

### Ex-Senator Chandler's Statement

Former Senator Chandler addressed to Senator Tillman the following letter, by way of reply to the president's charge that the statement attributed to Senator Chandler was "a deliberate and unqualified falsehood:"

"My Dear Mr. Tillman: As the telephonic denial by President Roosevelt sent to the senate through Senator Lodge remains in the Congressional Record of May 12, it seems to me that I should take some notice of it, which I do now by reaffirming the essential truth of the statement I made to you and which you repeated in the senate. Much as I regret that the hasty action of Senator Lodge and the president has forced an issue between the president and myself, the extreme language he used makes such issue unavoidable, and I can not shrink from or evade it, although I can not use toward the chief executive of the nation language like his own. Upon our respective statements I submit the controversy with confidence to the judgment of those who know me.

"For those who do not know me there is fortunately circumstantial evidence of a high order which shows that the president could not have omitted to make in substance the statement which he denies. Nor could he have then made the whole statement which he now substitutes. His impulsiveness has led him into serious error upon a point of no importance in itself, but only as affecting his attack upon me. I give you a further statement, as follows:

"Prior to March 31 I had not seen the president for a long time. I did not go to the white house as a representative of Senator Tillman, but solely because the president summoned me there by the letter from Mr. Loeb, and I waited for him to express his object. It was unmistakably stated to be a communication with Mr. Tillman, who had the rate bill in charge, and other democrats of the senate for the purpose of securing the adoption in the railroad rate bill of a court review clause limiting the inquiry to the question whether the commission had exceeded its authority or had violated the constitutional rights of the carrier.

"I knew and he knew that it was impossible for him to open conference with Mr. Tillman unless he was fully satisfied that the president had absolutely given up all intention of coming to an agreement with the senators who had been making the contest for an unlimited court review, and in stating his object he said that he had parted from them finally, naming Senator Knox, Foraker and Spooner as the senators who had made the arguments in the senate to sustain that

view, and he used, as nearly as I can recollect, the language given in my statement repeated by Mr. Tillman.

"The conversation included the understanding which he had that day reached with Senators Long and Allison; the fact that not over one-third of the Republican senators could be relied on to vote for the limited court review and that it was vital that the support of nearly all the Democrats should be obtained.

"When, an hour later, I visited Mr. Tillman and told him my mission from the president, I found him distrustful and suspicious. He questioned me closely as to what the president had said and I related to him as accurately as I could the statement made by the president to me, and I convinced him that the president had ceased to hope for compromise with the senators named and the other advocates of an unlimited court review. When satisfied that this was the case he readily consented to operate with the president, and said that he would see Senator Bailey and report to me the result, which he did, saying there would be perfect accord upon the limitation of the right of review if carried forward in connection with a limitation of the right to issue exparte injunctions.

"The conferences thus begun were, on the 15th, at my suggestion, transferred to Attorney General Moody and at once resulted in an understanding that the effort could be made to limit the right of court review as stated in the Long amendment and in the paper drawn up on April 16 by Mr. Moody and later perfected by Messrs. Moody, Tillman and Bailey. Was it not natural and essential that the president should have satisfied me that he had finally separated upon the question of the court review from the senators who were the principal opponents of any limitation of that review which they believed would be unconstitutional and that I should have repeated his statements to Mr. Tillman? Is it possible that I went directly that night to Senator Tillman at the Colonial hotel and poured into his ears a deliberate and unqualified falsehood?"

"Consider next the statement which the president says he thinks he made instead of the one narrated by me. Senator Foraker, he says, was not mentioned but all that was said in regard to them was that the president did not agree with a portion of Senator Knox's proposed amendment, but that he thought that he had made a strong argument for asserting affirmatively the jurisdiction or authority of the court, and as to Senator Spooner, that his name was only mentioned by him to express a cordial approval of Senator Spooner's amendment.

"This Spooner amendment was not offered in the senate until May 10, but I learned that it had been in existence and shown to the president,

whether as early as March 31 does not appear. But this is certain, that if the president had on that night told me that he cordially approved of it, and I had so reported to Mr. Tillman, there would have ensued no conference looking to co-operation; therefore, the president as to that amendment had in mind a conversation at some other time, or with some other person.

"It should also be borne in mind that the report I made to Mr. Tillman of the president's conversation is comparatively harmless and inoffensive. Here it is: 'He said that he had been much troubled by the advocacy of an unlimited court review by some of the lawyers of the senate naming Senators Knox, Spooner and Foraker as trying to injure or defeat the bill by ingenious constitutional arguments, but that he had come to a complete disagreement with them.'

"What is there in the above words that is untrue or should give offense to the senators named? They were the great constitutional lawyers of the senate, making ingenious arguments against any limitation of court review, and they were troublesome and likely to be troublesome in an attempt to carry the Long-Moody limitation through the senate by the votes of twenty-five or more democrats and twenty or less republican senators.

"What harm was there in the president's saying that he had come to a final disagreement with them on the day when he had held a white house conference with a view of uniting democratic and republican forces in carrying a limitation of court review then and there agreed upon? He could say it in or out of their presence without giving offense to them. Nor was it a very strong expression to say that they were trying to injure or defeat the bill by ingenious constitutional arguments. It did not mean that they were trying to defeat the bill if it could be amended to meet their views. Mr. Knox had declared it to be unconstitutional unless amended, and that was the general position of the opponents of limited court review which led the president on that day to conclude it would be best to expressly grant the jurisdiction to review, but to rigidly limit it to the two objects named. The only harm that I can see that has come in the whole business was the abandonment of any attempt to carry that limitation of the review, without any previous notice to Senators Tillman and Bailey.

"On the whole, perhaps, I ought to consider myself fortunate. If the old imperialist days had been fully revived at the white house, one whom I consider the best of friends Senator Lodge, upon demand would have cut off my head and taken it to President Roosevelt on a charger, and I should have spoken no more. Now, at least, I have left the power of speech. But I shall never use it again as a missionary from President Roosevelt to the democratic party."

### "TWICE AS WORTHY"

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, had a candidate for office in his state and pushed him vigorously at the White House. The opponents of Scott's man dug up the fact that he was not so exemplary a citizen as he might be, and had a record.

The president couldn't think of appointing such a man and told Scott so. Later the president sent in the nomination of Ben Daniels, of Arizona, and wrote the famous letter excusing Daniels for having been in the penitentiary for stealing a mule.

Scott went to the White House and said: "Mr President, you refused to appoint my man, but it seems to me that you did it without proper investigation. You have underestimated his worth and qualifications."

"How so?" asked the president. "Why, you have nominated Ben Daniels. All well and good, but my man is twice as worthy as your man. Daniels was in the penitentiary only once and my man was in twice."—New York World.

### THE TOWER A DREAM BUILT

The shot tower was very high. At the top, in the center, was a great perforated plate, a giant colander, and a hundred feet below a vast tank of cold water glimmered. "Here she goes," said the foreman. He dumped a huge ladleful of molten lead into the colander. It fell in a fine rain through the perforations. Down below there was a splash, splash, splash, and in the tank lay many pounds of

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