The San Francisco Call

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THE TRIUMPH OF CLANCY

A VERY curious controversy has been concluded in New York with a hammer and nails, the protagonists being Theodore Roosevelt, the Young Men's Christian Association, a Grand Army post and Mr. John J. Clancy. It seems that Mr. Clancy, on behalf of his Grand Army post, offered the New York Subtreasury a reproduction of his now justly celebrated bronze tablet depicting "Washington at Prayer at Valley Forge," of which the original was affixed to the walls of the Young Men's Christian Association building. The Father of his Country is shown on his knees in the woods in the act of supplication, and certain niggling critics have objected that it was not Washington's habit to go out of doors in the dead of winter to pray. But these wretched objectors were promptly refuted and confounded by a quotation from Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania," in these words:

The late Isaac Potts, well known for his good sense, hospitality and urbanity, who resided at the Valley Forge, near Schuylkill River, a preacher to Friends, and with whom my informant spent a few days in March, 1788, informed him that at the time our army was encamped there he one day took a walk up Valley Creek and not far from his dam he heard a solemn voice, and walking quietly toward it, he observed General Washington's horse tied to a small sapling, and in a thicket he saw the general on his knees praying most fervently. He halted, as he did not wish to disturb him at his devotions, and as the general spoke in a low voice he could only now and then understand a word, but not enough to connect what he said, but he saw the tears flowing copiously down his cheeks.

It is evidence of the malignity of the critical tribe that when shown the proof they merely shifted their trumpery clamor to another ground. These censorious carpers next complained that the tablet was not true to history, because that was not what Potts saw in the woods. In a word, the sculptor should have shown Washington with his mouth open and with bronze tears copiously rolling down his cheeks. Again, they were grieved because the general was wearing dogskin gloves, with three seams on the back, a fashion that came in only the year before last. In their view, the sculptor was true neither to fact nor fable. These envious tongues being at length silenced by superior clamor, Theodore Roosevelt was heard from, and he objected to the name of Clancy. Now, Clancy is a good name, God bless it; but the man who is the doctor did not want anybody's name on a bronze nailed to a public wall. So the sculptor rubbed out Clancy, only to be met by the objection that a replica could not be accepted for a public building. Now, Clancy, being a patriotic and persevering American, although facing fearful odds, was bound to have his way and forthwith had the original tablet torn from its socket in the Young Men's Christian Association house. It is now nailed to the Subtreasury wall, to the manifest discomfiture of the carping critics and the triumph of Clancy.

WHY RUEF RAN AWAY

THE late temporary seclusion of that shifty boss, Abe Ruef, is instructive chiefly in the way of unconscious recognition by himself that he is a rascal and sees ahead of him the public demonstration of that fact in a court of law. Ruef hates to face his accusers, because none knows better than himself the quantity and quality of the proof that is available to send him to the penitentiary.

The boss who runs away is lost. Boss Buckley never recovered his control after his hasty flight from the neighborhood of the Wallace Grand Jury. Now that Ruef has been dragged out of his hole, he must face the practical admission that he was afraid to go to trial. It is not very clear what he expected to gain by hiding beyond a postponement of a few days, and after the change of venue bill appears in a way to be beaten at Sacramento he might just as well have emerged into the light of day and faced the music.

Ruef's henchman, Senator Keane, failed to persuade his colleagues that the change of venue bill was anything more than a dishonest attempt to get Ruef a chance to be tried before some complaisant Judge of the Hebbard type. The present Legislature contains some pretty tough members, but the majority do not relish being led up to the slaughter in the interest of a defunct boss. Ruef has extinguished himself, and the politicians at Sacramento fully recognize that fact. They have little use for a sinking ship.

NEWS FOR AN EASTERN CRITIC

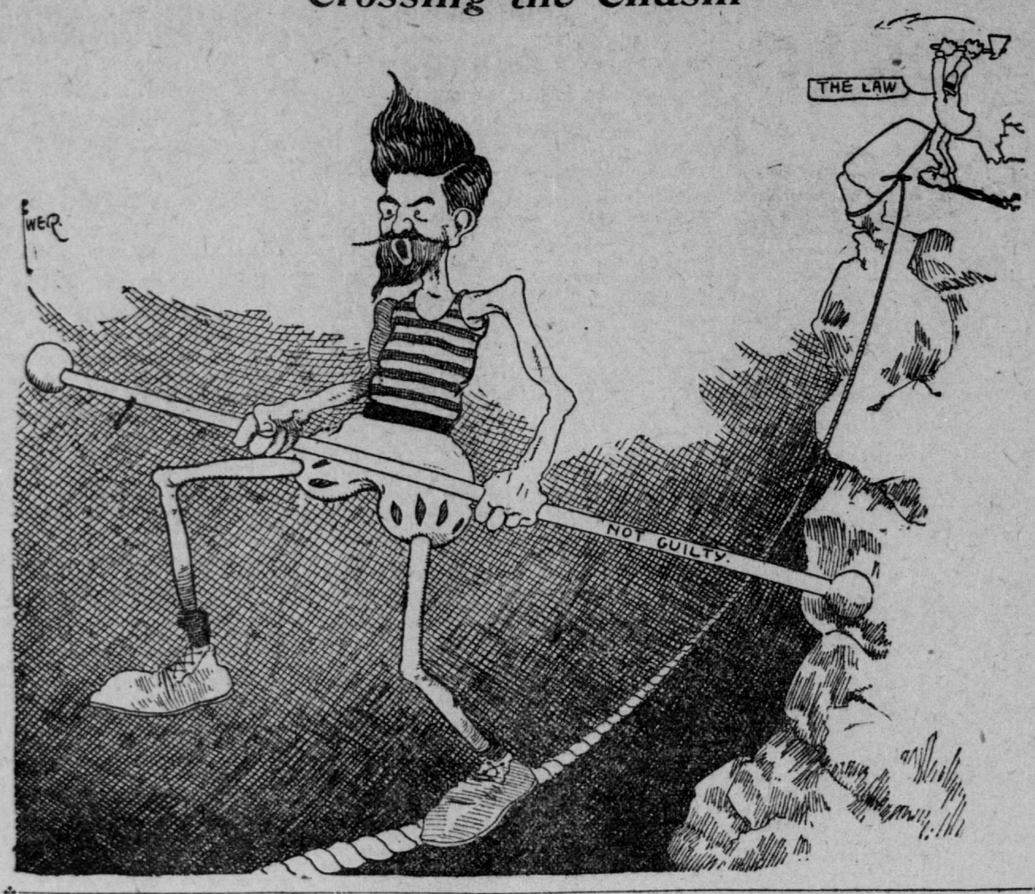
THE very curious and indeed inexplicable frame of mind that obtains in certain quarters of the gorgeous East in relation to the California attitude concerning the Japanese finds sorrowful expression in the New York Times thus:

The wonder is, and has all along been, that the men of light and leading in San Francisco, the men of large affairs, on the one hand, who foresee or should foresee that the greatest destiny their city can fulfill is to be the port of America for the trade with Asia; the men of thought, on the other, whose instincts should and must have been revolted by the outrageous persecution of helpless strangers in a strange land, should not have raised their voices against the outrage. Already the country at large has paid, but the merchants of San Francisco have particularly paid, for the twenty years' persecution of the Chinese by the uprising of the mild Cathayan with a boycott on American goods, which has already done much harm and threatens to do more. And with this proof that even the trodden Chinaman will turn, the men of light and leading in San Francisco acquiesce in the persecution of a very different kind of Oriental, an Oriental who by no means requires much treading in order to turn.

We should like some specifications on the subject of this alleged "outrageous persecution of helpless strangers in a strange land." There is no evidence of it in San Francisco, and this city is always the prime offender in the eyes of the Eastern Jeremiah. As far as anybody knows in this city the Japanese are peacefully pursuing their several occupations, and nobody is throwing bricks, where bricks are so plenty. Secretary Metcalf attempted to make some showing of that kind to bolster up the President's original message on this matter, but he failed lamentably and was promptly, albeit indirectly, repudiated by his master, who has in one revolving moon executed a complete change of base on this question.

Possibly it may enlighten our dolorous contemporary in New York as to the sense of men "of light and leading" here when it is explained that all classes on this coast are opposed to the introduction of another race problem of magnitude, and, further, that they have a radical objection to any immigration that tends to degrade the American standard of living. The only exceptions to this rule are a few dollar pinchers, chiefly in the Los Angeles neighborhood, who want cheap labor.

Crossing the Chasm



SPENDING MONEY WITH BOTH HANDS

IT was a billion dollar Congress. In fact, if the appropriations of the first session be counted it was very nearly a two billion dollar Congress. Here are the appropriations for the last twenty years:

1887	$387,330,971	1897	$469,494,010
1888	359,011,523	1898	485,002,044
1889	408,624,057	1899	893,231,615
1890	385,522,357	1900	674,981,022
1891	509,368,345	1901	710,150,862
1892	514,424,019	1902	730,338,575
1893	463,684,385	1903	800,624,496
1894	479,932,667	1904	753,058,506
1895	459,925,178	1905	781,574,629
1896	457,088,344	1906	820,184,624

Is this extravagance? There is money in the treasury to meet the bills, but that is not a sufficient excuse for spending money with both hands. The question is, What will we have to show for the money? Senator Hemenway last week protested against the waste of money, and declared that the people would rise up and sweep from public life every man connected with these expensive sessions of Congress.

We can see as yet no signs of popular impatience with these portentous appropriations. We are preparing to spend $100,000,000 on the rivers and harbors and the people seem very well satisfied that they will get fair value for the money. The largest items in the list are for pensions and the navy. Some objection has been raised to the vast appropriations for enlarging the navy, but they do not seem to meet with any important popular response. Unfortunately we are, or think we are, compelled to keep step with other powers in this regard. So long as the United States has outlying dependencies a great navy is a national necessity. The same cause has about doubled the cost of the army, and the Panama canal comes clanking in with a demand for anywhere from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year. It is the price of making a world power. If Uncle Sam desires that distinction he has the money. Take your choice.

In the Joke World

Growells—He's the most disagreeable fellow I ever played poker with in all my life.
Howells—You don't say so! Hard loser, I suppose.
Growells—Not much; he's an easy winner.—Philadelphia Press.

"Hubby, little Jessie wants some watermelon."
"But watermelon is not in season."
"Quite so. She probably wouldn't want it if it were."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Your speech elicited great applause," said the friend.
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "it's remarkable to see how easy it is to elicit three chers from a man who wouldn't give $3 to the campaign fund."—Washington Star.

Caller—Polly, want a cracker?
Boston Parrot—That question, sir, is one of the unnecessary noises to which I am compelled to listen whenever a barbarian enters this apartment. Oblige me by not repeating it.—Chicago Tribune.

"Have you any decorations in America like the Victoria Cross, for example?"
"Er—er—well, I think perhaps the 'double cross' is our nearest approach to it."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Husband—Surely it wasn't necessary for you to buy two brand-new dresses for our vacation trip?
Wife—Don't be penurious, Max. You know I bought the guidebook second hand.—Bombe.

"They say that old Titewadd, after he has had a couple, is liable to loosen up and buy liberally."
"Is that so? Well, I'll invest 15 cents toward a pool to exploit the proposition."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nagger—I've put one poor devil on his feet, anyway.
Mrs. Nagger—Whom have you been fooling your money away on now?
Nagger—Your next husband, madam. I've had my life insured.—Chicago News.

"Let me see," began Mr. Housekeep, "what is that old saying, 'Man's work's from sun to sun'——"
"Yes," interrupted Mrs. Housekeep, just warm from a kitchen interview, "but the servant girl's work is never done."—Philadelphia Press.

Answers to Queries

TANNING—Old Reader, Auburn, Cal. The following is given as a method to tan sheep's pelts with the hair on. Wash the pelt in warm water. Remove all flesh matter from the inner surface; then clean the wool with soft soap and wash clean. When the pelt is perfectly free from all fatty and oily matter, apply the following mixture to the flesh side: For each pelt take common salt and ground alum, one-quarter of a pound each, and half an ounce of borax; dissolve the whole in a quart of hot water, and when sufficiently cool to bear the hand, add rye meal, to make it like thick paste, and spread the mixture on the flesh side of the pelt. Fold the pelt lengthwise and let in remain two weeks in an airy and shady place; then remove the paste from the surface, wash and dry. When nearly dry, scrape the flesh side with a crescent-shaped knife. The softness of the pelt depends much on the amount of working it receives.

CASTLE GARDEN—W. F. B., San Jose, Cal. "Castle Garden" was a historical spot in New York. Originally it was a fort, and subsequently was transformed into a summer garden, and in that way acquired the name. More than half a century ago it was used for civic and military displays and receptions. It was there that a grand ball was given to General Lafayette on the occasion of revisiting America in 1824. President Jackson, in 1832, and President Tyler, in 1843, were publicly received there. Later it became a concert hall, and it was there that Jenny Lind, the famous Swedish nightingale, made her first appearance in America. The Immigrant Bureau was established in the garden in 1855. In 1876 the original structure was partially destroyed by fire.

NO RELIGIOUS TEST—Subscriber, City. While no Catholic has ever filled the office of President of the United States, there is nothing to prevent a Catholic from holding that office. The constitution of the United States (amendment 1) provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of a religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof"; and again, in the last article of the constitution, is the following: "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." This is all the constitution says on the subject.

POSTAL CARDS—M. F. G., Oakland, Cal. Postal cards were first adopted by Germany. By an act of Congress, June 8, 1872, the Postmaster General was authorized and directed to issue postal cards to the public at a cost of 1 cent each. The first cards in the United States were issued in May, 1873.

DISINFECTANTS—M. V. N., Alameda, Cal. There is no more effectual disinfectant for the sickroom than dry earth. It is the best thing to use in spittoons or other vessels about such a room. Black loam is better than clay or sand. It should be dried in an oven and kept dry for use. The best liquid disinfectants are diluted carbolic acid, thymol and camphor. Chloride of lime is good in vaults and cellars, but disagreeable in sickrooms.

MARK TWAIN—Sam Slick, City. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, "Mark Twain," was born in Florida, Munroe County, Mo., November 30, 1835.

Gossip of the Doings of Railroad Men

General Superintendent W. S. Palmer of the Southern Pacific has again issued a warning note as to the freight situation and urged merchants to unload cars promptly. Another congestion is threatened. Three hundred and fifty cars are being received daily in the San Francisco yards and only 300 are being unloaded. According to the statistics in the general office there were 883 cars in Oakland yesterday, 457 on the Western division, 815 on the coast division and 1318 in the San Francisco yards, making a total of 3473 cars to be unloaded here. The company has not as yet increased the demurrage charge, but it is asserted that unless there is a change for the better the railroads will have to increase the exaction from $1 a day to $5. The merchants who unload their goods promptly are in favor of the increase, for they say that the slowness of others works harm to them.

John A. Gill of the New York Central lines has just returned from Los Angeles, and in speaking of the orange situation said that the growers had no trouble in securing cars.

"They are not, however, altogether in a happy mood," he explained, "for the reason that the tie-up of the Salt Lake line, the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific has delayed the transit of the fruit East. About 150 to 200 cars are packed a day and you can well understand what it means when there is a delay of a day or two in getting the cars East.

"There is one noticeable thing about the citrus movement. The fruit is already being iced to preserve it, as loss is feared through delay. The shippers have every reason to be pleased with what we are doing in the way of returning refrigerator cars. The New York Central lines send the cars back to California as soon as they are unloaded, and do not wait for any freight."

Walter H. Cline has been in Humboldt County preparing data for the use of R. R. Ritchie and says that Eureka is booming. "Everybody has money there," he declares, "and the storekeepers pay cash for their goods and do not ask credit.

"Of course the lumber men are looking forward to the completion of the railroad which will give them a line to San Francisco, but the storekeepers do not seem to be so eager about it. They are afraid that with a fast train service to the bay many people will be tempted to do their shopping in San Francisco. The road is now eleven miles below Pepperwood and there is a big force of men employed on grading and laying track. It is said that before eighteen months have elapsed the road will be joined with the California Northwestern, and Eureka will then be one day's distance from San Francisco."

Among the notables who have lately called upon General Passenger Agent James Horsburgh Jr. is D. L. G. Van Roggen, an engineer in the service of the Shah of Persia, who is interested in the Ahwaz irrigation scheme. Van Roggen will examine the canal system of this State. He is a Hollander and brings letters of introduction to the railroad people. He intimates also that he desires to have his children educated in California rather than in the Land of Roses. Van Roggen will probably make a tour of the State if the railroads will furnish him with transportation.

Sam B. Sweet, general freight agent of the Lake Erie and Western Railway with headquarters in Indianapolis, is in the southern part of the State and will be in the city shortly. With him is Duke Nicholson, general agent of the Red Lines, with headquarters in Chicago.

State Press Discusses the Capital Question

THE friendly spirit in which the proposed change has been received in distant portions of the State is another remarkable outcome of the agitation. Los Angeles might well be expected to favor a change, for Los Angeles believes in changing things on general principles and might favor it on this ground alone, without considering the ease of accessibility Berkeley offers to Los Angeles and the rest of the south. Again the south figures, in an amiably superior mood, that the big doings of the State that do not center about Los Angeles center about San Francisco bay, and that it is pleasanter to be in the center of things than on the sutside or Sacramento rim. * * * All in all, Sacramento may well look to her laurels unless she wishes to don the willow and weep while Berkeley smiles.—Alameda Argus.

* * *

If the State capital is to be moved from Sacramento it should be located just as far as possible from San Francisco politics, not nearer by.—Sacramento Union.

* * *

Should the capital be removed and a new capitol authorized, there can be little doubt that a cost bill approximating $10,000,000 would be piled up against the State. The taxpayers will countenance no such proposition. * * * The capital removal proposition has gone far enough. The members of the Legislature who support it will betray their constituents.—Modesto Herald.

* * *

Our near and good neighbor, Modesto, is making itself heard and points with pride to its great irrigation system as an unanswerable argument why the Legislature should convene in Modesto. * * * Merced wants the capital, of course, and its chances are as good as anybody's. * * * When it comes to making a cash donation we can come as near as our neighbors can to raising the six or eight millions that a new capitol building would cost. In the meantime, the seat of the State Government is going to remain at Sacramento for quite a long spell.—Merced Star.

* * *

Such proposed changes bob up at almost every session of the Legislature. In this instance the move has the backing of all of Berkeley, and it is well known the people there are hustlers. Singularly enough, many Sacramento people say that it would be a good thing for that city to have the capital removed, so altogether the outlook for Berkeley is rather encouraging. The bay city has the advantage of central location.—Eureka Standard.

* * *

The opposition to Sacramento is based on many grounds. One is the ingratitude of its people, and especially of its newspapers. The people seem to regard members of the Legislature and its attaches as legitimate subjects for not only sneers, but also for spoil. People who attend the sessions complain that there is not a first-class hotel in the capital city; that everybody increases prices on every occasion that is presented, and that the city is badly behind the age in many ways. They also complain that the newspapers represent the members of the Legislature as tricky grafters, and devote more space to criticisms of their acts than to faithfully reporting them. * * * On the whole, it looks as if the State was strongly inclined to the removal from Sacramento.—Stockton Independent.

* * *

The question of removing the capitol buildings to Berkeley has already been sufficiently discussed to satisfy all the people of the State outside of Sacramento that Berkeley is the ideal and the natural and the common sense spot for the State's official center and home. Let the heathen rage. Berkeley will be the capital city of California.—Berkeley Gazette.

* * *

Here is a site fit for the capitol of the grandest State of a grand Union—a site overlooking one of the most famous views of the world, at the same time easily reached and away from the din of a manufacturing district. In Berkeley is the best air and with most golden of sunshine. It is the same all the year, always an ideal climate in which to work. Berkeley is on the main line of two great railroads. It is easily accessible from all parts of the State, and it is nearer the center of population of the State than any other city except San Francisco itself.—Berkeley Independent.

* * *

Modesto and Santa Cruz have put in applications for the State capital and there are still others to hear from. But it is pretty safe to wager that Sacramento will "hold the fort." The removal proposition involves a big expense, and to the average taxpayer it makes little difference where the State capital is located.—Napa Journal.

* * *

It is doubtful if the people of the State will take kindly to the proposal unless Alameda County will foot the bills. As the matter must be determined by submission of a constitutional amendment it goes up to the people, at any rate, and, as the Bee has often said, the people can have anything they want.—Lakeport Bee.

* * *

The capital is too close to San Francisco and the bay now. If it was so far away none of the political grafters of the metropolis could ever get to it, the State would be much better off. It will be a sorry day when we have a Legislature absolutely dominated by San Francisco influence.—Suisun Courier.

* * *

If Sacramento would have and hold the vote of Napa in keeping her title clear to the State capital she should make quicker dispatch of trips of our people to and from that city. Four hours on the road is too much time to consume in traveling ninety miles by rail. That wait at Suisun is "a corker," or the reverse, for it has a tendency to drive a man to drink.—Napa Register.

* * *

Much of the complaint hurled at the Legislature convening in Sacramento is due to the low grade "moral atmosphere" of that city. Sacramento is full of rapacity, greed, biennial debauchery, perennial conviviality and other things numerous and unspeakable. Even the pure in heart that attend a legislative session in Sacramento are almost sure to be corrupted before they escape. It is in the air in Sacramento—like the ague and the tule fever. Sacramento is eminently fitted to receive and entertain a California Legislature, for a Legislature and Sacramento are what may be called "two of a kind."—Oakland Herald.

The Smart Set

THE wedding of Miss Anita Harvey and Oscar Cooper has been arranged for Wednesday, April 17, and will be one of the most important occasions of the spring. It is to be a noon event and will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Downey Harvey, in Webster street. Miss Harvey and her mother are at present in New York purchasing her trousseau, and the date of their return to California is as yet undecided.

* * *

There was a notable gathering yesterday afternoon of the prominent people of San Francisco, both in a social and charitable way, at the reception given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman of Washington, D. C., by the officers of the California branch of the American National Red Cross at Mrs. Eleanor Martin's, she having given the use of her handsome home for the occasion. The house was prettily but simply decorated with quantities of cut flowers, pink and white blossoms, snowdrops, carnations and cinnerarias being used, while in the hall was a particularly noticeable bowl of branches of rose-colored and white camellias. There was music throughout the afternoon by an orchestra, playing in a bower of palms and ferns in the hall. Mrs. Boardman, the guest of honor, was charming in a gown of white silk, trimmed with lace and a garniture of black velvet ribbon. Mrs. Martin wore a handsome gown of Irish point. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Francis J. Sullivan and Miss Mollie Phelan, the sisters of James D. Phelan, president of the association; Mrs. W. W. Morrow, Mrs. F. G. Sanborn, Mrs. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Miss Anna Beaver, Mrs. Neumiller, Mrs. Thurlow McMullin, Mrs. John Bakewell, Mrs. Robert T. Devlin, Mrs. Horace Davis, Mrs. John F. Swift, Mrs. John F. Merrill, Mrs. Charles W. Slack, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, Mrs. L. L. Dunbar and Mrs. E. B. Young.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick Spencer Palmer entertained two tables of guests informally at bridge yesterday afternoon at her home in Union street.

* * *

Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Tristan, the latter formerly Miss Josephine de Guigne, who arrived last fall from their home in France and have spent the winter in San Mateo, with Mrs. Abby Parrott, went last week to Santa Barbara for a stay.

* * *

Mrs. William P. Morgan, who is visiting in Santa Barbara, was the guest of honor at a bridge party given this week by Mrs. Arthur Lord at the Santa Barbara Country Club, which was one of the most pleasant affairs of the season.

* * *

Mrs. William G. Irwin and Miss Helene Irwin will go to Honolulu for the late spring and early summer months.

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Mrs. E. B. Cadwalader and Miss Linda Cadwalader are contemplating a trip to Europe in the near future.

* * *

Miss Lucy Gwin Coleman and Miss Christine Pomeroy have returned from a visit to Miss Elizabeth Livermore in Santa Barbara.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Ellinwood will go East this month for a short trip.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Ashe, who are spending the winter in Oakland, will not return to their ranch in Sonoma County until May 1 this year, although it is their usual custom to leave for the country in March.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Safford Colby will go East the last week in March, to be gone about two months.

* * *

Mrs. Henry F. Allen will leave in a fortnight for Boston, where she will spend some time as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Edward A. Dodd.

* * *

Mrs. James E. Robinson and Miss Ethel Cooper have returned to town after spending two or three weeks at the Hotel Potter, Santa Barbara.

* * *

Mrs. James Cunningham, Miss Hale and Miss Helen Thomas left yesterday morning for New York, to the regret if their many friends here. Mrs. Cunningham has been in California but a few weeks, having come West to arrange certain business affairs, and her sister, Miss Hale, whose guest she has been during her stay here, goes back with her for a visit. Miss Thomas, who has made her home for a number of years with her aunt, Mrs. Wakefield Baker, is now taking her departure for the East and will remain there permanently, making her home in New York with her father.

* * *

Miss Marguerite Gros is among those who are going East this month, and will leave next week for Philadelphia, where she will spend a month as the guest of friends. She will then return to San Francisco to join Madame Gros, who will remain during her daughter's absence.

* * *

Mrs. Bassett and Miss Amy Bassett have returned to their home in Menlo after a stay of a few weeks at Carmel.

Personal Mention

Miss T. Barry of Boston is at the Hamlin.

Joseph Schwartz of Honolulu is at the Jefferson.

J. A. Coffin of New York is at the Majestic Hotel.

B. J. Glynn of New York is at the Dorchester Hotel.

George N. Fuller of Los Angeles is staying at the Hamlin.

E. J. Stanton of Los Angeles is registered at the St. Francis.

Mrs. S. M. Wolf of Sacramento is staying at the Baltimore.

A. Gibb of New York registered at the Imperial Hotel yesterday.

C. Goldsmith, a merchant of Seattle, is registered at the Baltimore.

Isaac Townsend and servant of New York are at the Palace Hotel.

Frank B. Stone and wife of Los Angeles are at the Hotel Hamlin.

Charles A. Walker and family of Ely, Nevada, are registered at the Hamlin.

Charles Poor and wife of Washington, D. C., are registered at the Hamlin.

J. A. Jackstone, a mining man from Goldfield, is registered at the St. Francis.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Harban of Washington, D. C., are staying at the Palace.

A. W. Chesterton, a capitalist of Boston, registered at the Jefferson yesterday.

J. G. Richardson and wife of Tonopah, Nevada, are staying at the Majestic Hotel.