

Fuel Supply Investigation; Trade of Water Front Lots

GOVERNOR STARES AT USELESS WASTE OF STATE ISSUE

Advises Voters to Frame New Law to Prevent a Repetition of Scandal

Legislative Investigation Is Asked by Beckett, Who Heads the Movement

Continued from Page 1, Column 1

the matter of patronage scandal. In this particular form of graft it has set the pace for the whole country. Not even graft-ridden Pennsylvania has legislatures with the effrontery exhibited by the salary grabbers of California. The horde of attaches, 85 per cent of whom are already unemployed, and a corresponding number unfitted for the alleged employment to which they have been assigned, is as large as a battalion of infantry of Uncle Sam's army.

Assembled in line of companies in columns of fours, with appropriate file closers and at regulation distances the legislative loot brigade would form a line of march extending over the length of the city streets. The maintenance of this motley array of salary-grabbers costs the State of California \$2600 a day.

The California Legislature attaches are five hundred strong. If their present number is increased their salaries for a session of sixty days will cost the State \$136,000. Comparisons are sometimes odious—always interesting. Pennsylvania is notoriously a machine and graft-ridden state. According to the distribution of Congressmen it is four times as large in point of population as California, but its Legislators have not the brazen enterprise shown by the California legislators.

OTHER COMPARISONS
The Clerk of the Georgia House of Representatives is allowed \$70 a day and the Secretary of the Senate \$60 a day for clerk hire, or a total of \$6500 for a session of fifty days. The Georgia appropriation for forty days would run the California Legislature two days and down to the invocation of the Chaplain on the third.

Massachusetts can conduct its legislative business with a total of eleven employees and attaches and can employ that number 156 days for \$54,600, or a little more than one-third what it will cost California for sixty days.

New York runs its legislative sessions with an average expense of \$185 a day—\$1000 a day cheaper than California. Kansas spends \$1000 a day for attaches during its legislative sessions. The Wisconsin Legislature can transact the business of a session 123 days in duration with 123 officers and attaches at a total cost of \$40,065. Missouri spends \$70,000 for legislative officers and employees. A four month session cost Illinois \$28,629, or nearly \$10,000 less than the sixty days session will cost California. The Texas Legislature has a staff of seventy-five officers and employees at salaries which make a four month session cost \$1,000,000.

IOWA ATTACHES
Iowa gets along with 150 officers and attaches, whose aggregate salaries for a ninety-one day session amount to \$48,337, one-third of what it cost California for a session only two-thirds as long. Each California Senator has \$21 a day and each Assemblyman \$13 a day to split up among his retainers. The combined patronage allowance of one Senator and one Assemblyman would pay the combined daily allowance of California's eight members of Congress. And the attaché expenses of the present Legislature would cover the allowance made the ten California Congressmen and Senators for clerical assistance for a period of ten years.

ROOSEVELT TELLS WARREN'S NEEDS
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—President Roosevelt was given a great ovation tonight when he addressed the delegates to the national convention for the extension of foreign commerce of the United States. A delegate from one of the far Western States mounted a chair and proposed "three cheers for Teddy Roosevelt, President of the United States." For ten minutes the 600 delegates cheered the President.

The President's speech was devoted to a discussion of the United States government's policy in putting San Domingo on its feet; reform of the solar service; and the extension of the nation's trade into South and Central America and the Orient. He made a general plea for a larger navy and for the merchant marine.

Secretary Root thanked the delegates for their sympathy and commendation and declared that "the people's servants in the government service work hard, are not over-paid, and are often misunderstood and subjected to much unjust criticism."

"The first duty of the government," the President said, "is to help Santo Domingo stand on her feet." He referred to the pending treaty, which he declared, "if adopted, will remove all danger in the future of any necessity of intervention. He reviewed the causes which led up to the United States taking a hand in the affairs of the island republic, and explained the objects of the proposed treaty.

The President then took up the question of reform in the consular service, and praised the conference's work in this connection.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16.—The Legislature will be asked to investigate the coal shortage now existing in the state. What is proposed is a joint investigation committee with full power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers with a view to determining the cause of the famine and suggesting a remedy. If the plan meet with approval, one or more of the cities afflicted will be visited by the committee.

Whereas, The great shortage of coal now existing in San Francisco and other parts of California is unprecedented; and
Whereas, Such shortage causes great inconvenience and in many instances acute suffering; and
Whereas, The reasons assigned for such shortage are various, but none appear satisfactory; therefore,
Resolved, By the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate concurring, that a committee of both houses, consisting of two Senators, to be named by the President of the Senate, and two Assemblymen, to be named by the Speaker of the Assembly, be appointed to investigate the cause or causes of such shortage of coal and to report their findings as soon as possible, together with such recommendations as they may deem to be proper to remedy existing conditions and to prevent a repetition thereof; and, be it further
Resolved, That this said joint committee be and is hereby empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses before them, and to require the production of all books, papers and records and documents and other things by said committee deemed necessary to the pursuit of such inquiry.

READS LIKE A JOKE BUT IT ISN'T

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Samuel H. Beckett, follower of Abe Ruef and chairman of the public morals committee of the House, wants to investigate the race tracks of the State. He is planning to take his committee on a junketing trip to Emeryville and Ascot Park and will ask the Assembly to give the necessary permission, also to authorize the necessary expense. If his plan succeeds a joint investigating committee will be named in the near future.

The anti-race track bill introduced by Assemblyman John M. Eshelman of Berkeley has been referred to Beckett's committee, and this fact furnishes the excuse for the proposed trip. Ascot Park is now within the city of Los Angeles, having been recently annexed, and by agreement racing in that inclosure must continue until the middle of March 17, but Beckett and other members of the committee find the present spell of cold weather in these parts uncomfortable and would doubtless prefer a midwinter trip at the State's expense through the southern circuit.

No Los Angeles man is to go on the junket. Every member of the Legislature elected from Los Angeles County at the last election came here pledged to vote against race tracks. This may or may not have had something to do with the makeup of the committee, but it is a significant fact that no Los Angeles man is put on the public morals committee of either house.

The roster of purifiers is made up as follows: Senate—Irish (chairman), Leavitt, Lynch, Wolfe and Kennedy.

Assembly—Beckett (chairman), Walsh, Jury, Cornish, Hans, Weske, Berry, Thompson of San Francisco, Haysman and White.

Many members of the Legislature look upon the proposed junketing trip as a joke, but Beckett is in earnest. He wants to know just how the Ascot race track is being conducted.

himself had the power to close this door.

He urged the passage of laws by the present Congress that would extend American trade. He said that a bill incorporating the suggestions made by Secretary Root in his Kansas City speech had been prepared and expressed the hope that it would be passed at this session of Congress.

"This bill," he added, "is absolutely needed if we are to meet foreign competition."

The President declared that there was no doctrine advocated by any nation that compared with the Monroe Doctrine in advancing the cause of peace. "The prime boast of the United States navy is to avert war," he declared in discussing the needs of a bigger navy and the wisdom of preparing for war in the time of peace.

"The United States navy is the cheapest insurance this nation has. Treat every man with justice, with every courtesy—courtesy is very cheap, but very valuable—and don't give any nation cause for offense."

In conclusion the President declared he hoped the meeting of the convention would result in a faster line of ships to South America and to the Orient.

SUPPORTS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Convention Adopts Resolution in Favor of Merchant Marine Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A lively discussion took place at today's session of the National Convention for the Extension of Foreign Commerce over the question of ship subsidy. The Merchants and Exporters' Association of New York urged the addition of a resolution which approved the ship subsidy bill now pending in Congress. The convention refused to place itself on record in behalf of the measure before Congress by the adoption of the following resolution:

We believe it imperative that the American merchant marine should be re-established and that new steamship lines to promote speed and communication should be opened, especially with South and Central America, for the proper extension of our commerce. To this end we recommend liberal compensation from the Government to American-built and American-manned ships for all services rendered, including the carriage of mails and the right to use the ships in time of war.

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California's Own Carrie Nation



Johnson Shakes Legislative Big Stick at Small Boys Who Sell Newspapers

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16.—In the zeal of his desire to establish a record for introducing reform measures, Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson has put himself in the position of sponsor of a bill that would do away with newsboys. He put before the Legislature today a measure forbidding the sale of newspapers containing accounts of horse races, prize fights or lottery drawings to minors under 18 years of age, and also forbidding minors to sell such papers.

As all daily newspapers offend the Johnsonian sense of propriety, it follows that if the proposed bill becomes a law small boys can no longer help widowed mothers by selling papers on the streets. The penalty prescribed is a fine of from \$10 to \$100, or from five to fifty days' imprisonment for each violation, which punishment is sufficient to drive all newsboys out of business.

Grove Johnson denies that he is the author of the bill. He says it came from a man in Oakland whose name he will not divulge.

Other members of the Legislature see trouble ahead for Grove. They predict that his denial of responsibility will not save him from the wrath of newsboys and that caustic resolutions of denunciation will soon be heaped upon his head by the little merchants of the streets.

Another reform bill introduced today by Johnson makes it a misdemeanor for a minor under 18 years of age to attend a prize fight, cock fight or horse race, and also puts the ban of the law on the man and association that admits a minor to any such entertainments. The extreme penalty is a fine of \$50 or twenty-five days' imprisonment for each offense. Johnson insists that he is in earnest in his fight, and lays especial stress on the necessity of keeping minors away from race tracks.

Radical Changes in Educational System

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16.—Radical changes in the educational system of the State are proposed in the report of the Assembly holdover committee on education, which was completed tonight and read to the Senate committee on education. Through bills to be introduced in the Assembly tomorrow it is planned to increase the salaries of teachers, do away with the accrediting of high schools by the University of California and providing for the admission of graduates without examination, encourage the teaching of manual training, domestic science and agriculture, provide for medical inspection of school children and give the counties opportunity to furnish free textbooks without the aid of the State.

The members of the holdover committee that prepared the material for the report were James Steven of San Juan (chairman), E. K. Strobbridge of Hayward (vice chairman), E. P. Treadwell of San Francisco and N. W. Thompson of Los Angeles. In only one matter did they disagree. Strobbridge and Steven maintained that the State should raise more money for teachers' salaries by raising the census age three years, making it from 5 to 20 instead of 5 to 17. This would add \$500,000 to the teachers' salary fund.

Treadwell and Thompson were of the opinion that the teachers should go to the counties not the State for more salary. All agreed that 60 per cent of the county school funds should be devoted to teachers' salaries.

Recommendation is made that manual training, domestic science and agriculture be taught as much as possible in the grammar schools, and bills will be offered to provide means by which high schools may be equipped to teach those studies so as to qualify students to enter university courses. Provision is also made for normal schools to prepare teachers of these subjects. The

report points out that outside of polytechnic schools there are not half a dozen such teachers in the State.

Further, it is recommended that a high school inspector be employed to inspect the high schools of the State; that pupils who have graduated from high schools shall be admitted to the State University without examination; that the university system of accrediting high schools be abolished, and that medical inspection be provided in order that parents be advised in cases where children were afflicted with defective hearing, defective eyesight, ailments of the throat or skin diseases. A way was pointed out by which counties may furnish free textbooks for school children.

The method recommended was for the school boards of a majority of the school districts in a county to petition the Supervisors to include the amount necessary for free books in the tax levy.

The report also recommended a constitutional amendment creating a new State Board of Education, consisting of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and four members appointed by the Governor. It would be the duty of this board to act with the County Superintendent of Schools with a view of maintaining a uniform course of study.

Hearty approval of the report was given tonight by the Senate committee on education, which was made up of Senators Anderson, Mattos, Quarter, Greenwell, Walker, Price, Anthony, Wright, Bell, Sanford and Caminetti.

The various measures prepared by the holdover committee will be presented by Strobbridge to the Senate, both of whom are members of the present Assembly.

Leavitt Relates What Occurred in Caucus

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16.—Senator Frank W. Leavitt tonight gave out the following statement:

As chairman of the caucus of the Republican majority in the Senate, and speaking authoritatively for that body, I desire to announce the published statement that it has been decided to secure no consideration to the anti-race track measure of Senators Cartwright and Miller as it is without justification or excuse.

The caucus was called for the purpose of considering the status of Senator Charles W. Bell of Pasadena. When this matter was disposed of the resolution introduced by Senator Sanford criticizing the action of President Roosevelt and Secretary McCall on the Japanese school segregation question in San Francisco was discussed. It was the sense of the caucus that resolutions censuring a Republican President, coming from a Democrat, could not have the support of the

Republican majority in the Senate, that any such measure would emanate from the majority itself.

These were the only matters discussed at the caucus, and anti-race track measures introduced by members of the Senate were not considered in any way. The statement published to the contrary was inspired by a malice that calls for direct rebuke from the Republican majority in the Senate.

Coghlan Has New Sort of Insurance Reform

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16.—A bill to compel all insurance companies wishing to do business in California to deposit \$200,000 with the State Insurance Commissioner was presented in the Assembly today by Nathan C. Coghlan of San Francisco. This deposit is to be turned over to the State Treasurer, who will keep it where it can be easily attached when insurance companies seek to evade their responsibilities.

Coghlan is not particular about the form of the legislation which he seeks to bring about. He says he is willing to accept amendments calculated to meet present needs and guard against future losses of the kind that followed the San Francisco fire.

"I want to find out what the Legis-



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WATER OF TITLES TO BE QUIETED

Wolfe Moves to Settle the Long-Standing Dispute as to State Ownership

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16.—A bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator Edward I. Wolfe authorizes the Board of State Harbor Commissioners to grant title to property owners on East street, San Francisco, to the land fronting on the westerly line of that thoroughfare, in the block bounded by Drumm, Washington and Jackson streets. This grant is intended to enable property owners to build a uniform sidewalk on the street, and will be compensated for the surrender of title of all land owned by the grantees east of the westerly line in the same block.

The property involved is owned principally by the Hastings estate and R. D. Chandler and has figured in several actions in court. Considerable interest is associated with the property, which was originally included in a reservation made by the Government.

In March, 1847, General Kearney, Military Governor of California, executed a grant to the town of San Francisco of the beach and water lots lying on the eastern front of the town, but reserved a number to be afterward selected for the use of the Government. The following June General Sherman directed Major Hardie of San Francisco to make selection, reserving such lots as were best suited for wharves for army and navy purposes. In July of the same year Major Hardie wrote to the Alcaldé of the town, notifying him of the selections, and giving as the eastern boundary of the property the bay running out to deep water. In the map made by the town authorities at the time this property was marked "Government reserve."

The military authorities had charge of the property until it was leased and subsequently passed into the hands of its present owners. The Supreme Court of California upheld the right of the owners to build on the property when actions were started against them by the Attorney General to compel them to remove buildings that interfered with acts of the city declaring the property open as a public street. To settle the matter definitely, however, the bill has been introduced by Wolfe on the advice of W. H. Davis, attorney for the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

A bill was introduced by Sanford providing for the repeal of sections 253 and 259 of the Penal Code, prohibiting the publication of caricatures in newspapers. This bill, which was passed in 1899, grew out of the resentment of Senator Morehouse at having his picture satirized in a cartoon.

Senator Henry Willis of Redlands introduced a bill which provides that hunters must wear license tags or be subject to fines ranging from \$10 to \$100.

Indicates Attempt to Annex Cooper College

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

The bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Marshall Black of Palo Alto allowing Stanford University to charge fees in the professional and engineering colleges is taken to indicate the intention to annex Cooper Medical College to the university. Under the act exempting the buildings on the Stanford campus from taxation it was expressly provided that no tuition should be charged unless permission be given by the Legislature. As Cooper College could be maintained only by fees, the bill is regarded as a preliminary step to the absorption of the medical institution.

lature wants," Coghlan said today in discussing insurance legislation.

"My bill will give the Assembly something to work on."

Another bill introduced by Coghlan is designed to facilitate the exposure of fraudulent statements by insurance companies.

Legislative News Continued on Page 5

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

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THE CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE

(Organized 1902)

PROMOTION: The act of promoting, advancing; ENCOURAGEMENT.—Century Dictionary.

The California Promotion Committee has for its object the PROMOTION of California as a whole.

Its energies are devoted to fostering all things that have the ADVANCEMENT of California as their object.

It gives reliable information on every subject connected with the industries of California.

It gives ENCOURAGEMENT to the establishment of new industries and invites desirable immigration.

It is not an employment agency, although it gives information regarding labor conditions. It presents the opportunities and needs in all fields of business and professional activity.

The Committee is supported by popular subscription and makes no charge for any service rendered.

Affiliated with the Committee are one hundred and sixty commercial organizations of the State, with a membership of over thirty thousand.

Meetings are held semi-annually in different parts of California, where matters of State interest are discussed.

Headquarters of the Committee are maintained in San Francisco in California Building, Union Square.

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