

The San Francisco Call.

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AMUSEMENTS. Alcazar—"The Country Girl." Grand Opera-house—"Paul Kauter." Central—"Tribby." Follies—"The Toy Maker." California—"The Case of Rebellious Susan." Monday, July 29. Orpheum—"Vaudeville." Columbia—"Garrett O'Magh." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Casino, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fischer's—Vaudeville. Recreation Park—Baseball. Sutro Bath—Swimming.

AUCTION SALES. By Union Stockyards Company—Monday, July 23, at 10 o'clock. Packing-house Machinery, at Rodeo, Cal.

TO SUBSCRIBERS LEAVING TOWN FOR THE SUMMER. Call subscribers contemplating a change of residence during the summer months can have their paper forwarded by mail to their new address by notifying The Call Business Office. This paper will also be on sale at all summer resorts and is represented by a local agent in all towns on the coast.

DOMINATION OF BOSSES.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR NORTHCOTT of Illinois is reported to have said in a recent address to the Bar Association of that State that a member of the Senate over which Mr. Northcott presides controlled well nigh absolutely all the legislation of the last session of the Illinois Legislature. He is reported to have added that the man who exerted that control took little part in debates, was rarely heard on the floor, and showed no outward manifestation of leadership, nevertheless his dictation was virtually undisputed. His power was due to the fact that he represented the political machine.

Republicans of San Francisco will hardly read that declaration without pronouncing some sort of condemnation upon the people of Illinois who submit to such domination at the hands of bosses. They will admit that if the statements attributed to Lieutenant Governor Northcott be true, then the freemen and voters of Illinois are false to every duty of American citizenship, and are scarcely worthy of the franchise bestowed upon them.

What, then, shall be said of the Republicans of San Francisco who through indifference to their political duties are giving such a boss as Martin Kelly a chance at least of obtaining domination in municipal affairs? The issue of boss control is drawn as sharply in this city as in any other in the nation. It confronts the rank and file of the Republican party to-day just as boldly as it confronted the Legislature of Illinois at the last session. The victory for honest politics, genuine Republicanism and good municipal government can be won only by good men who are resolute to perform all their political duties.

To every staunch and true Republican the issue comes as a matter of personal duty. It is even one of self-respect, for what honorable man can tamely submit to permit his party and his city to be dominated by such a creature as Kelly and the gang who surround him.

Throughout the Republican ranks there is at this time a strong movement against the bosses. Its effects are to be seen in all sections of the city, and in every district where clubs are being organized for work during the campaign. Still there are a number of men who stand aside and take no part in the fight. They are not unintelligent men and they would rightly resent being termed bad citizens, but none the less by their neglect of political duties they show themselves careless of good citizenship, and by their willingness to compromise with the bosses, or at least to avoid a conflict with them, they exhibit a lack of an intelligent conception of the danger of boss rule either in the party or in the city.

In a contest of this kind there is really no middle course possible. A voter is either for the bosses or for the people. Those who shirk their public duties are virtually on the side of the bosses. It is very well known to Kelly and Herrin that if many Republicans remain away from the primaries it will be a boss victory. The gangs on which the bosses count will be sure to vote. It is only the indifferent citizen who is a doubtful factor in the contest. No true Republican should permit himself to be counted as a nullity in such an issue. He should make sure that he has been properly registered. He should enroll himself with his friends in the Primary League Club of his district. He should make himself count as a strong factor for the people and against the bosses.

THE GAME LAWS.

FOR the great value of many of its statements and for the frankness of it all we are glad to publish the letter of Game Warden Welch.

He is entirely in error, however, as to the position of The Call. We can see no propriety in destroying game that is in stock in the normal course of business at the end of the open season. It is a waste of food and a loss to the dealer. Nor do we believe that the same date for an open season is applicable to the whole State, for it finds birds and deer in one section nesting and rutting, and unfit for food, while in other sections they have passed into the state of edibility and may be taken for the only purpose for which they should ever be killed, for human food. It is a question for further consideration whether these features in the law are corrigible under our constitution. By reason of varying altitude California has the physical differences and conditions that by latitude on a level reach from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic circle. Naturalists readily understand what this means as to the conditions of animal and vegetable life.

This State has the best facilities for the permanent preservation and supply of game that can be found on the continent, because more than half its area, being mountainous, will never be permanently inhabited, and if protected from fire will always offer adequate cover. Therefore we agree with all that is said in favor of strict and wise game laws strictly enforced.

But such laws are for the benefit of all the people, and not for a class. Here we part company with our very able correspondent, Game Warden Welch. A game law that forbids the sale of game and is for the benefit of "sportsmen" only is class legislation, repugnant to the people. Let the game be rigidly preserved, the bag that one gunner may take limited, but let his surplus go into the market, where the public can buy and enjoy it. No one man can eat three deer. Let one man take only three and send what he does not use to market. The result will be a reasonable supply for the benefit of the public. The same limitation of bag may apply to ducks, quail, grouse, woodcock and other game birds, but let the surplus of the bag, over what it takes to consume, go to market. Only a small minority of the people are of the sportsman class. The kind of law favored by Warden Welch would be for the pleasure of that minority only, and the general public would never know the taste of game at all.

Having no interest in the law its enforcement would be difficult, for Americans even on juries resent partial and class legislation. The people would not respect a law which furnishes the spectacle of well equipped sportsmen from the town roaming the fields and beating the cover for game which is denied to the use of the public.

We believe that the people would sustain a close season for deer of five years, with five years limited open seasons to follow, and so on alternately; and that like close periods for other game, determined by its breeding and the rapidity of its renewal, would be sustained. But the law must not exclude the public from its benefits and include therein the small minority of sportsmen.

The present season deer will be killed lawfully that are unfit for food. They will be killed because it is the only chance to take them, and the venison will be wasted. It is just as much waste as that wanton sacrifice by the hide-hunting Indians of Oregon described by Mr. Welch.

We are, with our present lights, unable to see wherein sportsmen themselves can disagree with the foregoing statement of our position. As for the existing law, whatever its defects, we will do what the press can in supporting its enforcement for the sake of the measure of protection it affords.

The Governor of Georgia, by way of showing his appreciation of the hospitality of a pretty woman, has made her a major general of the State National Guard; so now let war come—Georgia is ready.

A DANGER AHEAD.

WHILE we are rejoicing in our vigor and are sanguine that for many a generation yet to come the American race will go forward to new enterprises with undiminished vigor, the British Medical Journal forecasts a change in our characteristics and even intimates that we are in danger of becoming conservatively sluggish and falling under the dominion of a fat emperor.

The prediction is due to certain studies made by some statistical fiend concerning the increase of corpulence among the people of New York. The investigator is said to have discovered that among New Yorkers over the age of 20 a large per cent showed an abnormal development in the abdominal region. The report goes on to say: "In a poor quarter the percentage of fat men was about 14, but in Broadway, where the well-to-do most do congregate, it was 35. In the corridors of a high class residential hotel the number of obese individuals in a total of 100 was 70, while in a humbler caravansary the percentage sank to 11, the lowest point anywhere noted. Altogether among 1500 adults, taken at random, 447 were corpulent to the degree of deformity, giving an average of 29.8 per cent."

Having that statement of facts to start with the Medical Journal proceeds to argue that fat men are not so enterprising or so gungnacious as lean men. It recalls the remark of Caesar that men who are thin as Cassius was dangerous, but that no harm is to be feared from those who are fat and sleep at night. It cites the opinion of military experts that the main cause of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo was that he was too fat to act with his old time vigor, and says: "If Louis XVI had been less protuberant in the paunch he might have kept his head on his shoulders." Thence it proceeds to lay down the proposition that the increasing corpulence of the American people may have very important consequences in the world of industry and of politics.

Warning up to the real issue of the subject, the writer goes on to say: "The role of fat in political physiology cannot be summed up in a simple formula; but for practical purposes it will be found tolerably safe to assume that thinness makes for revolution and fleshiness for repose, which, expressed in terms of politics, means conservatism. The ideal demagogue is lean—fourmente par son caractere, as Mme. de Stael said Napoleon ought to have been. A man who has a full, round belly, with good capon lined, is by the law of his physical being a conservative, whose principle is quiescence, though he may delude himself and others with the fancy that he is a radical. Those of our American friends who think that the well being of the United States depends on the maintenance of a republican form of government will do well to take steps at once to repress the tendency to abdominal expansion among their citizens, or they may live to see the President transformed into an emperor."

There then is the danger that confronts our people

by reason of the tendency toward corpulency. How to guard against it is not easy to say, but something might be done by sending every fat man to prison as a traitor to his country; or else by limiting the Presidency to men who are lean and hungry.

Southern people who went North to spend the summer this year are now wishing they had stayed at home, but had they done so they would probably be wishing they had done the other thing. In fact, the only way to be contented in summer is to come to California.

A NEW CANAL TREATY.

ROVER CLEVELAND in his Princeton lecture on the Venezuelan boundary controversy says in reference to the settlement of the question: "The fact must not be overlooked that notwithstanding this treaty was promoted and negotiated by the officers of our Government, the parties to it were Great Britain and Venezuela. This was a fortunate circumstance, inasmuch as the work accomplished was thus saved from the risk of customary disfigurement at the hands of the United States Senate."

That statement is pertinent to the recent dispatch from London that Lord Pauncefote made a statement to the Associated Press to the effect that on his return to Washington in October he will bring with him a new isthmian canal treaty, which he "hopes" will be satisfactory to President McKinley, the Secretary of State and the Senate. In expressing the "hope" Lord Pauncefote was doubtless using language that has more sincerity than is usually found in diplomacy. In view of the rejection of the former treaty made with Secretary Hay, and Cleveland's reference to the "customary disfigurement" of treaties by the United States Senate, it will be recognized that his Lordship is not justified in entertaining anything more than a hope.

It is well known that ever since the British Ministry rejected the treaty proposed by the Senate Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote have been busy in drafting a new one. Mr. Hay has been in consultation with leaders in the Senate, and of course has sought to frame a treaty in accord with their views. It is understood that Pauncefote carried that treaty to London with him, and his recent statement to the press is taken as an assurance that the British Ministry accepts it. The rest remains with the Senate.

The main point of the controversy is the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the recognition of the right of the United States to fortify the canal. It will be remembered the British strongly combated the right of the United States to annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and insisted that it should not be superseded without giving Great Britain something in the way of an equivalent.

Since Pauncefote has hopes that the new treaty will be satisfactory to both nations, it is fair to assume that the old stumbling-blocks have been removed. He is reported as having said in the course of his interview: "It goes without saying that the President has made himself cognizant of the opinions of the Senate and of the Secretary of State. \* \* \* You may be sure whatever is agreed upon between the two Governments will meet the approval of the Senate."

It would seem from that statement that the British are at last willing to abrogate the old treaty, and that we are in a fair way of getting rid of that obstacle to the much desired canal. It will then be seen what new objection the opponents of the enterprise can make. Public expectation of an early beginning of the work has been so often disappointed that few persons will be sanguine of immediate success even now. Still there is good cause for gratification in the reports of progress made in preparing a satisfactory treaty, and the people of this country will cordially share Lord Pauncefote's hope that it will be of such a nature as to meet the approval and receive the ratification of the Senate.

In one of the suburbs of Chicago the authorities collected 107 unlicensed dogs, and then offered a prize to the man who could kill most of them in a given time. The prize was won by a policeman, who dispatched thirty-six.

THE VALUE OF WATER.

ONCE more a blasting wave of heat has afflicted the corn States, and this visitation appears to be even worse than the former one. The rains of a few days ago which promised to break the heated spell and mark the beginning of cooler weather have proven deceptive. They have passed rapidly away and the intense heat returns. In the country crops are being blighted in the fields, and in the towns and cities men and animals are falling prostrate in the streets.

The intensity of the heat and the damage done by it to the farmers can hardly be understood here, where even in the driest years we never have anything approaching the fearful conditions that now afflict nearly the whole of the great valley of the Mississippi. Some idea of the condition there may be formed from the report that a rain of fifteen minutes around Wichita was estimated by the people of the district to have been worth \$10,000,000 to their fruit and corn.

One of our exchanges in describing the joy of the people at the coming of the rain says: "The farmer who drove into town announcing the first raindrops caused a jubilation. It brought out the brass band. Hundreds of men and women began to cheer and sing hymns as the rain fell. Factories ceased to allow their employes to stand in the rain until soaking wet, for the mercury had been standing at 115 degrees. The whole was followed by a grand march of the people into the churches, soaking wet, where thanksgiving was offered."

That is the value put upon rain by people from whom it has long been withheld. The lesson ought not to be lost upon any part of the country west of the Mississippi, for over all this vast region there is danger of dry years. The conservation of water should be one of the most careful tasks of every Western community. The duty is as important in California as anywhere else, and it is to be hoped it will soon be undertaken on scientific principles and on a comprehensive scale.

Some spelling reformers insist that we ought to write Newyork, Newjersey and Newengland, so as to make the names look proper, and in the East the suggestion has actually become something like a burning issue.

A New York physician has arisen to say that the massage treatment may easily become excessive and injurious, so taking all things into consideration the average invalid had perhaps better stick to bread pills.

MODERN BUILDING TO REPLACE DICKENS' OLD "CURIOSITY SHOP"



IT WILL INTEREST EVERY READER OF CHARLES DICKENS TO KNOW THAT THE "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP," ABOUT WHICH THE GREAT ENGLISH NOVELIST WROTE SUCH A DELIGHTFUL STORY, IS TO MAKE WAY FOR AN UP-TO-DATE STRUCTURE.

THOUSANDS of people in every part of the world will feel a pang of regret at the intelligence that the original Charles Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop" is to be torn down to give place to a modern structure. It is said by those who watch the sightseers that no place except the Tower of London attracts so many intelligently interested visitors as this queer little place that lives in the memory of every reader of Dickens as the home of Little Nell and Grandfather. Looking into the old-fashioned windows from the street one can imagine how the impossible Quilp back of one of them lay and gurgled in the tiny bedroom of Little Nell while she and her grandfather stole out and away from the sorrow that had cast so deep a shadow over them.

It was born and raised in this State, and ever since I was old enough have hunted and fished from Oregon down, and I believe that I have some practical knowledge of the deer as well as other game. Had such a law as the present one been in force in this State for the past fifteen years there would be plenty of game for all now, and I speak from personal knowledge.

WARDEN OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY MAKES PLEA FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF OUR FISH AND GAME LAWS

Says Foreigners Are Greatest Offenders and to Them Is Due the Depletion of the Fields and Streams.

The Call does not hold itself responsible for the opinions published in this column, but presents them for whatever value they may have as communications of general interest.

Editor San Francisco Call: For a great many years I have been a subscriber to and an admirer of The Call and I, of course, cannot agree with it in its views in regard to our game laws.

pot-hunters and poachers is due the depletion of our fields and streams.

I was born and raised in this State, and ever since I was old enough have hunted and fished from Oregon down, and I believe that I have some practical knowledge of the deer as well as other game. Had such a law as the present one been in force in this State for the past fifteen years there would be plenty of game for all now, and I speak from personal knowledge.

We have as good a set of game laws to-day as it has been possible to get with our present constitution. Any kind of a law, unless rigidly enforced, is of no avail, and if such great papers as The Call would look carefully into the matter and instead of trying to tear down what honest and true sportsmen have built up would lend their power and influence toward the enforcement of the laws we have, and the betterment of them, we could accomplish much. Such editorials as the one of July 14 in a paper like The Call conveys to those not thoroughly informed a disregard for the law, and instead of assisting in creating a healthy respect for the value and benefit of our game and the necessity of good laws to protect it, and the rigid enforcement of such laws as we have, in order that we may receive our fast decreasing supply of game, it leads them to believe that they should regard no law, and that in violating the law they would receive the support of your valuable paper (which I do not believe they would receive). Nevertheless it creates a disregard for the law and makes it hard for wardens to make them see the wrong they are doing. It is true that there are a few minor changes that might be made in the enforcement of the laws we have, and that in some instances where one law has to cover the whole State, as the present law does under our constitution. The sale of game should never be permitted. The sale of game places a bounty on its distribution, and it can never be successfully protected as long as it can be sold.

I have seen the natural resorts for game of all kinds destroyed by the rapid advance of civilization. Deer, duck and quail have been shot, trapped and driven from their natural resorts and breeding grounds at all seasons of the year, and no regard has been paid to them except by a few sportsmen of this and near-by States, until now they have become very scarce. While on a hunting trip in Southern Oregon in August, 1892, I counted the carcasses of seventy-two deer lying alongside the trail I was traveling in one day. All these deer had been killed for their hides; and on the same trip I met two half-breeds with nearly 300 deer hides on two mules. These deer had been killed on Government land that had not even been sectioned. They informed me that they got from 30 cents to 65 cents apiece for these hides. These men could have been easily prosecuted, but there was no Warden, no Judge and apparently no law, and if there was, there was certainly no regard for it. These deer had been killed during the spring and while they were following up the snow and when no man would kill a deer under any circumstances. The hides were taken across the line to "Smith River Corners," in California, and sold, and the half-breeds got on a drunk with the proceeds. Even in this late day mother quail have been shot off their nests and their young left to perish. This was done in this county the other day. However, I was fortunate enough to convict the violator for his dastardly work, but in some localities, notably in the vicinity of San Jose, juries composed of those who call themselves citizens and men have released the violators when the wardens have been able to detect them in the commission of their crime.

In my opinion, if the quail law enacts on October 1 the deer law should run until October 15. This would give those who go out into the mountains on a hunting trip a chance to shoot deer, quail and catch trout for fifteen days—or in other words, would leave an open season of fifteen days on all game and fish—which I believe would be right and would result in no harm.

Let me ask you to look over the names of those who have been apprehended for violations of the game and fish laws of this State and see if you do not find nine-tenths of them to be foreigners—men who would not be allowed to have a gun in their possession in their native country. But the moment they arrive in this glorious State of ours, where they are permitted to own a gun, the first thing they do is to get one and go forth and shoot anything they see, regardless of law or nature. The most game is, and to this class of people is due the rapid decrease in our supply of game and fish. They care nothing for you or I or the future. It is the present with them and the "almighty dollar." This class of men have invaded our fields and streams with every device conceivable for the destruction of our game and fish. In season and out, until our supply of game is nearly all gone and it is hard to take a respectable bag of game or a decent creel of fish; and to those

A limit should be placed on the bag that may be made in one day and in the number of trout that may be taken in one day, and these laws—all of them—should be strictly enforced without fear or favor. Wardens should be appointed irrespective of politics or pull and should be maintained as long as they perform the duties of their office faithfully, and when they neglect their duties they should immediately be discharged. The wardens should receive the support of the public and the press in the discharge of their duties in the enforcement of the law relative to the protection of game and fish. As a warden I have no hesitation in doing my utmost to enforce the present game and fish laws, as I believe they are about as near right as it is possible to get them under the present circumstances. There are a few minor measures that may be improved upon, but in the main they are all right. I have hunted for market and sport and sneak from my own personal knowledge covering a period of thirty years, not one of which have I ever missed before.

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. S. Bayliss of Fresno is at the Palace. O. McHenry, a banker of Modesto, is at the Palace. W. O. H. Martin, a mining man of Reno, is at the Palace. E. A. Gilbert, a grocer of Sacramento, is at the Grand. Phil Cahn, a merchant of Stockton, is at the California. J. F. Sheehan Jr. of Los Angeles is a guest at the Occidental. Jackson Hatch, the well-known attorney of San Jose, is at the Palace. George L. Barker, a lawyer of San Jose, registered at the Lick yesterday. F. K. Towney of Redwood City, accompanied by his wife, is at the Grand. H. Morgan Hill, the well-known clubman, is up from Del Monte. He is at the California. B. P. Brooks, an old man of Bakersfield, is in the city on business. He is staying at the Palace. General Passenger Traffic Manager E. O. McCormick is expected to arrive from the East Saturday evening. L. V. Dorsey, who conducts a general merchandise store at Grass Valley, is spending a few days at the Lick. Edward Chambers, traffic manager of the Santa Fe, with headquarters at Los Angeles, is registered at the Palace. J. M. Herbert, manager of the Pacific

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

HELEN GOULD—Mrs. L. Denmark. Or. The residence of Miss Helen Miller Gould is 579 Fifth avenue, New York City, N. Y. THE ANGORA GOAT—W. H. F. City. The Angora goat was first introduced into the United States in the State of South Carolina in 1849. HOBSON'S DEED—S. City. It was on the 21st of June, 1898, that Naval Constructor Hobson sank the collier Merrimac at the entrance of the mouth of Santiago harbor. He and his volunteer crew of six men were taken prisoners by Admiral Cervera. Best Way to the Yosemite. The Santa Fe to Merced stage then via Merced Falls, Corcoranville, Hazel Green, Merced Big Trees, Cascade Falls and Bridal Veil Falls, arriving at Sentinel Hotel at 5 p. m. the next afternoon. This is the most popular route and the rates are the lowest. Ask at 641 Market st. for particulars and folder. Camp Curry. Yosemite, introduced and maintains the moderate rates of \$2 per day, \$12 per week; less than \$40 for an eleven-day trip to Yosemite via the Big Oak Flat route, 629 Market, or Santa Fe route, 641 Market st. Stop Diarrhoea and Stomach Cramps. Dr. Sieger's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.