

The San Francisco Call

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1902

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AMUSEMENTS.

Columbia—"Merchant of Venice." Orpheum—"Vaudeville Grand Opera-house—'Clare and the Foremaster.'" California—"Old Jed Prouty." Tivoli—"Little Red Riding Hood." Central—"Under the Gaslight." Alcazar—"For the White Rose." Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fischer's—Vaudeville. Sherman-Clay Hall—Angelus Piano Player Recital Saturday afternoon. Oakland Race-track—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By Wm. G. Layne—This evening, at 7:45 o'clock. Thoroughbred Horses, at 721 Howard street.

CLASSIFYING THE STATE.

HERETOFORE in all industrial expositions and in efforts at advertising the State there has been a marked disposition to effect a segregation of Southern from Northern California. This has produced some friction, and perhaps has worked some disadvantage to the whole State, through the natural disposition to disparage that is a feature in all rivalry.

It is gratifying to notice that the State Board of Trade proposes a frank and open geographical classification of the State by providing that at St. Louis Southern, Central and Northern California shall each be represented in an exhibit that in its unity will exploit the whole State.

As the State is nearly a thousand miles long, and has practically the same climate and productions throughout its length, such an arrangement will do perfect justice to each division, and will show the unity of the whole in its productive capacity.

When the raisins of Fresno, in Central California, are shown alongside of those of Yolo and Colusa, in Northern California, and the oranges of Los Angeles and those of Oroville prove the common capacity of Northern and Southern California in the production of citrus fruits, all friction is taken away and each section, instead of indulging in disparagement of the other, will address itself to making the utmost of the gifts and graces which are the common endowment of both.

The plan puts each division upon its mettle, not to show that it has a monopoly of the natural resources of the State, but that it is making the best use of resources common to all three. It is easily seen that this plan will produce the greatest exhibit the State has ever made. California will appear in St. Louis in her true character and aspect as the greatest district on the earth's surface. No other combines the mineral, aquatic and terrestrial capacities that we have here. Some may approach us in one resource, but none has them all in combination. Our people begin to see that they are the architects of their own future and that of the State. Nature has fitfully smiled upon other places, but here alone does she lavish all the bounty of her favor in every material way that affects the welfare of man.

The bachelors' ball in New York this year seems to have been unusually brilliant even for such affairs. It did not get started until near midnight, and there was a supper at 1 o'clock, with another supper about 4 in the morning. During the dancing of the cotillon the ballroom was suddenly darkened, and then, to the amazement of the company, there came from two points in the gallery a shower of illuminated balls which were taken up and tossed to and fro from one end of the room to the other. Altogether the scene is said to have been one of fairy brilliancy, and doubtless the fairies were highly pleased with the bachelors.

The election of James B. McCreary to the United States Senate from Kentucky has been variously received. Some authorities assert he will prove to be one of the ablest men in the Senate and stand firmly for good politics, while others recall that he is known in his own State as "Oily Jeems," and say he is a very smooth article and dangerous.

British financial experts are busy trying to devise a means of increasing the revenues of the empire, and it is believed the chief increase of taxation will be upon tea, coffee and sugar. The blooming Britons, in fact, will have to get rid of their war debt by swallowing it for breakfast.

Perry Belmont doubtless felt badly when Tammany refused to support his candidacy for Congress, and felt worse when the voters of the district polled a majority against him; but the crushing blow did not fall on him until Bryan declared he is not a Democrat.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION.

SENATOR BARD announces the opinion that the members of Congress from the Western States will continue to disagree upon the question of irrigation, and that this disagreement will compel the whole subject to sleep again for an indefinite period.

If the Senator is correct in his view of the situation it is to be lamented. The East is ready to indorse any plan upon which the West agrees, provided it does not call for burdensome appropriations from the treasury. It is in immediate prospect that the Government will undertake the construction of an isthmian canal, and there is a general feeling, participated in by the whole country, that the work should be done on the pay-as-you-go plan. Whether this be possible or not there is a determination to hold the treasury in a strong condition, against any demand that may prove necessary.

Under these circumstances the proposition of the irrigators to use for the needed conservation and distribution of water the proceeds of the sale of the public lands was sure to pass if agreed upon by the Western men. It is probable that they still stand agreed upon that plan, and that the policy is wrecked upon a divergence of views as to the location of the first work to be undertaken by the Government. As the sale of lands will produce only about \$3,000,000 a year for an irrigation fund, and the works for impounding and distributing water will be costly, it is easy to understand that localities will compete for the benefit. Wisdom would dictate that all localities combine in having the work started somewhere, in order to assure the stability of the policy of national irrigation by bringing it down out of the air to the ground, where it belongs.

If it prove true that this disagreement shunts the proposition, the irrigators and all Western interests should combine for laws which will provide a fund and immediately begin its accumulation in the treasury, in trust, to be devoted to its purpose as Congress may finally decide.

The Hensbrough bill, to put into such fund the proceeds of land sales, and the Bowersock bill, to add thereto the revenue from leasing the arid stock ranges, it is estimated, will produce about \$1,000,000 a year. As it is believed that the 400,000,000 acres of grazing lands will all be leased and producing within a year, the next session of Congress would find in hand a fund sufficient to start irrigation works in each of the competing localities, and there would be no reason for further rivalry between them.

On the other hand, they would be found cordially combined in support of a bill to provide the necessary machinery, for using the money for the purpose to which it is to be devoted. As far as the range leasing bill is concerned, the action of the Pacific Stockmen's Association and the American Cattle-growers' Association in its favor brings it before Congress and the country as the one measure in the interest of the West upon which there is substantial agreement. Its irrigation feature may well bring to it also the support of all irrigators.

Persistent disagreement by Western men over these great measures should be discouraged. The cis-Missouri country should acquire the habit of standing together, like New England and the South. When this is done it will be found much easier to secure such measures as will foster the development of this greater half of the continent.

The various voluntary water and fruit associations and organizations representing the grazing interests should be heard from on the subject of providing the fund now, with the view of arranging the method of its expenditure later on.

It is estimated that the products of the United States taken from the ground last year were worth upward of \$1,000,000,000 even in the form of raw material. That of course does not include grain or any crop taken from above ground. It is merely a showing of what we can get out of the earth by just digging for it.

A MISSOURI SAND CURE.

MANY and various are the ills that flesh is heir to, but even more numerous and more varied are the means by which humanity undertakes, to cure them. An exhibit of specimens of the pills, bitters, tonics, drugs, tablets and plasters, that are now on the market would fill one of the largest buildings ever erected at a universal exposition, and yet they do not by any means include all the varieties of cure offered to a suffering race. There are electric cures, water cures, heat cures, friction cures, faith cures, bone-rubbing cures and cures by the Roentgen ray. Still it has been felt that something more is needed, and Missouri has come forward to furnish it. We are informed that a citizen of St. Louis, who is at once a lawyer and a man of science, has discovered that a small dose of Missouri sand taken once a day will cure anything, and that humanity need suffer no longer.

From the report that comes to us it appears the discoverer of the great secret was for a long time an invalid. He tried all that doctors could do for him and all that patent medicines could do, but found them of no avail to cure even a symptom of disease, much less the disease itself. Then he noted that animals are not afflicted with the unnumbered ills of humanity and he began to study their ways. He soon learned that animals have an instinctive fondness for earth, and perceiving that they have no stomach troubles he concluded that earth is a specific of high value. He at once decided to try it. He gathered fine sand from the banks of the Mississippi River and took a teaspoonful of it every day in a glass of water. He claims to have been speedily cured, and now, for the sake of his fellow-men, he is gathering the sand, sterilizing it and selling it at 25 cents a sack. The demand for it is said to be large, and it is quite probable the problem of keeping open the channel of the Mississippi will be solved by diverting the whole mass of sand from the river bed to the human stomach.

The announcement of this discovery comes as something of a surprise to the country, for it has been supposed that every Missourian was born with enough sand in his system to serve all mortal purposes. Furthermore, it was supposed that if a Missourian ever took to swallowing doses of sand or anything else he would take it in whiskey and not in water. However, we live and we learn. Possibly it will be the custom in St. Louis hereafter to use sand instead of sugar in whiskey, tea or coffee, and the example may spread during the exposition year. Should the new remedy prove a universal cure San Francisco will be all right, for we have sand to sell. In fact, we will be able to dispense with taxes and run the city on the income derived from the sale of sterilized sand from the park, provided it can be proven that Pacific sand is as efficacious as the Mississippi River article. To that end we should begin boosting our sand at once, for the proof of its efficacy will not

be found in the results of experiments but in the vigor with which we assert the merits of the article and the frequency with which we swear to them.

MORE POWER NEEDED.

OUT of the Interstate Commerce Convention, held in St. Louis about a year ago, there has emanated a strong and well directed movement to bring about legislation conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission power sufficient to enable it to rightly perform its duties and enforce its rulings. The executive committee appointed by the convention has prepared for that purpose a bill, now before Congress, and an active campaign of education has been undertaken to arouse public sentiment on the subject.

The importance of the issue is well presented in the current number of the North American Review by Edward P. Bacon, a merchant who from the first has been active in the work of procuring an adequate remedy for the evils to which shippers are subjected by unscrupulous railway managers. He aided in bringing about the enactment of the first interstate commerce act, has watched its operations closely and is familiar with its virtues and with its defects. His article abounds with illustrations of the weakness of the law under which the commission acts and of the urgent need of conferring greater authority upon it. The limitations which hamper the work of the commission are set forth by Mr. Bacon in the statement: "The Supreme Court has gone to the extent of declaring that the law confers upon the commission no authority to proceed further when in any case, after a full hearing of all parties in interest, it finds that rates or regulations are unreasonable or unjust, than to so declare, and to order the carrier to cease and desist from charging such rates and enforcing such regulations; and that the commission has no authority to declare what in its judgment would be reasonable and just rates and regulations in the case in question, or require such changes to be made in them as would bring them into conformity with the provisions of the act."

Since the law is thus defective it is not surprising that the railroads pay but little attention to the decrees of the commission and either evade them or openly defy them. Mr. Bacon cites many specific instances where the efforts of the commission to accomplish justice have been foiled by a lack of power to enforce its rulings. In fact, the railroads at times frankly admit their defiance of the commission. Mr. Bacon says: "At a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Senate on the Cullom bill in April, 1900, in reply to a question put by a member of the committee, the attorney of one of the more important railways of the country stated that the company which he represented had never complied with an order of the commission without contesting its validity in the courts."

The Interstate Commission itself, in a report submitted to Congress last January, and to which The Call directed attention at the time, said: "In every part of this country carriers have by concerted action, without any notice to shippers, and indeed against the vehement protest of shippers, advanced their rates upon a large portion of merchandise carried under class rates an average of one-fourth." From that and from other instances of wrong cited in the report the commission drew the just conclusion: "When hundreds of shippers complain that a public servant has perpetrated a wrong upon the public in the discharge of a public duty, there should be some public tribunal before which inquiry can be had and by which redress can be administered."

It is to grant to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to provide such redress that the bill now before Congress has been drafted. The railroads have fought the Cullom bill and other measures of the kind by declaring that they aim at conferring arbitrary power to fix rates. The assertion is unfair. The power which the bill proposes to confer upon the commission can be exercised only after a full hearing of both sides, and is restricted to such changes as may be necessary to bring the carrier complained of into conformity with the provisions of the interstate commerce act.

Such a measure merits the support of the whole community. We have in our State an illustration of the folly of creating a commission without giving it power to act. Railroad transportation affects not only commerce, but every important industry, and it is time that something were done to compel railroad companies to obey the law.

BRITISH SCHOOL TRAINING.

FOR three generations the British people have delighted in the saying attributed to the Duke of Wellington: "The victory at Waterloo was won on the cricket ground at Eton." The phrase pleased them because it implied that the sports of the public schools of England trained boys to grow up into a manhood capable of meeting any kind of battle with courage, and winning it through a stubborn pluck nurtured on the ball grounds. The South African war has shown them that they have relied too much on the old public school training, and now Rudyard Kipling has mocked the men produced in those schools by taunting them with being "flanneled fools at the wickets and muddled oafs at the goals."

Before Kipling's verse was written, however, a considerable number of persons in the kingdom had discovered that modern war requires for success something more than an ability to win a game on a playground. Pluck, tenacity and strength are as necessary as ever they were, but they are no longer sufficient. Officers who spend their time playing ball of one kind or another are not fitted to command men on the battlefield. The day when victories in war could be won on the cricket ground at Eton has gone by. The officer of our time must learn his trade, and skill in athletic sports cuts but a slight figure in it.

The result has been an agitation for a radical change in the British system of school instruction; not in military schools only, but in all public schools. If the agitators succeed in carrying out their plans there will be less reliance hereafter in a manhood developed on the playground and mentally trained mainly in the classics. The British youth of the future will be educated in science and technology. If he purposes to enter the army he will have to undergo a military training similar to that provided at West Point, and when he takes command in war he will furnish his men with something more than an example of pluck.

The agitation of this subject shows to what extent the British public has been affected by the struggle in the Transvaal. It is probable the lessons learned from the war will repay to future generations the cost it will impose upon them in the shape of a national debt. In fact the British appear to have learned at last that their empire is by no means so secure as they deemed it; that as Kipling says: "Men, not gods, devised it; men, not gods, must keep."

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS RECEIVE PRAISE AT SECOND ANNUAL SALON

PHOTOGRAPHIC work showing the highest development in that art may be seen at the salon which is being held in the rooms of the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art under the auspices of the California Camera Club and the San Francisco Art Association. There was a large attendance last evening, a special reception being given. There was a concert and promenade. The magnificent pictures shown in the exhibition room were highly appreciated.

The best individual collection of photographs is shown by Oscar Maurer, but



LEADING MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA CAMERA CLUB, UNDER WHOSE AUSPICES THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON IS BEING HELD IN THE MARK HOPKINS INSTITUTE OF ART.

The collection of photo-etchings exhibited by Frank Eugene of New York are worthy of notice. On the walls are pictures of endless variety. That the hanging committee placed them there is sufficient guarantee that they are of high order. The collection comprises 450 pictures. These were made by amateurs the world over and have been exhibited in Chicago, Philadelphia and other large cities. As stated in the catalogue, the object of the salon is the exhibition of that class of photographic work which shall best exemplify artistic feeling and execution without regard to particular schools or fads.

Professor O. V. Lange has some very realistic flower studies. C. E. Ackerman has three clever pictures. One, entitled "The Neglected Lesson," shows a pretty girl bowed in sleep over the keys of her piano. It is in red, and the light from the candle on the instrument gives a wonderful effect. There are a number of Chinatown pictures and studies of all kinds. The exhibition will continue until next Thursday evening.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Judge W. H. Hatton of Modesto is registered at the Lick. General J. W. R. Montgomery of Chico is a guest at the Palace. L. C. Hurst, a mining man of Grub Gulch, is a guest at the Lick. H. E. Irish, a prominent resident of Santa Cruz, is at the California. Tim Reagan, the well known mining man of Boise City, is at the Lick. J. L. Bryson, a mining man of Omega, is among the arrivals at the Grand. The Rev. T. A. Hyland of Astor is at the Grand, accompanied by his wife. Ex-Congressman A. Caminetti of Jackson is spending a few days at the Lick. H. P. Anderson of the firm of Anderson & Chanter, grocers, of Los Angeles, is staying at the Palace. W. G. Gardner, private secretary to E. O. McCormick, left last evening for New Orleans to represent the Southern Pacific Company at the quarterly meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association.

Californians in New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—H. Gray, at the Imperial; Mrs. L. Thorn, at the Murray Hill; W. R. Nieper, J. H. Clark and L. Well, at the Herald Square; S. Hyslop and V. A. Shafer, at the Gilbey; A. Martin and wife, at the Astor, and K. T. O'Neil, at the Grand Union.

From Los Angeles—J. T. Gaffey, at the Albemarle, and D. H. Steele, at the St. Dennis. J. Richard Freud's Will Filed. The will of J. Richard Freud was filed for probate yesterday. He leaves one-half of his estate to his wife and the other half to his two minor sons. He directs also that \$25 per month be paid to Marie Blanche Condere, his children's nurse, during her lifetime.

Marsh Mallow Kisses at Townsend's. Ex. strong hoarhound candy, Townsend's. Cal. Glace Fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042. Oil of roses is made on a large scale in Bulgaria, at Mitlitz in Saxony and at Chinchilla, Spain. The one great virtue of Burnett's Vanilla Extract is purity. It's real vanilla extract & nothing but vanilla extract. Always use Burnett's. The twelve railway companies of England and Wales employ between them 312,000 men. The Scotch and Irish companies employ 40,000 men between them. HOTEL DEL CORONADO, choicest Winter Resort in the world, offers best living, climate, boating, bathing, fishing and most amusements. E. S. Babcock, manager, Coronado, Cal.

Advertisement for 'NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL' magazine. Text includes: 'MAYOR SCHMITZ'S FIRST DAY IN OFFICE. By Alfred Dezzendorf. THE OLDEST LIGHTHOUSE TENDER ON THE COAST IS A WOMAN. Read about her in next Sunday's Call.' 'MRS. MCKINLEY'S NURSE TELLS HER STORY. WHERE GIRLS LIVE ON \$15 A YEAR. A SAN FRANCISCO WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN PANAMA.' 'READ THE WOLFVILLE STORIES BY ALFRED HENRY LEWIS.' 'FASHIONS, BEAUTY QUEST AND HUMAN INTEREST STORIES.' 'NEXT WEEK BEGINS A STORY BY BRET HARTE.'