

The San Francisco Call

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TILLMAN'S LOGIC

SENATOR TILLMAN suffers from an impediment in his logic that comes natural to the bitter partisan. He holds Roosevelt responsible for the sins of certain federal judges in the south whose superserviceable haste in flying to the rescue of railroad companies and nullifying state laws for their regulation, without hearing the other side, has been widely criticized. In an article under his own signature Senator Tillman writes:

Judicial usurpation and trust abuses are correlative questions. The two are interlocked and one hinges upon the other, as President Roosevelt himself recognized when he made the issue, in 1904 and 1905, that the railroad rate fixed by the commission should go into effect immediately and stick there until reversed by the courts. Of course we all know he surrendered on this important point and that Aldrich came off victor. This bit of legislative history turns the light on the striking fact that in North Carolina the attempt was made to do just what the president declared all railroads ought to be compelled to do. But the federal court butted in and said they couldn't do it. But they did!

The Root idea of centralization will be the vital issue in the next presidential campaign. The Root idea will be pressed by the republicans and Roosevelt; the democrats will, naturally and inevitably, take the other side.

Here we observe a fine confusion of invective. Senator Tillman is free to admit that Roosevelt desired that executive or legislative regulation of railroads should take effect at once when the order was made, but the senate ring, headed by Aldrich, was too strong for him, and he was compelled to accept a compromise. Tillman condemns the hasty action of Judge Pritchard in North Carolina in attempting to nullify a state statute without a hearing on the merits and by an exercise of the very power that Roosevelt desired to see taken away from the federal bench. We cannot and we ought not to take away the power of judicial review of executive orders affecting property rights, but we can and should forbid the courts to suspend the laws by an order of temporary injunction before a hearing on the facts of the case. That is what Roosevelt wanted in federal cases, but was compelled to forego by the strength of the railroad ring in the senate. He was forced to take what was offered by way of compromise or get no legislation of any sort on the subject.

What was this idea of centralization propounded by Secretary Root which Tillman thinks will make the backbone of the republican platform? It was simply that if the states should continue to neglect their powers and duties to regulate and restrain the trusts the federal government would be forced by public opinion to step into the breach. Tillman labors to confuse this position with the action of Judge Pritchard and Judge Jones. As a matter of fact, the two lines of thought are diametrically opposite. Root suggests the duty of the states to exercise their local powers on the same lines as Roosevelt's national policy. Pritchard attempts to nullify the exercise of those powers.

Tillman suffers from the clouded vision of the mere partisan, but what could be expected from a man who travels around the country making money by peddling race hatred?

OUR VISITING OUTLAWS

IT does not seem that the traveling Hindu, of whom we have so many on the Pacific coast, has any legal status superior to that of outlaw. He is a sort of international vagrant, without defined rights. For instance, compensation may be paid to the Hindus who were injured in the Bellingham bay riots, but if paid it will be purely as a matter of courtesy. The Hindus appear to have no treaty rights in this country and they cannot naturalize as citizens. That comes pretty near an outlaw status.

The Washington Post has examined this question in the light of treaty provisions and finds that Asiatic subjects of the British crown are nowhere included under the treaties between Great Britain and the United States. In fact, the Hindus are excluded from treaty rights by implication if not expressly. There are two treaties dealing with the subject. The first of these, dated in 1815, provides:

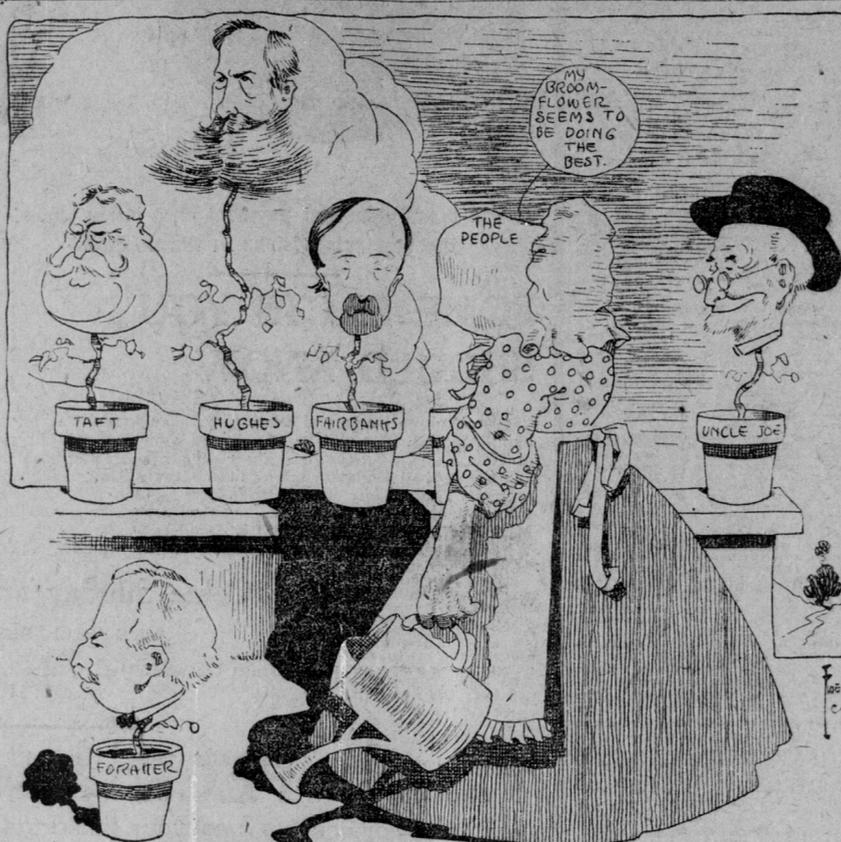
There shall be between the Territories of the United States of America and all the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe a reciprocal liberty of Commerce. The Inhabitants of the two Countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, Ports and Rivers in the Territories aforesaid to which other Foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said Territories respectively, also to hire and occupy Houses and Warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and generally the Merchants and Traders of each Nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their Commerce, but subject always to the Laws and Statutes of the two countries respectively.

The specific mention of Europe in this clause excludes British subjects elsewhere resident. In 1902 a treaty was made between the United States and Great Britain which gives all citizens or subjects of the contracting parties mutual rights "in disposing of every kind of property, real or personal." These are the only treaty rights accorded by this country to Asiatic subjects of the British crown. Yet, as a matter of fair dealing, it is quite probable that any reasonable claim made by the Hindus for damages will be recognized.

AN UNEXPLAINED DISASTER

INQUIRY into the causes of the unaccountable fall of the Quebec bridge raises the question, How far is engineering an exact science? The engineers who conducted the inquiry admit that they are wholly unable to explain the collapse of the bridge, which was to have been, when completed, the largest of its kind in the world. They admit that the materials were of the best and they find no faults in construction. The work, they say, "was in charge of men of long experience and the highest pro-

The Political Flower Garden



professional standing." The Engineering News sums up the conclusions of the experts in these words:

We step up from the ordinary columns of ordinary construction, tried out in multiplied practice, to enormous, heavy, thick plated pillars of steel, and we apply the same rules. Have we the confirmation of experiment as a warranty? Except in the light of theory, these structures are virtually unknown. We know the material that goes into their makeup, but we do not know the composite, the structure.

It is at exactly this point that the Quebec bridge failure becomes of importance to the whole engineering profession. Until the cause is absolutely determined—if, indeed, it can ever be—or until the profession has actual results of tests of huge columns at its command, a cloud of doubt rests upon us as to the margin of safety in every great bridge structure; at any rate, when the unit stresses are forced up to the point deemed safe by the designers of this bridge.

Long and careful inspection of the wreck shows that the material was of excellent quality; that the workmanship was remarkably good. The end connections of the compression members were remarkably massive and well wrought together. The donut all centers around the design of those enormous long columns of which the lower chord and the vertical posts were made up. Did one of them fail under a load only one half the elastic limit of the material in it? That is the question which must, for the present at least, be left unanswered.

It is a mystery that may not be unraveled by a layman, but it is the fact that no two engineers ever agree about the measure of a safety factor. The differences of opinion on this matter are plain to be seen any day from multiplied examples in rebuilding this city. Walk the length of Market street and observe the wide differences of size and weight of the steel beams used in buildings of nearly equal magnitude. Some of them are nearly twice as heavy as others. The conclusion enforced by these differences is that there is either waste of material or danger of collapse, with all the probabilities pointing to waste. None of our steel frame buildings was in the slightest degree injured by the earthquake.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The World thinks that New York needs a Hughes as governor for six years more. Cannon, Taft, Fairbanks, Knox, Foraker (and Roosevelt?) all agree.

Senator Tillman's declaration that "San Francisco stinks" need not discourage us, coming as it does from a man whose nose is always hunting a bad smell.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that "Hell is full of such democrats as Tom Watson and Hearst." The consoling fact remains that there's always room for one more.

After reading that the Standard oil earned \$490,315,934 in dividends in seven years, people not overloaded with wealth will understand what became of their share.

The American contempt for small amounts is demonstrated by the fact that most of the papers refer to the amount of the fine as \$29,000,000 and don't seem to think the \$240,000 worth mentioning.

"It is impossible," says the Houston Post, "to believe otherwise than that the Lord is much nearer to Houston than this beautiful Sunday morning than to any other town in the country." Probably because he's most needed there. Anyway, the Post isn't a pioneer in feeling so.

central. Gilbert K. Chesterton has written: "For every little town that is, God made the stars to shine especially."

The Oregon papers are roasting Harriman because he couldn't discover any population up there. Do they take him for a promotion bureau census enumerator?

As long as the police commissioners are putting the ban on prizefights, they might turn their attention to the little one round bouts that are so frequent in the courtrooms.

The Sacramento Bee thus captions an editorial: "Now, Mayor Beard, Are You Honest, or Are You Dishonest?" That comes perilously near being an impertinent question.

A New York woman has sued for a divorce because her husband threw beer in her face and in San Francisco several women are asking for a separation because their husbands threw beer and other liquors into their own faces. Hard to please the women.

Charley Shortridge's paper, the San Jose Times, remarks: "When we consider the visitations upon suffering San Francisco we devoutly pray to be made thankful for what we have not got." Honors are even. Here in San Francisco we are thankful for many things that we "have not got"—including Charley.

By The Call's Jester

THE HALL OF FAME
Lawson, Thomas W.—Modest, shrinking individual, always trying to avoid publicity in hiring pages in high priced magazines. Copper lined, brass riveted. Wrote a novel which created a sensation. It having been believed that Laura Jean Libbey would never have a rival.

Green, Hetty—Widely known for her extravagance and her numerous charities. Favorite diversion is hunting up people who need money and loaning it to them without interest or security. An authority on women's fashions. Gay and giddy; addicted to late suppers and midnight automobile rides. Favorite expression of her associates is, "Ain't that Hetty the greatest cutup?"

Louezgan, Thomas—Notable example of suddenly acquired riches. At one time a driver of blooded stock attached to a pig wagon. Gave up this occupation after stumbling over a package of money. Said to have lost much wealth in the fire; but this report is thought to have been exaggerated. Held office, but resigned through dislike of publicity. Known among his associates as "Thomas, the Confessor."

Wheeler, Dr. Benjamin Ide—Conducts a school for young people of both sexes in the suburbs. Great in Greek, but better in politics. Owns a town called Berkeley. Intimate associate of Congressman Joseph E. Knowland.

Dargie, William E.—Unfit for publication.

Waterson, Henry—Runs a paper down south somewhere. Known as the rebellious democrat. Never knows what he wants, but always sure of what he doesn't want. Social favorite at Newport.

WHAT HE MEANT
Mrs. Globetrot—Why, I can hardly see in here. And the clerk said the rooms were lighted. Mr. Globetrot—Merely a slip of the tongue, my dear—he meant the meals.

THE CRUEL EDITOR
Poet—Here's something I wrote on autumn leaves.
Editor—Write it on paper, young man, on one side of the sheet, don't roll the manuscript, and inclose stamps.

CUTTING RETORT
Briticus—I see that the wife of Flammarion, the astronomer, cuts 'is 'air 'ere and staps pillows with it.
Americus—And I suppose the pillows, according to your pronunciation, will be kept as 'air-looms.

CHOKED TO DEATH
"Do you believe there are dangerous microbes on car straps?"
"Not in San Francisco. The straps are clutched so continuously that the microbes are choked to death."

FEMINE FILLIPS
"Jim told me last night that he thinks I'm the dearest girl that ever lived."
"Clever, isn't he? I don't know any one else that says such things so beautifully."

UNCLE SAM TO JOHN BULL
Say, John, let's get together
And talk about the best
Arrangement we can offer
Our people in the west.

I thought my Californians
Were narrow in the sights,
But say, John, they are broader
Than your Vancouverites.

Of course we know the peril
Might be a whole lot worse,
But just the same our people
Consider it a curse.

They do not study treaties
By John and Uncle Sam,
And ethics—well, for ethics,
They do not giveadam.

They hate the yellow color,
Beyond the slightest doubt,
And Britisher and Yankee
Combine to blot it out.

They're white men, John, and white men
Something consider white
As something somewhat better
Than anything in sight.

By gosh! old chap, I'm willing
To say to you right now
I don't know how to settle
The goldarned racial row.

Perhaps you do; you're older
And less coterminous,
But, anyhow, the question,
I guess, is up to us.

—W. J. Lampton in New York World.

The Insider

Records the inauguration of a new business for women and finds that success makes the "furnished flat brokers" autocratic

Lady House Agents Becoming Uppish
In this city there are several girls engaged in the occupation of supplying furnished flats, apartments, houses or mansions to those who need them. The feminine gobeetweens are kept busy trying to meet the large demand. The method of work is simple. If a person desires a furnished house is known to any of the fraternity that person is immediately seen and supplied with all the information that the feminine real estate agent has. The owners of the houses usually are ready to pay a commission of the first month's rent, which varies, ranging all the way from \$50 to \$300. If a lease is taken different terms are in order, often to the advantage of the woman agent.

There are two enterprising young southern women here who have been so successful that they have organized a company and are known under their firm name. It is a pleasant business, as well as a paying one, for a woman generally knows what another woman would like and the knowledge cuts out many hours of useless searching.

But, alas! so successful have some of the fair agents become that they are showing signs of "uppishness." The other day a flat of eight rooms well and substantially furnished was for rent and the aid of a San Francisco woman agent was engaged. She came, inspected the flat with scornful nose, and on being asked politely to look at the upstairs portion merely said contemptuously:

"It's really hardly worth while, madam. You'll never rent this place to any one with those windows and those stairs. People nowadays demand better than this for their money, but what can you expect in a flat with only \$85 rent?"

The puzzled tenant of the \$85 flat is still thinking the matter over and wondering where the bee in her bonnet is.

Dilutes Tea With Cudahy Cleanser
The Cudahys, of whom "Jack" Casserly married one of the heiresses, have a patent cleanser on the market which has proved popular with house keepers. It comes in tin cans with perforated tops. A San Francisco society woman who prides herself on her knowledge of the housewife arts has a servant who is a good worker, though not an electric light of mental brilliancy. The girl had been out on an errand, and when she came in, rather tired, the mistress poured her a cup of tea. As the cream supply had given out she said:

"Go to the pantry and fetch a can of condensed cream."

The girl obeyed, sought the pantry and returned with a can of the Cudahy cleanser. She dumped a liberal supply into her cup. How it tasted she had not adjectives enough to express says the society matron in telling the story. But no doubt the girl had found the cleanser good for so many things she considered it universal and infallible.

Enthusiastic Over Local Restaurants
During his visit to San Francisco Irwin met the representative of a German paper whom he had known at Portsmouth. This man was one of the "lost legion," the men who wander about the world. He had been in China, Alaska, Spitzbergen, had taken a flying trip to Germany, had been in Texas to see if the Texas cowboy was dying out, and had finally landed in San Francisco, where Irwin met him. He had eaten in every country in the world, he said, but in San Francisco—"for a dollar—ach, Himmel!"

The Smart Set

CARDS are out for the wedding of Miss Edith Rossa McCabe, daughter of Mrs. Margaret McCabe, whose marriage to Ernest Ludlow McCormick has been set for Tuesday, October 8. About 200 invitations have been issued for the affair, which promises to be one of the season's prettiest house weddings. Miss McCabe, who is a very handsome girl, with a gracious manner that makes her friends everywhere, has been extremely popular since her first appearance in society, a few years ago. The wedding will take place in the bride's home in Buchanan street.

Among the returning San Franciscans this week are Mr. and Mrs. George T. Page and Miss Leslie Page, who have been absent for a long time. Mrs. Page and her daughter have spent the last two years in Paris, where Miss Leslie's musical education has been conducted under very competent masters. Mrs. Page joined them about six months ago, since when they have been traveling in different parts of Europe.

Miss Page is one of this year's debutantes and has the average in beauty, brains and cleverness. She is a perfect type of blonde, with blue eyes and pure coloring. It is easy to predict a great bellehood for her, presented, as she will be, under the best possible auspices. Mrs. Page was a great belle herself as Miss Georgia Hammond 20 years ago. The family probably will live in San Rafael.

Berkeley young people are much interested in the recently announced engagement of Miss Edith Alderson to Earl Miller. Both are almost as well known in this city as the average in beauty and cleverness. The wedding will be held in Berkeley and will be a most entertaining in both places.

There is general regret over the impending departure of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Rawlings, who will leave Mill Valley for their home in southern New Mexico some time in October. Mrs. Rawlings has spent the last six months with her mother, Mrs. Alexander Warner, on the big Warner ranch beyond Bithedale, and will be spared reluctantly by all her old friends. The mine in which Mr. Rawlings interests are centered is a long distance from civilization and Mrs. Rawlings and her little son and daughter will make the last two days of the journey on muleback, but she has already grown fond of the strange life in the Mexican mountains.

Mrs. Josephine Lindley Corelli Phipps of Los Angeles is visiting her brother, Judge Lindley.

Mrs. W. F. Mills and Miss Rhoda Mills are again in town after a long visit to Captain and Mrs. Gibson in the Gibsons' lovely lakeside home near Seattle.

Another Los Angeles visitor, well known here, was Mrs. Francis E. Walsh, who, with her daughter, Miss Virginia, and her son, Overton, were with friends here for a month. Mrs. Walsh belongs to one of the prominent families of southern California. She and her son left for Los Angeles a day or two ago, but Miss Virginia will not follow them for another fortnight. When she goes she will be accompanied by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Axton Jones of Piedmont, who will make the trip in their motor car, stopping by the way at Del Monte, Paso Robles and Santa Barbara.

A pretty luncheon was given yesterday by Mrs. Orrin Wolfe to Miss Edith McCabe, whose wedding to Mr. McCormick is to be one of October's important social events. It was one of the first affairs that Mrs. Wolfe has given in her new home at Angel island, but her charm as a hostess dates from the days when, as Miss Mabel Watkins, her Sausalito associate, is famous for its hospitality. Yesterday's event proved no exception to the rule and Mrs. Wolfe's guests—12 in number—were enthusiastic in their praises. The round table was daintily decorated with pale pink roses and ferns. The visitors from Sausalito and San Francisco made the trip by tug, which added another pleasure to a delightful day.

Mrs. George E. Bates will be hostess today at the first of a series of small luncheons that she is giving in her Clay street home in honor of her guest, Mrs. Charles W. of Syracuse. Her guests will be 14 in number. After the luncheon a few more friends will come in for a game of bridge, of which five tables will be played, the afternoon she will be joined by Mrs. J. P. Jones, who is a woman of exceptional character, a seamstress here, but through her personality she has already made many friends. She and her son, Charles Ide, will travel with Mrs. Bates during her long trip through the Levant a year ago, and afterward the friends met in Paris, went to the English lake country and later to Italy.

All of San Mateo's smart set and many more from this city will attend the garden fete to be given in the popular country town this afternoon by the Woman's club. The beautiful lawns that surround the De Sable home have been loaned for the purpose and are gay with awnings, decorated booths and tents. There will be a bevy of charming young women in the afternoon and sale of the smaller articles is anticipated for this afternoon. The most interesting features of the entertainment will be a baby show and a parade of decorated carriages. These will be trimmed in many fanciful and ingenious ways and surely will give the committee of Judges a puzzled half hour. There will be other features of special interest to children in the afternoon and they are fitting up. Mr. Ide is a Yale man and is looking up his variety friends here, who will introduce him to the social world this winter. He is an enthusiastic athlete and was captain last year of the Yale crew at the time of its famous victory.

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Conditions in California

The California Promotion committee wired the following to its eastern bureau in New York yesterday:

California temperature for the last 24 hours:
Sunny
San Francisco Minimum 50 Maximum 60
San Jose Minimum 54 Maximum 70
San Diego Minimum 58 Maximum 78

Carloads of green fruit shipped from California points during the last week, 285. The farmers in the Santa Monica district, in Los Angeles county, are looking happy over the bean crop, which will be much better than was predicted and will exceed output of last year. The average yield will be close to 20 bushels per acre, and the district will ship \$50,000 sacks.

The steel work is approaching completion on the Adam Grant building, at Bush and Sanson streets, San Francisco. This is a six story, class A structure, on a ground site 137-1/2x17-1/2. It is built to take six additional stories later on, or 12 stories in all. The exterior will be of pressed brick and terra cotta.