

The San Francisco Call.

JOHN D. SPRECKELS...Proprietor
CHARLES W. HORNICK...General Manager
ERNEST S. SIMPSON...Managing Editor

Address All Communications to THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL.
TELEPHONE—Ask for The Call. The Operator Will Connect You With the Department You Wish.

BUSINESS OFFICE...Market and Third Streets, San Francisco
EDITORIAL ROOMS...Market and Third Streets
MAIN CITY BRANCH...1551 Fillmore Street, Near Post
OAKLAND OFFICE...1016 Broadway...Telephone Oakland 1033
ALAMEDA OFFICE...1435 Park Street...Telephone Alameda 553

Subscription Rates:
Delivered by Carrier, 20 Cents Per Week 75 Cents Per Month. Single Copies 5 Cents.
Terms by Mail, Including Postage (Cash With Order):
DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 1 year \$8.00
DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 months 4.00
DAILY CALL—By single month 75c
WEEKLY CALL 1 year 2.50
WEEKLY CALL 1 year 1.00

THERE WILL COME A RECKONING.

THE insolent disregard of public rights in the streets by the United Railroads is inspired, of course, by ulterior purpose to entrench the corporation in the possession of privileges, permits or franchises granted at a time of stress and confusion whose legality may and probably will be questioned later.

The Call does not desire to assume an attitude of hindering or hampering progress. We recognize fully that every new street car line adds materially to the value of property within its tributary territory. In a word, the growth of a city or a neighborhood is, to a considerable degree, dependent on facilities for urban transit.

All this might seem so obvious as scarcely to require statement, but in practice the principles here laid down have been virtually disregarded in San Francisco. In no instance was there more flagrant disregard of public rights than in the wholesale grants of permits or franchises to construct overhead trolley lines made after the fire.

The United Railroads at the time professed to regard these permits as merely temporary, but that profession was not very long maintained. The company now declares that many, if not all, of these permits amount to absolute franchises in view of the capital invested in making the necessary changes. That is the explanation of the outrageous disregard of public rights shown in tearing up some five or six miles of streets at once and in different parts of town.

What the extent of the corporation's claim under these permits may be we are not advised and there is no immediate means of finding out as long as the administration which granted these hole-and-corner permits remains in power. The same influences that made the Mayor and Supervisors so complaisant to the will of the United Railroads are still operative. It was only the other day that another permit for a street car line was granted, and granted illegally. This administration stays bought.

Therefore, the streets are torn up in a dozen different parts of town and left in that condition untouched for months with the full consent of the administration. But this political condition is not permanent. Some of these people will go to jail. They will all be ousted at the next election. San Francisco has had enough of them.

The United Railroads is endeavoring to fortify one wrong by committing another. These things will not be forgotten in a hurry. We are convinced that the corporation is pursuing a short-sighted policy. Costly litigation must ensue to test the validity and extent of the overhead trolley permits. The people will not consent to see their most valuable property traded away by a lot of conscienceless hoodlums, and if it should prove that the United Railroads has been able to make two wrongs constitute one right it is very certain that a movement of irresistible force will follow for a reduction of street car fares.

We are convinced that it will pay the United Railroads to be fair and decent with the people of San Francisco. The present policy is neither fair nor decent. The service is bad, public rights in the streets are outraged, and worst of all, the corporation is the most malign corrupting influence in the politics of our municipal government. There will come a reckoning.

THE JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC GAME.

THE tone of the person in authority lecturing an unruly child as to what is good for it characterizes the pronouncements of the Eastern press in relation to the treatment of the Japanese by San Francisco. Some of them, like the New York Evening Post, get real angry over the matter. The Post in the extremity of its indignation intimates that it is all due to the fact that General de Young wants to run for United States Senator. To the local mind the connection is not clear, but perhaps in New York they have superior means of information concerning the aspirations of California statesmen, and especially as to the way in which these aspirations shake whole continents to their center and threaten to involve all America in floods of gore.

We are not greatly alarmed at the outlook, notwithstanding the inky disturbance of the Eastern mind. There is about as much chance of war with Japan as there is of General de Young's going to the Senate. The pending protest is nothing more than a pawn in the diplomatic game. It is something like the time-honored dispute over fisheries on the Atlantic coast. In the solemn game of diplomacy it is the ancient policy to cultivate and even cherish open sores. The contending dialecticians trade one wrangle against another. The Newfoundland fisheries quarrel, for instance, is equal to one Alaska boundaries dispute. Such is the arithmetic of diplomacy. Great Britain and the United States have arrived at the conclusion that this kind of diplomacy is rather silly, and they are closing the old disputes wherever possible.

But Japan wants an offset to our claim that American trade is not being fairly treated in Manchuria. Further, the Japanese do not want extreme measures taken against their seal poachers in the

Alas, Poor Hearst! I Knew Him Well.



—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Aleutian archipelago. In default of a better argument, they have picked up this absurd and technical plea that Japanese "children" meet with discrimination in the public schools of San Francisco.

There is no discrimination. The segregation of Japanese students in one school is a police regulation due to the fact that they are not children in the true sense. As a rule they range in years from fifteen to twenty-five. It is not fit that they should be permitted to associate with children of average school age, and it will not be permitted.

MAIL CLERKS DESERVE CONSIDERATION.

THE railway mail clerks, an underpaid and overworked body of men, make a modest protest on the subject of the indifference to their safety shown by the Government and the railroad companies. In this regard the traveling mail clerks have two grievances. One is that the danger of injury to life and limb would be materially lessened were the storage ends of the mail car always put next to the locomotive in making up trains. This precaution would seem obvious and cheap enough, but it has probably been delayed by the parsimony of railroad managers, who objected to the cost of turning cars. It is promised now that this reform will shortly be accomplished.

Another dangerous practice is the lighting of mail cars with gas, which has caused so many fatal fires. The clerks ask that electricity be substituted. The demand is just. Its refusal can be supported only on the ground that a railway mail clerk's life is not worth preserving. A report made to the Mail Clerks' Association in October shows that in the previous year the lives of twenty-one clerks had been sacrificed owing to the use of gas for lighting the mail cars.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Hearst is justified in suspecting that it was a lemon Bryan passed him.

It is now given out that Mrs. Baker is neither ill nor wealthy. That's only a different way of saying a woman is unhappy.

Croker says Billy Sulzer is a type of the true Jeffersonian Democrat. The Harmsworth reputation to the contrary, Richard is himself again.

After mourning her husband as dead for four years a French woman has discovered her mistake. Now the husband is mourning because he did not die.

The Castellanes' domestic differences have enabled thousands of sagacious citizens to relieve themselves of a most satisfying "What did I tell you?"

No sinister motive should be ascribed to Russia's determination to establish an Atlantic naval station. The Czar does not care to subject his few remaining ships to the combined perils of the Baltic and his own sailors.

Greek Currant Crop Short This Year.

FORECASTS covering the present year's crop of Greek currants place it at about 148,000 tons. Excessive rainfall during the entire growing season retarded the ripening of the fruit, so that harvesting has been over a week later than usual. Fortunately the rainy weather seems to have been general over southwestern Europe, and the consequent cool breezes which blew from the north-west kept the temperature at a low point, with consequent immunity to the vine. A reduced yield, however, soon became apparent, and crop estimates at the beginning of June indicated about 10 per cent less than that of last year. This view has since been sustained and is still considered correct, notwithstanding numerous reports reaching Patras about a still larger shortage.

Italians Excel in Teaching Languages.

CONSUL PAUL NASH of Venice suggests that an interesting comparison may be made between the results of instruction in foreign languages in Italy and the United States, showing the practical superiority of the former. Mr. Nash writes: Hundreds of well-educated Americans annually pass through Venice, and although probably nine-tenths of them have had several years of instruction in a European language not one-tenth are capable of speaking a dozen words of anything but English. Even college graduates, from prize winning in French or German, are generally unable to speak either language, although capable of writing an excellent thesis on their history, philology, syntax and literature. This is the result of teaching French and German in much the same way that Latin and Greek are taught. The pupils of the Royal School of Commerce in Venice (one of the schools which prepare for the diplomatic and consular service) after one year's instruction in English are able to understand and to make themselves understood, and at the end of the second year converse with comparative fluency. If one desires to learn a language for the sole purpose of reading it intelligently and appreciating the fine points of its literature, then the method employed in American colleges is satisfactory. If, however, one's object is to be able to use the language for practical purposes, it is obvious that an enormous amount of time is wasted by American students. I suggest that the question be investigated by teachers at home, and shall be glad to answer any inquiries on the subject.

In the Joke World

Chicago Youth—I would like to marry your daughter.
Crimsonbeak—Should like? "Should like," young man! All right; you may have her.—Somerville Journal.

Yeast—When you're in a Roman bath you should do as the Romans do.
Crimsonbeak—I did. I slipped up on a piece of soap and saw a real Italian sunset.—Yonkers Statesman.

"How far off is the Hotel Gaspipe-ski?"
"Not far, moujik."
"Well, how far?"
"About a bomb's throw."—Courier Journal.

Bacon—They say a man's first hundred dollars is the hardest to get.
Egbert—Well, I don't know about that. I know a fellow got mine easy enough.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Yes, indeed," said Mr. Staylate, boastfully, "I always pay as I go."
"Really?" replied Miss Patience Gonne, stifling a yawn, "and do your creditors never complain about having to wait so long?"—The Catholic Standard and Times.

"For goodness' sake!" exclaimed Mrs. Krapps, "what are you always complaining for? You haven't anybody to blame for your troubles but yourself."
"Oh! I admit I proposed to you. You needn't be throwing that up to me," replied her husband, savagely.—Philadelphia Press.

Nell—Isn't your new gown finished yet?
Belle—Gracious! No! The dressmaker's work on it was only completed last Saturday.

Nell—But if the dressmaker's through, what else?
Belle—Oh, all my friends have to criticize it yet.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"But didn't you say you wouldn't accept the best man that walked the earth?" asked the girl in the new fall hat.
"Yes," replied her chum, blushing deeply.
"And yet you have accepted Percy Gilder?"
"Well, he doesn't have to walk the earth. He owns an automobile."—Chicago News.

TREADMILL—Subscriber, City. The original treadmill used in prison discipline was invented by Sir William Cubitt of Ipswich, England. It consisted of a wheel in the form of a long cylinder, furnished with twenty steps, round in circumference, and turned on its axis by the tread of prisoners, each of whom could be made to tread in separate compartments, so boarded off that he could have no intercourse with the others. The prisoners were supported by a hand rail and caused the wheel to revolve about twice in a minute.

VACANCIES—M. V. City. The charter of San Francisco on the subject of vacancies says: "When and so long as the Mayor is temporarily unable to perform his duties, a member of the Board of Supervisors shall be chosen president pro tem, who shall act as such Mayor. "When a vacancy occurs in the office of Mayor it shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Supervisors. "An office becomes vacant when the incumbent thereof resigns, is adjudged insane, convicted of a felony or of an offense involving a violation of his official duties, or is removed from office, or shall have ceased to be a resident of the city and county or shall have been absent from the State for more than sixty consecutive days without leave. "The Mayor appoints and fills any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Supervisors. "There is no provision for filling vacancies in case the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should be removed from office at one time."

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE. How an American machinery agent secured an order in Japan is related by the commercial agent of New South Wales in the Far East, as follows: It was a question of some lathes for a large factory which was being started. They were required of a certain size. The agent for the British firm said, "That is 3 inches longer than they are made, and we can make no alteration." The American said, "I will make them to any size you like." The Australian secured the order.

The Smart Set.

OF particular interest is the news that Mrs. Rebecca McMullin, Belvidere and Francis J. Heney, whose engagement was announced this summer, are to be married quietly on Saturday afternoon next at the home of Mrs. Belvin's sister-in-law, Mrs. Betty Hays McMullin, in Piedmont. There will be no attendants of either bride or groom and only the members of the two families will be present. They will not go away on a wedding journey, as Mr. Heney finds it impossible to leave the city at the present time. Mrs. Belvin is staying at present at Snell's Seminary in Berkeley.

The wedding of Miss Mary Small and Lieutenant Arthur G. Fisher, Fourteenth Cavalry, U. S. A., will take place next month, Wednesday, December 5, being the date arranged. It will be celebrated at the attractive home of the bride-elect's father, H. J. Small, on Broadway. No details have as yet been arranged, but Miss Small's sister, Miss Barbara Small, will be the maid of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Ness, who have made their home since their recent arrival from South Africa, with Mr. Van Ness' parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Van Ness, on Octavia street in this city, are contemplating going out of town to live and are "house hunting" in Sausalito.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ashe have returned from their country place in Sonoma County and will spend the winter months in Oakland, where they are living at the Hotel Touraine.

Mr. and Mrs. James V. Coleman (formerly Miss Minnie Hennessey), who went recently to Santa Barbara, are at the Hotel Potter and expect to spend most of the winter there. Mr. Coleman, who was quite ill just before leaving here, is convalescing rapidly, and he and Mrs. Coleman are doing considerable informal entertaining.

Dr. Philip King Brown, who has been seriously ill, is at Santa Barbara. He is decidedly better and now comes from the south that he is able to drive out each day.

Mrs. Robin Dunsuir (formerly Miss Maude Shoobert) is expected to arrive shortly from her home in Victoria, B. C., for a visit with friends and relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Thorne, who spent most of the summer at Blithedale and since have been the guests of date and Laurel street, are now in their handsome home on Broadway, near Scott, which they have purchased recently.

Captain and Mrs. Louis Ray Burgess, who are now at Fort Totten, New York, are rejoicing in the recent arrival of a son. This is the third child in the Burgess household. The other children are a sturdy son of four or five years and a daughter, Barbara Burgess, aged 2 years. Mrs. Burgess, who was formerly Miss Florence Davis of this city, has lived in San Francisco since her marriage. Captain Burgess having been stationed at the Presidio.

Mrs. Deuprey, Miss Claire Deuprey, Miss Hilley and Frank Deuprey are among those who have gone across the bay to live recently, and are now domiciled in Berkeley, where Mrs. Deuprey has built an attractive cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shainwald sailed a few days ago from New York for Europe.

Among the arrivals on the transport Thomas last week were Dr. Arthur H. Prentice, U. S. A., and Mrs. Frances, who toured Japan recently, after a residence of two years in the Philippines. At present they are guests of Mrs. H. C. Botsford, on Sunset avenue. Dr. Prentice has achieved fame for his excellent work in the Philippines and especially during the cholera epidemics there.

American Creameries May Find a Market for Cheeses in Spain.

A POSSIBLE new market for American cheese, opened under the terms of the new commercial treaty with Spain, by which the lowest scale of Spain's tariff is applied to merchandise from the United States, is the subject of a communication from Consul-General E. H. Rigley of Barcelona, in which he refers to the daily mail. Dutch cheeses are imported into Spain during the past three years:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Quantity, Value. Data for 1903, 1904, 1905.

"Spanish statistics are not very reliable, and these figures are probably considerably below the real figures."

"The principal consumption in Spain consists of the common round Dutch cheeses. These are sold here wholesale at 1.50 pesetas (27 cents) and 2 pesetas (36 cents) per kilogram (2 1/2 pounds) delivered at the grocer's. Every Thursday evening a carload of about 500 cases, weighing 30 kilograms each or more, of these Dutch cheeses leaves Amsterdam and reaches Barcelona the following Thursday in time to be delivered to the trade on Friday morning. Barcelona, with the entire provinces of Catalonia and Valencia as far as Alcoy, takes 650 tons of Dutch cheeses annually. Carthagena and Alicante are also markets for these cheeses owing to the large number of miners in the surrounding district with whom a piece of cheese and bread form part of the daily meal. Dutch cheese is retailed at 1.25 pesetas (23 cents) per pound of 12 ounces. Next in importance comes the Gruyere variety, ranging in price (wholesale) from 2 pesetas (36 cents) to 2.75 pesetas (50 cents) and even 3 pesetas (55 cents) per kilogram. The best qualities are imported from Switzerland, but an imitation Gruyere of inferior quality is imported from France at the cheapest price."

Barcelona consumes about 60 tons of Gruyere in a year and Madrid about 40 tons.

The nominal cost of transporting cheese by either of the two steamship lines having regular monthly sailings from New York to Barcelona and other ports of the Spanish Mediterranean littoral would be from \$8 to \$8 per ton, but more exact information on this subject could be obtained from Manuel Caragol, agent of the Compania Transatlantica de Barcelona, 32 Beaver street, New York, or from Ceballos & Co., 27 William street, New York.

My opinion is that if a fairly good quality of American creamy cheese can be delivered here in fresh condition, and if it can be sold cheaper than the Holland and Swiss cheeses above referred to, there is every reason to believe that a considerable market can be developed in Spain.

French Savant Demonstrates Wine May Be Rid of Mustiness by Coffee Grounds.

M. CROUZET, a French savant in pharmacy, has successfully demonstrated how wines may be rid of mustiness by means of coffee grounds, says a Neville newspaper. In consequence of either an abundant crop or negligence, must is sometimes garnered in ill-conditioned receptacles, which impart to it an unsavory liquor, the formation of mold, which in turn creates an essential oil, known in chemistry as ethereal aldehyde. This oil, in the form of minute droplets, clings to the filaments or spores of the mold and is soluble in alcoholic liquors, which thus assimilate the unpleasant flavor which the oil inherently possesses. It is precisely this defect which Mr. Crouzet's efforts encompass, and his process is all the more interesting since the old ways of

treating musty wines, whether by means of olive oil, pulverized mustard, or carbonized tannin, were not all of an assured efficacy.

The treatment consists in admixing to each hectoliter (26.42 gallons) of moldy wine 350 grams (8.318 ounces) of coffee grounds and 5 grams (0.176 pennyweights) of pulverized orris (iris florentina), shaking the mixture thoroughly for an hour, and then leaving it four or five days undisturbed, allowing the sediment to settle and curing the wine of its cardinal defect. During the initial tests of the new process, the deodorizing properties of coffee grounds, strongly asserting themselves in their successful employ in pharmacy for clearing mortars, were not lost sight of by the inventor, and it is mainly to this observation, trivial at first thought, that the valuable discovery is due.

Rubber Culture in the Malay States.

RUBBER culture enthusiasm in the Federated Malay States has led to numerous applications for land, but more particularly in Selangor, where almost all the accessible land between the Klang and Selangor rivers has been taken up for rubber planting, states the British Resident General. Large areas of land have been applied for and granted for the purpose of this industry, and most of the large estates have been converted into or sold to limited liability companies. According to the director of agriculture the area allocated for the planting of Para rubber is some 100,000 acres of which about 38,000 acres has already been planted. Most of the Para rubber trees of the age of five years or more have been planted 200 to the acre—many estates have as many as 200 per acre. On the recent clearings the average is probably 175 to the acre. The number of trees of all ages in the Federated Malay States may perhaps be put as six or seven millions. The rubber production of 1905 is estimated to have been 300,000 pounds.

The public executioner of Austria wears a pair of new white gloves every time he carries out a capital sentence.

Mining Progress in Mexico Manifest.

AN increase of American spirit and energy in mining matters in Mexico is noted, while new activity is being shown in commercial, industrial, manufacturing and agricultural affairs. The contemplated erection by Americans of a smelter of 750 tons means much to mines in the upper part of Sonora, as the smelter at the Mowry mines is of only 100-ton capacity, and is wholly inadequate to the growing needs. A new railroad is being surveyed from Mowry to Calabasas, and thence to Nogales, Ariz., upon which active work of construction will be commenced as early as practicable. The contemplated road from Washington Camp to Nogales, too, which surveys have already been completed, is exhibiting new life, and it is confidently expected that practical work will soon be commenced. These new roads will give additional outlets to the increasing mineral products of northern Sonora, and will greatly augment the feeding of the new smelter. Townsend's Cal. glass fruits and canals at Emporium, Post and Van Ness, and 1310 and 1320-Van Ness street.