

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL

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INSTRUCTIVE STUDIES BY NOTED MEN AND WOMEN



The Clinch in Boxing.

still holding your right in such a way as to block any reprisals from his right.

Similarly, when he leads with his right, knock the blow outward with your left and lead a left hook or jolt to his jaw.

Facts About Iron.

BY MALCOLM McDOWELL. (Author of "Shop Talk on the Wonders of the Crafts.")

Copyright, 1903, by Joseph B. Bowles. One of Europe's experimental scientists claims to have discovered that metals can be killed by poison, put to sleep by chloroform, made drunk by whisky and crazy by cocaine. He declares with much confidence that metals possess many human attributes and broadly intimates that he is the first man to prove it.

Chemically pure iron has no commercial value. Its impurities, called metalloids, are what give iron its character and strength. The iron ores as they come from the mine are a combination of iron, oxygen, silica, phosphorus, sulphur, carbon and other elements, and the blast furnace is employed to separate the metal from the ore impurities.

The blast furnace is a huge brick stack, not unlike a gigantic bottle standing on its cork end. The ore, coke and limestone are fed into the stack on top, and the melted, refined iron escapes from the tap hole in the bottom and runs into open sand molds, where it cools into the pig iron of commerce.

In order to separate the foreign matters present in the ore from the iron an intense heat must be used and the fuel is coke, anthracite or charcoal. Fluxes are required to facilitate this separation, and limestone is the material most employed.

The blast furnace is divided into three zones; above the hearth comes the zone of gasification, next above that is the zone of fusion and above that the zone of reduction. These zones have no well defined boundaries.

The iron ore, coke and limestone are not thrown into the blast furnace haphazard. On the contrary, the mixture is made on a well considered plan, determined by chemical analysis. The proper proportion of ore to coke and limestone is established by the chemical make-up of the fuel, flux and ore.

It is very gratifying to this city that we are to have a new Custom-house, ample to accommodate the rapidly increasing necessities of our growing commerce, and of a nobility of architecture that will satisfy the pride of our people.

RUSSIA IN KOREA.

MONGOLIAN ASIA, after wars and foreign enterprises, migration that extended to the Mediterranean, and experiments in finance and government that are yet in issue in other nations, went home, re-entered its own gates and locked them.

By policy, part of the time, and by open aggression, in which were incidents discreditable to the West, like the opium war and the loot of Peking, China was opened to the world. To the United States fell the task of opening Japan and, to our credit, it was executed without the demoralizing events which had taken place in China.

Here we have found the Chinese merchants to be promoters of our trade with their country. More than a third of the tariff revenue paid in the San Francisco Custom-house is by the Chinese. Their enterprise and their high sense of commercial honor make the force that has expanded our trade with their country.

In the quotation from Secretary Cass by the President, in his recent message, to which we have already referred, Cass used this policy as an illustration. Speaking of the claims of Central American governments to exclusive control of facilities which belong to the world, Cass said: "None of these local governments would be permitted, in a spirit of Eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world."

American may, with benefit to themselves, contrast the attitude of our country on the isthmus with that of Russia in Korea. We appear as the champion of the world's right of use of a great highway of commerce, the trustee of civilization, the promoter of all commerce; not to close, but to open, opportunities which give greater value to every man's labor, and greater profit to every man's enterprise.

It is an amazing spectacle. The effect upon the mind of Eastern Asia must be left to the imagination. After several generations of their statesmen have dealt with the West, entirely upon the question of opening their countries to the world, they find Russia, with vast armies, a navy, forts and all the resources of power, among them to undo all that has been done.

Morally the world owes to China, Korea and Japan every possible support in this crisis. The United States holds a high position of moral power at this moment, because of our stand for freedom of the isthmus.

OUR NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

It is very gratifying to this city that we are to have a new Custom-house, ample to accommodate the rapidly increasing necessities of our growing commerce, and of a nobility of architecture that will satisfy the pride of our people.

The present Custom-house has lingered beyond its time. Its forbidding aspect but poorly represents the dignity of the Federal Government. Its ancient outer walls, repeatedly plastered, as repeatedly break out with an eczema in stucco that presents the appearance of a victim of psoriasis and smallpox.

be different, for the Chicago building is severely void of every striking and impressive feature in architecture. It is mistaken by strangers for a grain elevator built of stone. It belongs to no order of architecture, but defies them all.

We do not know whether the plan was made by a private architect. If it were there must have been an oxtame pull to get it approved by the Government. Perhaps, however, it suits Chicago and reflects Chicago taste. This makes it more imperative that our building reflect the higher and better and more refined taste of San Francisco.

The first exposition devoted exclusively to children and to the exploitation of child life ever held in the world is now in successful progress in St. Petersburg. It is strange that the benighted denizens of darkest Russia should carry to a splendid triumph a project of enlightenment and civilization that we dare not attempt.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

THE first report of Secretary Cortelyou of the new Department of Commerce reveals the possibilities of that new Government agency. It takes jurisdiction of the corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and is to make effective the President's enlightened ideas of a publicity that will protect investors in the stocks of trusts and corporations and will also protect the consuming public against the predatory designs of any corporation.

Secretary Cortelyou, in his first report, says: "The creation of the Bureau of Corporations in this department was an expression of the popular belief that further safeguards should be provided for the regulation of business enterprises, to which special privileges have been granted by the people. Publicity will disclose unfair dealings, dishonesty and corruption, but if properly enforced will not disclose to trade competitors the fruits of individual thrift and initiative, nor permit in any manner the invasion of private rights."

The Socialist school declares that the Government, having failed to regulate the use of property in private hands, has, by that failure, proved its capacity to administer all property in Government ownership. The position is illogical. It has been heretofore demonstrated that the Government can provide and enforce a remedy for every wrong, and it will do so to the end.

It is a matter of congratulation that the national authorities have seen the wisdom of beautifying the Presidio, and that work upon this laudable enterprise will soon begin. Within this Federal reservation there is now a burial ground second only to Arlington in sentimental interest, and no more dignified, patriotic purpose than its care and embellishment can inspire officers of the Government.

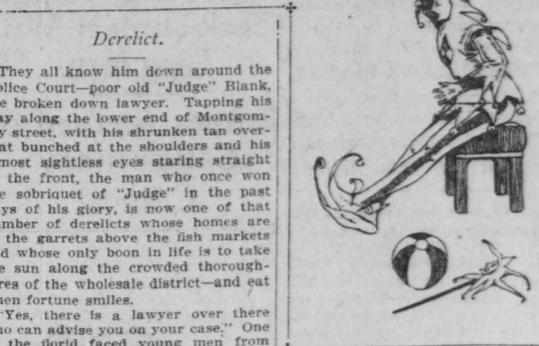
URGING THE MINERS.

AMID the general bustle of preparation for advertising the resources of California at the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1904, some discordant notes may be heard. The Amador Ledger, for instance, complains that the people of Amador County are making very little exertion to have the wealth of that part of the mother lode country exploited.

Supplying particulars relating to this inaction of the people, the Ledger asserts that "outside of an effort to collect a few ancient mining contrivances, representing the primitive methods of mining in the early days, there is scarcely any interest manifested in this direction."

The general public will hope that Amador County may make the fine showing at St. Louis of which it is capable. Says the Ledger: "There is no territory of equal extent in California that has greater or more extended resources of wealth than the favored strip of land comprising Amador County."

TALK OF THE TOWN AND TOPICS OF THE TIMES



They all know him down around the Police Court—poor old "Judge" Blank, the broken down lawyer. Tapping his way along the lower end of Montgomery street, with his shrunken tan overcoat bunched at the shoulders and his almost sightless eyes staring straight to the front, the man who once won the sobriquet of "Judge" in the past days of his glory, is now one of that number of derelicts whose homes are in the garrets above the fish markets.

"Excuse me, sir, but they tell me that you are a lawyer, and I have a document here which I would like to have you look over for me. It is a document which I would like to have you look over for me. It is a document which I would like to have you look over for me."

Gravely the battered old lawyer held the document before his sightless eyes, turning the pages slowly and mumbling to himself as if conning the lines carefully. At last he closed the paper with a flourish.

A Popular Judge.

The popularity of the late Police Judge Campbell among the masses was largely due to the fact that he allowed common sense to sway him in his judgments. Many a time an attorney would asseverate: "But, your Honor, the Supreme Court has decided—"

The judge was fond of seeing a scrap, and one that gave him unmixed joy happened in his own courtroom. The reporter of a morning paper and the clerk in the Judge's court would occasionally pass uncomplimentary remarks about one another and the Judge, who disliked the clerk, told the reporter not to stand any of the clerk's nonsense.

Cold Weather.

Dar's somepin in de elements dat keeps you on de go. When de weather's crisp en frosty en you lookin' fer de snow: Wen you hear de kittle sing On de fire, like ever'ing, En you clean forgits de summer en de roses er de spring.

You hears de drivers whistle on de big road, ter de teams; Amid de HU' chillun sees de Christmas in dey dreams; En de folks a-settin' 'roun' Hears de fiddle's lively sou', En de dancin' makes de room reel—'twel de roof seems comin' down!

It's de halleluia season in de country— fur en nigh, En it makes you think de angels fines de chorus in de sky; De good time at its best, 'Fum de ringin' cast' ter wes', Laff' erlong' er singin'—'twel you never wants ter res'!

Den keep de joy a-gwine, en keep good de feelin' all; No better world dan dis is, fum de spring-time ter de fall! Weather crisp en fine All erlong' er singin'—'twel you never wants ter res'!

It's de halleluia season, en dat's de way we gwine—Atlanta Constitution.

Tender Conscience.

"The tender conscience of a young girl nipped a very pretty little romance in the bud here this morning," said Cupid Danforth a few days ago while resting from his labors of giving to prospecting brides and grooms the necessary legal permit to become husband and wife.

"I then asked her own name. She gave it to me, and said she had never been married before. 'And your age?' I asked. She hesitated a moment and

then said, 'Over 18.' I gave her the completed license and she started for the door. She partly opened it and stood there just for a moment. With a sigh, she shut it and came back to the desk. 'Please take it back,' she said. 'I am only 17.'

House for Each Season.

James W. Davidson, United States Consul to Formosa, has written an account of a unique tribe living on a small island adjacent to Formosa, who have a house for each season of the year—cold, wet and dry. Each family possesses a splendid walled and stone paved compound, wherein are three distinct houses, attesting the cleverness of the natives and their desire to obtain the maximum of comfort. One house, built half underground, is their winter residence. For the warmer weather they have a comfortable building, elevated some feet above ground, and for protection against the heat of summer they have a tower-like edifice, suitably elevated to catch the cool breezes.

California Blue Book.

The California Bluebook or State Roster, compiled by C. F. Curry, Secretary of State, and printed at the State printing office, Sacramento, under the direction of W. W. Shannon, superintendent, is a handy and creditable volume. It contains 621 pages, including the Index, and is illustrated with good pictures of the Governor and other State officers, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, State Senators and Assemblymen, Railroad Commissioners and members of the State Board of Equalization. Several of the famous missions and quite a number of the public buildings of the State are illustrated. The book contains a vast deal of useful information concerning the various commissions and public institutions of the State. The area, population, county seat and the name of office holders in every county are given. The publication of the volume was authorized by an act of the Legislature approved February 13, 1903.

Improved Kinetoscope.

An invention that marks a wonderful development in the art of taking and reproducing cinematograph pictures has just been made by an Englishman.

It applies the principles of the stereoscope to the cinematograph so that moving figures thrown upon a screen do not appear flat and bodiless, but stand out with a depth and fullness that makes them look exceedingly lifelike.

This is the first time that the stereoscopic effect has ever been brought out in cinematograph pictures. The discoverer tried it in a barnyard scene and the figures came out so lifelike that one could hardly help feeling that it was real.

New Saccharine Plant.

The Technical Review of Berlin states that a plant has recently been found in South America which contains a considerable quantity of saccharine matter, is not fermentable, and possesses an unusually strong saccharine taste. The plant is herbaceous, and is from eight to twelve inches high. The chemist Berton considers this plant as of highly important value from an industrial standpoint on account of its natural sugar properties, which are of a high percentage. Its scientific name is Eupatorium robandum. According to experiments made by the discoverer, the director of the Agricultural Institute at Assunção, this interesting plant is said to yield a sugar which is from twenty to thirty times as sweet as ordinary cane or beet sugar.

Townsend's California glace fruits and candies, 50c a pound, in artistic flocked boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends. 215 Market st., above Call bldg. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 230 California street. Telephone Main 1042. Look out for 73 4th st., front Key's eye house. Eyeglasses, specs, 20c-50c; best's.