

The San Francisco Call

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Open Until 11 O'clock Every Night in the Year.
EDITORIAL ROOMS.....Market and Third Streets

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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 month75c
SUNDAY CALL, 1 year\$2.50
WEEKLY CALL, 1 year\$1.00

FOREIGN { Daily\$5.00 Per Year Extra
{ Sunday\$4.15 Per Year Extra
POSTAGE { Weekly\$1.00 Per Year Extra

Entered at the United States Postoffice as Second Class Matter.
ALL POSTMASTERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Sample Copies Will Be Forwarded When Requested.

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The Monster of the Sea



The Insider

Tells of the witty remarks made by Attorney Thomas M. O'Connor and Charles A. Sweigert, president of the police commission

Lawyer Speaks of Dr. Geo. C. Pardee

AMONG the younger wits of San Francisco few rank higher than Thomas M. O'Connor, the attorney. He made his first great hit while a delegate to the democratic state convention of 1902, which was held in Sacramento.

Another sample of O'Connor's wit: One day not long ago he was in the company of Otto Irving Wise, the attorney, when James J. Sweeney, also an attorney, happened along. "Good morning, learned counsel," said Sweeney, blithely.

Wise turned to O'Connor and said: "He means you, Tom." "No," replied O'Connor, gravely. "He's soliloquizing."

Sweigert Also Is a Wit of High Degree

Charles A. Sweigert, the new president of the police commission, is another wit of high degree. During the state campaign of 1902 Sweigert took the stump for Lane and had a great deal of fun at the expense of the republicans, who were compensated soon afterward by getting most of the votes.

"Dr. Pardee's love for the workmen is something sublime," said Sweigert to a San Francisco audience of wage earners. "It isn't very long since he was opposed to organized labor, but now he would have you believe that his father got California to join the union."

Another audience was treated to something better. "Two years ago," said Sweigert, "the republican leaders promised to give you a good legislature. What happened? They scoured the state for men, but they forgot to scour the men."

Realizes Prophecy Concerning Schmitz

J. F. Bedwell, a San Franciscan who went into the real estate business in Sacramento recently, is deserving of some reputation as a prophet. Several months before the graft exposure Bedwell, who knew Schmitz well, saw the city's proud magistrate walking along the street and called out, "Hello, mayor, you're just the man I wanted to see."

Schmitz drew himself up stiffly, frowned on his friend and said: "If you have any business with me call at my office and send in your card."

Bedwell sputtered in his indignation. "Go on," he shouted, explosively, "I'll be wearing diamonds when you're wearing stripes."

After the conviction of Schmitz the humbled and captive mayor while out with a deputy sheriff chanced to meet the man he had snubbed. "Hello, Bedwell," said Schmitz cheerily, "what are you doing now?"

"Watching the papers and getting ready to buy a couple of nice diamonds for myself," answered Bedwell, and Schmitz hurried on.

Criticises Rentals of Business Places

The return of business to the downtown district is being retarded seriously by the high rents demanded. The spirit of many people who would like to come back to their old neighborhood was voiced by a hat store clerk with whom I talked the other day. "I had a store near Market street and Grant avenue before the fire," he told me. "After that and up to two months ago I was in business in Van Ness avenue, but having an opportunity to sell my lease to pretty good advantage, I did so with the idea of coming back down town. But so far I have found the rents prohibitive. I examined a Market street store with two entrances. Not counting the space taken up by small show windows, I would have a store 10 by 16 feet in size. The rent is \$600 a month. I was asked \$650 for a place very little larger in Kearny street. I simply cannot see my way clear to pay any such rent and am working for another man until I can find a reasonable landlord."

Pineapples Sell at Ten Dollars Each

A peddler was moving a wagon load of fine, ripe pineapples the other day which he was offering for 15 cents each. That reminded me of the first time my attention was drawn to the sale of such fruit in San Francisco. This was in January, 1851. One of the passengers who had crossed the isthmus of Darien, before leaving Panama, purchased from one of the natives of that place a dozen pineapples for a quarter of a dollar, and when he landed here he had six left. He was carrying these from the landing place at the foot of Vallejo street, where there were boat steps at the end of a 20 foot wharf, which new arrivals approached by Whitehall boats from the steamers that in those days anchored in the stream 300 yards from shore. The man was accosted suddenly by a stranger who asked him what he wanted "for that lot of pineapples?"

"They are not for sale."

"But I want them," said the Californian.

"I'll sell you three," said the new arrival, who on the voyage had heard that San Francisco people were liberal buyers, and he added, "but they'll cost you \$5 each."

"Take 'em," was the curt reply, and the fruit changed owners, the resident passing over a Spanish coin known then as a gold "ounce," worth \$16 in trade.

Before the new purchaser had moved across Battery street, where the transaction had taken place, he was accosted by an acquaintance, who asked him to let him have the fruit. A dicker followed for two of them, the acquaintance paying \$10 apiece for them. Later in the day the first purchaser was boasting of the rapid manner by which he cleared \$5 and still had a fine pineapple for supper.

The Smart Set

MRS. EDWARD A. STURGES, wife of Captain Sturges, U. S. A., who has been visiting here for the last two weeks, was the guest of honor Sunday afternoon at an informal tea given by Charles Louis Turner in his studio on Telegraph hill. Mrs. Sturges will leave soon for her home at Whipple Barracks.

Mrs. A. W. Scott was hostess at a luncheon last Saturday at the Fairmont hotel, in honor of Miss Claudine Cotton. Covers were laid for 18. The guests were: Miss Claudine Cotton, Mrs. A. R. Cotton, Mrs. Charles A. Warren, Mrs. Albert Scott Jr., Mrs. Davis Loderback, Mrs. George D. Loderback, Mrs. A. W. O'Brien, Miss Ellen Page and Miss Florence Boyd.

Mrs. Boswell King, who has recently returned from her wedding trip, was the guest of honor last Friday afternoon at a tea given by Mrs. L. L. Baker at her home in Broadway.

Miss Georgie Spiker has gone to Honolulu, where she is visiting friends.

Mrs. Mary Huntington and her daughter, Miss Marion Huntington, are anticipating another trip to Japan, and probably will continue their trip around the world.

Mrs. Jerome Lincoln and Miss Ethel Lincoln will not go abroad this year, as they planned, but instead have taken a house at 2710 Scott street for a couple of years.

Dr. C. F. Buckley and his daughters, Miss Grace Buckley and Miss Violet Buckley, have given up their house in San Rafael and will spend the winter in town.

Mrs. William G. Henshaw and her daughters, who left recently for the east, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Havens at the latter's home at Sag Harbor.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Emery Winslow, who have spent the summer in Ross valley, will leave in November for Georgia, where they will remain for six months.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Watson will return from Biltmore about the middle of the month and will occupy their house in Vallejo street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kohl have closed their home at Lake Tahoe and have taken apartments at the Fairmont for the winter.

Mrs. Horatio Lawrence, after a six weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Charles McCormick, will leave with her husband, Lieutenant Lawrence, for New York, where they will visit relatives before going to Fort Antonio, Tex.

Miss Elsie Kimble has returned to her home in this city after a delightful visit in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Boyd have taken a house in town at the corner of California and Buchanan streets for the winter.

Mrs. Thomas Selby and Miss Annie Selby, who have been traveling in Europe for several months, were in Paris when last heard from.

Mrs. A. M. Burns, who has been in Santa Barbara for several months, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Louis H. Long, has returned to San Francisco, accompanied by her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kimble, who have been visiting Mr. Kimble's sister, Mrs. Charles Parcells, in Oakland, have returned to their home in San Rafael.

THE JAPANESE POSITION ON IMMIGRATION

A TOKYO dispatch printed in these columns on Monday gives the history and genesis of recent action by the Japanese government for the exclusion of alien laborers imported from China for railroad construction. The dispatch says:

In accordance with the requirements of a law enacted on the demand of the guilds the officials were forced to order the contractors to discharge the Chinese, citing special regulations promulgated when Count Okuma was foreign minister under which aliens, even after their admission had been sufficiently authorized, might be expelled by the local authorities. The law was enacted at the time of the negotiation of the American treaty, in practical application of the treaty provision, according to the government full control over foreign laborers.

Count Okuma, the author of this legislation, is the man responsible for most of the present Japanese agitation concerning the treatment of his countrymen in America. Okuma was foreign minister at the time our existing treaty with Japan was negotiated. That treaty gives us power to deal with Japanese immigration as we may see fit, whether by exclusion or regulation. It is asserted that when a new treaty is made Japan will demand the abrogation of this provision.

No such demand can be granted or will be considered for a moment. This nation will insist on retaining the right to regulate its internal affairs, and the admission of immigrants is one of the most important of these rights. Apparently, Japan asserts a similar right when it excludes Chinese coolies because they work for lower wages than the Japanese.

The Japanese position in this matter is clearly stated in the Tokyo correspondence of the New York Evening Post, a paper of strong pro-Japanese leanings. We quote:

The United States admits immigrants from Europe and refuses admission to those from Japan. The Japanese regard this not only as unfair in itself, but as a contravention, in spirit at least, of the most favored nation clause of their treaty with the United States, in which the latter guarantees to Japanese subjects equal treatment with that accorded the subjects of all other countries. The Japanese cannot well refrain from viewing this as an aspersion on their nationality, and consequently will never be satisfied until this discriminatory treatment is either removed or satisfactorily explained. In the hope of gaining the former, they do not yet press for the latter alternative. Such a course would only tend to make the situation worse. They venture to think that by keeping up an agitation the removal of the disabilities will preclude the necessity of asking for an explanation. They are trusting America to see the point and take steps to avoid the need of facing it. This question will have to be faced, if not now, at least when the new treaty is being arranged for a year or so hence.

If such interpretation of the most favored nation clause is insisted on, that provision cannot be included in the new treaty. This government will not relinquish its right to exclude Asiatic immigration. That is positive.

It is quite evident already that substantially the same question must very shortly be raised between England and Japan because of the action of British colonies. Australian exclusion laws are far more strict than any of those enacted in this country, and at Vancouver, B. C., race riots are threatened as the result of large importations of Asiatics. As between the white and yellow nations the most favored nation clause has become impossible under modern conditions.

SCHMITZ AND THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

HERBERT C. THOMPSON, writing from San Francisco in the Boston Transcript, describes an interview with Schmitz, and remarks that this sojourner in the county jail appears serene, imperturbable and confident. As reason for this frame of mind the writer adds: "They say Harriman has promised him freedom in the supreme court and union labor will vindicate him at the polls."

These are odious slanders both. The state supreme court is not dominated by Harriman and there will be no stretching of the law to give release to convicted criminals out of friendship for Southern Pacific influences. The other slander as to union labor is already refuted. There will be no vindication of Schmitz at the polls. The discovery has been made that he is not at all "the ideal candidate," and that, in fact, he is the impossible candidate. The sense of decency revolts at the idea of putting a convicted felon at the head of the ticket.

Idle gossip of this kind spread broadcast at the east does grave injustice to California. It presents us as a community rotten from top to bottom. We think better of Mr. Harriman than to believe that he would seek to sway the deliberations of the state's highest tribunal; we think better of the supreme court than to believe that Mr. Harriman could influence it, if he would.

The same writer in the Boston paper says that Harriman has promised to give Schmitz an important place in railroad employ as soon as he is free. This appears to be another exercise of the gift of prophecy, looking even farther ahead. It is likely to be a long time before Schmitz has completed his term of service for the state of California, and if he should be convicted on some of the other indictments he will be a very old man before he can take up a railroad job.

Quite possibly, some such assurances relative to immunity or rescue and future employment have been conveyed to Schmitz on behalf of W. F. Herrin to keep him happy. It may be just as well to "jolly" the prisoner along, because if Schmitz should turn ugly he might relate some very awkward facts. The inside history, for instance, of the convicted mayor's mission to Santa Cruz during the convention last year would make interesting reading, and this

was only one of the minor affairs in which Schmitz was concerned with Southern Pacific politicians.

BONAPARTE, THE UNTERRIFIED

ATTORNEY GENERAL BONAPARTE is not one to run away under fire. People who do not like him have been saying that he talks too much. Indeed, General de Young sent us word all the way from Paris that the threatening attitude assumed by Bonaparte was playing hob all around. But the unterrified Bonaparte insists that there is no cause for alarm. The wicked—no reference to General de Young—flee when no man pursueth. The attorney general adds:

I cannot understand how any sensible person could be affected in dealing with matters of business by any remarks which have been attributed to me. I should say that businessmen ought to wish to have the laws strictly and impartially enforced. If this is done, everybody knows what he can do and what he cannot and everybody has a fair field and no favor.

The department, since I have been at its head, has never taken proceedings to enforce the laws without a very careful preliminary investigation to determine whether there was good reason to believe that the laws had been in fact violated.

If the ground of complaint against the department is that it proposes to punish prominent and wealthy men or corporations having vast amounts of capital and engaged in very extensive business, when these are shown to be willful and persistent law breakers on a great scale and with grave injury to the purposes of the law, I must admit that these complaints are well founded.

Now the attorney general announces that he is about to reorganize his department, so as to put it on a more effective fighting basis. He is persuaded that "the imprisonment of a proven malefactor from the realms of high finance would be a beacon light of warning and have a much better moral effect than much litigation, however successful, against corporate entities."

Suffering Wall street! There is not much encouragement here.

NOTE AND COMMENT

People are beginning to wonder why the annual Hague affair is called a peace conference.

The Australian statesman who is here to study dry farming should go to some of the prohibition states.

Easterners still protest against the fleet coming to the Pacific. Teddy says nothing—but he keeps on shipping coal to western ports.

The society writer of the Los Angeles Times speaks of the guest of honor at a function as the "honoree." It does beat all how Esperanto is spreading.

The New York Herald remarks that President Roosevelt's speech is a "full grown specimen of the things that are better left unsaid." And Wall street shouts in chorus, "So say we all of us."

Dr. Asher Gluck, who tried to promote the simple life by feeding his patients on olive oil and prunes, has announced the failure of his scheme. The patients could stand the simple life but not the simple diet.

The Panama canal builders have already shoveled \$8,000,000 worth more of mud than had been calculated upon. Of course it's all right; but

conservative people can't help shaking their heads over such a shattering of tradition.

Judge Alton B. Parker, in determining that he does not want to hold office again, is but following the hint given him by several million voters three years ago.

Battling Nelson's brother is taking a seven years' course in medicine in order that he may assist in training "Bat" for coming fights. Such an optimistic young man!

The managers of the coal trust blame Mark Hanna for organizing the monopoly, but they will have hard work to convince people that he is responsible for its continuance.

Michael Daley, the new leader of the democratic party in St. Louis, has been arrested 15 times in nine years. If he can gain control of the city it is probable that his first move will be toward the abolition of the police force.

The action of an escaped prisoner in hiding his head in the sand of a Nevada desert gives a new twist to the theory of evolution. An ostrich kicks; man never ceases kicking. An ostrich buries his head in the sand; so does man. And there you are.

Answers to Queries

LEASE—A. T., City. A verbal lease in the presence of witnesses is as valid as a written one.

WHEAT—A. S. S., city. The grades of wheat raised in California are club, white Australian and Sonora.

INCANDESCENT—A. W. C., Alameda, Cal. The first exhibition of incandescent lights in San Francisco was in 1876 in a store on Market street east of Second.

CUSTOM HOUSE SERVICE—K., City. Positions in the customs service are obtained through civil service examination. Apply at the custom house for an application blank.

TWO NAVIES—A. O. S., Fort Bragg, Cal. The navy of the United States is

made up of 28 first class battleships, 5 second class, 22 coast defense ships, 12 armored cruisers, 22 protected or first class cruisers, 18 second and third class cruisers, 11 sea going gunboats, 21 river gunboats, 16 torpedo boat destroyers, 41 torpedo boats, 103 transports, hospital, special service ships, tugs, etc.; 15 subsidized and auxiliary ships, 5 school and training ships, 2,257 officers and 32,211 men.

The navy of Japan is composed of 18 first class battleships, 8 second and third class battleships, 13 armored cruisers, 23 protected or first class cruisers, 35 second and third class cruisers, 23 sea going gunboats, 18 river gunboats, 43 torpedo boat destroyers, 87 torpedo boats, 99 transports, hospital, special service ships, tugs, etc.; 63 subsidized and auxiliary ships, 7 school and training ships, 2,889 officers and 30,460 men.

Personal Mention

G. H. Peters of Yreka is at the Savoy. D. E. Kelly of Bullfrog is at the Dorchester.

George W. Calder of Grand Rapids is at the St. Francis. George Hazeltine of New York is a guest at the Baltimore.

Mrs. H. M. Edwards of Stockton is a guest at the St. James.

C. M. Jenkins of Manila is among the guests at the Jefferson.

A. L. Lutz of New York registered at the St. James yesterday.

S. Stein registered at the Imperial yesterday from Los Angeles.

R. L. Dalley, a mining operator of Goldfield, is at the St. Francis.

Robert E. Nye registered at the Jefferson yesterday from Ely, Nev.

William P. Seeds and Mrs. Seeds of Reno are guests at the Majestic.

E. A. Garrison and Mrs. Garrison of Forest Hill are at the Baltimore.

R. E. Maynard, an electrical engineer of Carson, is at the Imperial.

Lieutenant and Mrs. J. A. Baer of West Point are staying at the Savoy.

Maurice E. Power of Visalia is at the St. Francis. He is accompanied by his family.

Edwin Tuck and Mrs. Tuck of Eureka are registered at the Pacific Grand.

F. M. Goodwin and Mrs. Goodwin of Grand Rapids registered at the Savoy yesterday.

E. P. Bryan, a Los Angeles real estate man, and Mrs. Bryan are registered at the Fairmont.

Matthew Binder, with Mrs. Binder and their child, is at the Majestic from Albany, N. Y.

Richard Westbrook, general manager of W. H. Hoegge & Co. of Los Angeles, is at the Majestic.

J. C. Watson, accompanied by Mrs. Watson, arrived at the St. James yesterday from San Jose.

D. George Morgan, A. H. Rogers and W. H. Weatherford of Chattanooga, Tenn., are at the Jefferson.

Ros Reynolds, accompanied by his sister, Miss Vine Reynolds of Paso Robles, is at the Hamlin.

H. M. Yerington of Carson City, with Mrs. Yerington, Herbert Yerington and C. C. Bain, is at the Fairmont.

Morice Bein of Washington, D. C., is at the Fairmont on the way to attend the irrigation congress at Sacramento.

Misses Belle Alice and Evelyn Hamburger, daughters of J. S. Hamburger of Los Angeles, are at the Fairmont on the return journey from Lake Tahoe.

Walter Gifford Smith, owner of the Commercial Advertiser at Honolulu, who has just returned from a tour through southern California, is at the Hamlin.

In the Joke World

The Man—None of their relatives will speak to them since their elopement.

The Girl—They ought to be a very happy couple.—Puck.

"Your cook....." "Oh, she is so careless that I don't believe she could drop a remark without breaking her word."—Smart Set.

"What do you consider the short story masterpiece?" "The one Jinx told me when he borrowed \$10 of me yesterday."—Houston Post.

Wife—Aren't you going to smoke those cigars I gave you?" Husband—No; I'm keeping them till Tommy settles to want to smoke. They'll begin to—Illustrated Bits.

Why should we call the women "dear?" Nor speak of men that way? Each man has got his price, we hear. Yet brides are given away.

—Catholic Standard.

A kind old gentleman, seeing a small boy who was carrying a lot of newspapers under his arm, said: "Don't all those papers make you tired, my boy?" "Now, I don't read 'em," replied the lad.—Canadian Courier