "HONEY" FITZ. BOSTON, May 5.—If the democratic national convention in Baltimore does not see its way clear to name Governor Foss for president, Massachusetts will present the name of Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston as a candidate for the vice presidency. It grows by hand! That would be one way of giving a real meaning to the prefix.

Blame it on the Dog. Mrs. G. Timber returned from San Francisco Sunday evening and shows the effects of her long illness. A very fine building accompanied the lady home—Headsburg Enterprise.

STANDING OF MEN IN MAJOR LEAGUES

(A system to make the election situation intelligible to the casual voter. Excluding yesterday's results.)

Table with columns: Delegates, Won, Lost, Per. for REPUBLICAN LEAGUE and DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

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There Are Sights and Sites

Elder Brush: What's this I hear, my son, you're telling people that when you were in San Francisco you saw all the sights, eh? Son: Yes, sir; I saw the site for the Panama-Pacific exposition and the civic center.

A Solace for Us!

Boston is having an epidemic of dramatized songs. That city has already seen "Annie Laurie" and "Kathleen Mavourneen."

They're staging all the favorites of a hundred years ago.

The songs of bygone epochs—ain't it grand? To think we will have safely passed away—been stowed below. Before they come to "Alexander's Band!"

DIALOGUE ON THE DECALOGUE

MAYOR ROLPH—Why is a police commissioner? A. O'J.

POLICE COMMISSIONER {A. O'J.}

For the dissemination of the liquor traffic.

Q.—Where should it be disseminated? A.—In the shopping district.

Q.—Anywhere else? A.—Near schools.

Q.—Does the law say a saloon must not be within 150 feet of a school? A.—Oh, yes, but we can get around that all right. All we can get around is to wrap the tape measure 10 times around a lamp post.

Q.—Why did you take that precaution? A.—You knew, a drunken man, walking from the saloon to the school, would naturally walk around the lamp post 10 times.

THE MAYOR—Fare thee well. Call the next candidate for the ax.

FIRE COMMISSIONER {J. E. D.} JOHN D.

Here, your honor.

Q.—Why is a fire commissioner? A.—To get jobs for his friends and to hold them on their jobs.

Q.—Any other purpose? A.—To keep drunkards in the department.

Q.—Why that selection in particular? A.—A man familiar with fire water ought to be most efficient in watering a fire.

THE MAYOR—Good! "Firewater" is an Indian expression, is it not?

A.—Yes.

THE MAYOR—Then I think I'll just put the Indian flag on you.

(Exit fire commissioners and police commissioners.)

Voice of the bailiff in the corridor—NEXT!

A. L. P.

Geary Street Project Moves After a Sad Record of Delays

EVER since 1903 the people of San Francisco have contemplated the construction of a municipal street railway on the Geary street line. Votes were repeatedly taken on bond issues to finance the project, but while a majority of the citizens usually favored the plan, the necessary two-thirds vote was lacking until, finally, in 1909 the popular revolt against the poor service given by the United Railroads brought out the requisite majority.

Then ensued a period of harassing and purely obstructive litigation instituted by the United Railroads for purposes of delay. It dragged along in the courts, but the end was always certain.

Next came the difficulty over the sale of bonds. It was intimated at the time that strong financial interests, inspired by the public service corporations, were holding back bidders, but probably there was no foundation for this belief, and it may be presumed that a lack of confidence in the municipal administration of the period was at the bottom of the hesitation. At any rate, the whole issue of bonds, amounting to \$400,000, has since been sold at a premium.

There were other annoying delays and no little waste of money, due to defective administration and the use of the funds for political purposes. Engineering plans were drawn and remodeled, causing more delay. It seemed for a while as if the project were hopelessly "hoodooed." Part of the roadbed was constructed on that section of the line not in use, but the old rattletrap cars kept on running and rattling until last Sunday.

It is an interesting history, supplying demonstration of the difficulties that attend municipal enterprise attempting a new field. The road will now be laid with new energy, for there is a strong hand at the wheel. We may expect that, after many adventures and obstacles overcome, the city will shortly have in operation a modern and up to date street railway that will set the pace and give an example for private enterprise, besides supplying the basis on which a comprehensive system of urban transit operated by the city can be constructed.

HAVING frittered away the time of session doing politics and chasing campaign material, congress now talks of taking a vacation over convention time so that members may go home to mend their fences. In the way of important and pressing legislation nothing has been done, and apparently there is no prospect that anything worth while will be accomplished. It is altogether a discreditable record, for which the blame must rest on the democratic majority in the house of representatives.

The whole Pacific coast has been demanding legislation that would put Alaskan development on some practical basis, but while the matter has been talked over in an aimless sort of way in congress, nothing has been done and nothing is likely to be done at this session.

The very pressing matter of regulation of rates for the Panama canal has been discussed at great length, but the politicians in congress who are playing for position appear to have shelved that subject for the present.

It looks like a concerted plan to stall off action on any subject likely to cause controversy, and the business of the country suffers because congressmen can see nothing but the polls and the primaries. Every move that has been made in congress this session was taken with a view to its effect on the coming elections.

VANCOUVER, B. C., is a sort of municipal experiment station. It is the home of many fads and fancies, some of them good and others not so good. Among the former, perhaps may be counted an original scheme for the correction of an early municipal indiscretion.

Like other young cities, Vancouver, before she found herself, parted with her birthright, that is to say her water front, for a nominal consideration. Indeed, San Francisco is the one city on the Pacific coast which has steadfastly repelled the rapacity of private enterprise in this relation.

Now, Vancouver, feeling prosperous and energetic, wants to correct the mistake, but this prosperity brings the penalty that water front values have climbed out of sight and quite beyond the reach of the municipal purse. The city would like to make a free harbor, but can not pay the price.

It is proposed, accordingly, to pool all the water front interests in one organization, to which shall be conveyed in trust sufficient property for the fulfillment of Vancouver's ambitious plans for a great harbor. The water front property owners are to have representation on the harbor board and the people of the city are asked to vote bonds in an amount sufficient for the completion of the plans. The bonds, of course, will be paid off from the net earnings of the harbor, and the surplus will be divided among the property owners.

The scheme looks like an interesting example of co-operation between municipal and private enterprise and it will be worth while to watch how it comes out. Usually the private owners get the best of a joint bargain like this.

EDISON promises a revolution in methods of education, and he is emphatically a man who accomplishes big things. The great inventor proposes to expound and explain the processes of natural sciences with the help of the camera. The moving picture will take the place of the impression created on the youthful mind will be direct and vivid, and not second hand and vague, as must always be the case with book learning.

The photographic film, illustrating with the speed of light the successive processes of a given operation, will take the place of awkward and often unintelligible description in print. There will come the elimination of abstruse and difficult demonstration.

Natural history, chemical reactions, mechanical processes present easy and obvious fields for the employment of this means of instruction, made easy and at the same time interesting. Schooling will not be the hard and irksome grind that so often repels and disgusts the youthful mind, for the work will be filled with a living interest.

Mr. Edison's project does not, of course, cover the whole field of education. Languages, for example, might conceivably be taught through the medium of moving pictures, but the impression would be mostly transitory and would lend no help to the ear, unless accompanied by phonographic or other recitation.

Congress "Stalling" for Political Purposes