

The San Francisco Call

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Mail subscribers in ordering change of address should be particular to give both NEW and OLD ADDRESS in order to insure a prompt and correct compliance with their request.

It appears now, according to the calculations of his ingenious and belligerent counsel, that all the time when Mr. Calhoun was clamoring for justice and a speedy trial he had already enjoyed that privilege, with all the law allows, one two three times.

Mr. Calhoun's Many Trials

Perhaps he did not know it at the time, but his clamorous counsel has now discovered it for him. He is a really much favored man if his counsel's theory be true concerning the attentions that have been lavished on him in a legal way.

Most people thought that Mr. Calhoun had been tried but once. If it is true that he has been tried four times it must be equally true that he has had four opportunities to go on the witness stand and deny his guilt. He must have had four chances to explain what was done with the \$200,000 of United Railroads money which was carted away from the mint at the time the supervisors say they were bribed to grant the overhead trolley franchise.

It is a significant fact that in Mr. Calhoun's trial and in the other three trials which he would like to appropriate as his own not a single witness who knew anything of the facts in issue was put on the stand in behalf of the defense. In fact, not a witness of any sort was called. Mr. Calhoun, as the man who directed the transaction in question, has never dared to subject himself to the tests of examination under oath. Until he does that we refuse to admit that Mr. Calhoun has been tried even once, and the whole public, including Mr. Calhoun's friends, will believe him guilty.

The people of San Francisco and the people of the state of California demand that the indictments standing against Patrick Calhoun shall be tried, and they refuse and will refuse to believe that he has ever been tried until he goes on the witness stand to give an account of himself.

The Parking of Tamalpais

SAN FRANCISCO is favored beyond other cities in the vicinity of a commanding eminence that dominates and looks down upon a panorama of sea and shore and human activity unexampled in beauty and interest the round globe over. In Mount Tamalpais we have a viewpoint that includes the shining waters of the bay, the winding estuaries, the gray and silver of the unharvested Pacific, the busy scenes of San Francisco seated on her seven hills, the homes and marts and schools and humming shops that constitute the cities of the east bay shore from Berkeley south to leafy San Leandro.

Census Not a Private Snap

THE census legislation or attempts at legislation of the late and the current congress were not at all creditable to those bodies. The late congress passed a bill which found its chief inspiration in a desire to make the census patronage a personal perquisite of congressmen. It was just a little political dip into the pie basket, justified on the ancient theory that "public office is a private snap," no more and no less.

Republican Verdict Against Aldrich Tariff

THE Aldrich tariff bill, passed by the senate and now on its way to conference, does not please anybody, not even its author.

Propounded at the start by Senator Aldrich as adequate to provide the needed revenue, he has found himself compelled to admit that it was nothing of the sort and must be supplemented by a tax on dividends, which he accepts as an unwelcome substitute for the income tax. That a tariff bill which would be adequate for revenue needs might easily be drafted is not disputed, but that plan would not suit the standpatters at all, because their aim is to make duties prohibitive of importations, so that the sum of the tax will go into the pockets of greedy interests while the government takes little or nothing and the consumer is squeezed to the limit.

Outside of these greedy interests the bill has no friends and no supporters. It does not represent the honest sentiment of the republican party. It was supported in the senate by what may be called the "old guard," who are not representative of the people, but of the interests engaged in exploiting the consumers with the help of special legislation. It was vigorously opposed in debate by the men who are the real leaders of the republican party—men like Dooliver and Cummins and Nelson, who represent the best thought of the party and indicate its future course.

These men, now in a minority, will shortly control, and Aldrich and his crowd will disappear or be sidetracked. There will never again be such a tariff bill as that which Aldrich has put through the senate with the help of a steam roller.

If question be raised as to the prevailing sentiment of the republican party on this tariff the New York Tribune will naturally be accepted as authority. That paper has always been a strict party organ of the most straitlaced sort, and it says, speaking of the Aldrich measure: "That bill is almost without defenders in either the republican or the democratic press."

There are abundant indications that the great majority of republican voters look upon it as a grievous blunder. We could multiply indefinitely testimony of a similar sort from republican sources.

Aldrich has been conclusively and decisively worsted in debate on the floor. His only recourse has been to call names and impugn motives, and indeed in these tactics he merely echoes the settled policy of the rare and daily becoming rarer organs of the standpat interests.

There is every reason to believe that the bill is full of "jokers," which, if it should become a law as it stands, will crop out later as unpleasant surprises. For instance, nobody knows what the maximum and minimum provisions mean and nobody can say with certainty which scale of duties will prevail.

Senator Daniel, as a result of his examination of the bill, said: "This amendment proposes three different kinds of tariff. There is what might be called the dutiable list, the maximum and minimum tariffs and what might be called the presidential tariff, which comes and goes according to the ideas of the chief executive. The taxing power of the government rests on congress, but the application of the presidential tariff rests for the most part on the state of the presidential mind at the time, and there is no appeal to the people on it."

The bill will shortly go into conference of the two houses. What will happen then nobody can say, and in view of the conflict of interests, not forgetting the president's desire for an honest downward revision of the tariff, prognosis is quite unsafe.

It is certain that the standpatters will decisively control the joint committee, and any concessions that they may make will be wrung from them by fear. It was suggested that it would be the decent thing to accord the progressive element in the republican party a minority representation on the committee, but fear appears to have prevailed over decency, because such representation would undoubtedly mean the presentation of a minority report of crushing argumentative force.

State Taxation in California

THE Goldfield, Nev., Tribune has some harsh things to say about California and charges the state with gross extravagance of administration. It may very well be that the state government costs more than it ought, but the home critics of appropriations, who should be most concerned in such matters, have found it difficult to point out where cuts should be made.

California is competing with the national congress in extravagance and recklessness of expenditures. The recent report of the state auditor shows that the enormous sum of \$16,841,666.11 was spent last year in maintaining a system of bureaus that is not excelled by the red tape at Washington. This was \$1,351,885.83 ahead of the previous year and does not take into measurement the enormous civic taxes and county charges that the tax payers of the adjoining state have to meet. That the matter may be presented squarely so that the magnitude of the outlay may be more fully appreciated the situation may be epitomized as a per capita tax of almost \$12 for every man, woman and child, according to the census of 1900.

STORY OF GOLD "FIND" IS BRIEF

Discovery of Precious Metal In Sutter's Sawmill Was Almost Buried in the Californian

By ARTHUR L. PRICE

IN these days, when the most pentitent bigamist can demand a column or more of newspaper space in which to exploit his winning ways or the fib of a woman can prolong the "first page" value of a morgue story beyond its natural life, it is interesting to turn time backward in its files and find how the biggest newspaper "story" that every broke in California was handled by the safe, sane and conservative editors of its day.

There should be little dispute over what was the biggest California newspaper story. The discovery of California, like the birth of a man, was the most important thing that ever happened; but in the times of birth or discovery the object is always too youthful to be interested in the event. Anyway, there were no newspapers when California was discovered, so that historic event can not be called a newspaper "story." Maybe the Portola committee will arrange for its republication and then we can write up the discovery.

The fire of April, 1906, was a tremendous event, the biggest newspaper "story" of this generation, but its effects are rapidly being effaced.

There was still a greater story, the immediate recording of an event which was of the most momentous import to the state; of an event which has contributed more than any single thing to make California what it is. And here is the contemporary newspaper story of it:

From the Californian, San Francisco, March 15, 1848, page 2, bottom column 3.

Gold Mine Found.—In the newly made raceway of the Saw Mill recently erected by Captain Sutter, on the American Fork, gold has been found in considerable quantities. One person brought \$30 worth to New Helvetia, gathered there in a short time. California, no doubt, is rich in mineral wealth; great chances here for scientific capitalists. Gold has been found in almost every part of the country.

That item was all but hidden in the paper, and it took a search of the newspaper index at the state library at Sacramento, where State Librarian James L. Gillis is collecting and systematizing the current history of the state as it appeared from year to year, to find the note.

The article was placed under an item which told how W. A. Ledesdorf's horse had won a race out near the Mission. So the horse of W. A. Ledesdorf was of more contemporary importance than was the pick of John Marshall. In fact, Marshall's name was not mentioned.

But the public did not seem to treat the discovery as lightly as did the editor of the Californian. There were other stories of the discovery published later. Here is the next:

From the same paper, May 3, 1848, page 2, column 2.

Gold Mines of the Sacramento.—From a gentleman just from the gold region, we learn that many new discoveries have very recently been made, and it is fully ascertained that a large extent of country abounds with the precious mineral. Seven men, with picks and spades, gathered \$1,500 worth in 15 days. Many persons are settling upon the lands with a view of holding pre-emptions, but as yet every person takes the right to gather all they can, without any regard to claims. The largest piece yet found is worth \$8.

Next to that story in position was a tale of our old friend the whale of Sausalito, who evidently was as merry a wag in '48 as he is today. The story told how this whale had "cuttailed" with a sweep of his tail the rudder off a boat.

But after that even the placid editor of the Californian grew excited over the gold discovery. Hitherto he had stuck to his cases, although about that time there was a change of management of the paper. Two weeks later—the Californian was a weekly in those days—San Francisco probably could not support a daily—a fortnight later there was a real story about the gold rush. The item starts quietly enough, on the staid authority of the "gentleman recently from the gold region." It follows:

From the "Californian," May 17, 1848, page 2.

The Gold Mine Again.—We have been informed by a gentleman recently from the gold region that DIGGING continues brisk, with a great demand for pickaxes and pickaxes. The ore is said to become better and more plentiful as the miners advance up the river. It is found scattered over a surface of 30 miles, and we are told that anywhere within a circuit of that size, one man can dig on an average of two ounces a day, and that 2,000 men can find employment without difficulty. Many persons have already left the coast for that region, and considerable excitement exists in our midst, which bids fair to become quite a gold fever. The merchants and mechanics are closing doors, the lawyers and alcaldes leaving their desks, the farmers neglecting their crops, and the families forsaking their homes, all suffering from the effects of this fever. The first symptoms of the disease are a strong desire to purchase pickaxes and spades and an immediate rush for a launch. A cheer for the capitalized "DIGGING."

THE SMART SET

THERE is no gaiety in town that those who are leaving the city at this season may regret, for in truth there has been naught for days in a social way to disturb the summer quiet. There are a few teas at the Fairmont, but these have a farewell flavor, since they are given in most instances for departing guests, and the gossip is all of absence and preparation for traveling.

A few people are going abroad for two or three months until the winter sets in with its usual vigor of merriement, but most people are drifting lazily out of town for a month or more until the days have mellowed to offer in the way of social diversion. Meantime there is the talk of those who come and mostly of those who are going.

Mrs. William S. Tevis leaves today for an interesting trip to Seattle and New York, but will only enjoy a brief visit in the metropolis before sailing July 23 for Europe. She will be accompanied on the trip by her four sons, Lloyd, William Jr., Gordon and Lansing Tevis, but William S. Tevis will not be able to join his family on the tour abroad. Mrs. William Hinkley Taylor will be one of the party and will remain abroad for three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Tevis with their sons have been registered at the Fairmont since their arrival in town several weeks ago from their ranch at Bakersfield, but Mrs. Tevis and the boys have been out of town upon a series of week-end trips and house parties. They were entertained this season at the palatial country home of Dr. Harry Tevis and later at the home of the William H. Crocker.

There is deep regret among the friends of the attractive Miss Alice Dunne and her brother, Duval Dunne, who came here for the wedding of Miss Alice Sullivan and Frederick Lawrence Murphy, for the eastern visitors have been called away suddenly by the death of their grandfather in Boston and did not remain for the visit they had promised their friends here.

They left a few days ago and every one has been lamenting the fact of their departure, since none of the informal parties that were anticipated have materialized. It was thought that after the wedding preparations were past that the friends of Miss Dunne and her brother would have an opportunity of entertaining for them, but now they have gone east and hence the regrets.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, by the way, are still in the east upon their honeymoon and will remain away for two or three weeks longer. In the meantime their friends here are making arrangements to entertain for them upon their return, and one of the first receptions to be given for the popular couple will have charming Miss Helen Bowie as the hostess.

Miss Bowie was one of the bridesmaids at the recent wedding, and will be the first hostess to entertain for Mr. and Mrs. Murphy after their return. Captain and Mrs. Pourie were the incentive for one of the most delightful

Letters From the People

BULL IN EDUCATIONAL CHINA SHOP
Editor Call: To say there has been a stirring in the valley of educational dry bones would hardly express with sufficient force the consternation in scholastic circles consequent on Dr. Frederic Burk's publication of a manuscript headed "The Bankruptcy of Education" in the June and July issues of The World's Work.

The item has so long and so contentedly accepted the soothing assurance that our school system was as near absolute perfection as anything mundane may be that this declaration of its "bankruptcy" by a member of the firm may induce a panic. I, for one, sincerely hope it may.

It is high time the "psychological" fetich was stripped of all its whimsical bedizenment of high flown verbiage and arrogant assumption of enlightenment. It is high time to quit the foolishness of "doping" unwilling boys and girls with dead languages under the plea that thus only can they become "cultured."

The easy credulity which has made the average parent accept the standard of culture proffered by the pedagogues has been, to say the least, remarkable. The pedagogues had "classics"—Latin, Greek, Hebrew—as their attainments for sale. They imitated the Creator in Genesis and said "Let us make man in our image and with our likeness." Their fiat went forth, "Be cultured in classics like unto us or be forever Philistines!" For centuries their estimate of themselves passed current. Any muttered objections or objurgations brought the objurgator into something hotter than hot water. They would "cook his goose." Of late free thought has been busy.

"The muttering grows to a grumbling, and the grumbling grows to a mighty rumbling. And into the shop Doctor Burk comes tumbling."

What havoc he makes of its highly elaborate theories and time honored sophistries, charging into formulae of algebra and smashing the very potsherds of history, is too long a story for this letter, the object of which is to induce every one interested in the future of young America to "read, mark, learn, inwardly digest" and act upon Doctor Burk's excellent plea for a sensible education reform.

EDWARD BERWICK.
Pacific Grove, July 9.

THE CALL'S STAND APPLAUDED

Editor Call: Allow me to congratulate you on your timely and noble stand for a law making all contractors and others pay the poor laborer promptly. It is a shame that the young innocent life of a girl should have to be sacrificed to awaken the people to a sense of justice to the man who makes his living in God's own appointed way, by the sweat of his brow. Remember, this is not the only case where the man with no means can not get his just desert. There should be some way prepared to pay attorneys and court expenses from the public funds in cases where a man has no means of his own to procure justice and his rights against a man or corporation of wealth. That there is not more murder committed than there is by men suffering from our system allowing parties with means to take advantage of men with no means is the wonder of the age.

GEORGE S. BARNES.
Los Angeles, July 7.

Gossip of Railwaymen

J. R. HAYDEN, industrial agent of the Santa Fe, has, much to the surprise of his friends, developed an artistic side to his character. It was thought that Hayden was too interested in the building of spur tracks to industries located by him to find time to investigate the beauties of nature. This, however, is what he has been doing, and though he is naturally reticent he was enthusiastic enough yesterday to say that he found the country 100 miles north of Revelstoke, somewhere in the hyperborean regions of British Columbia, "pretty."

He traveled for 100 miles in a canoe on the bosom of the Columbia river and saw "woods and mountains." He had as companion an Indian guide and a German who also saw "woods and mountains." Hayden insists that he would have enjoyed the scenery and the trip immensely if it had not been for the mosquitoes, which showed a strong partiality for him. He admits that he went partly on pleasure and partly on business, but declares that he is going to write a descriptive article on his journey for the magazine published by the Santa Fe.

T. K. Bonaparte Duffy, he thinks, or T. K. Bonaparte Duffy, who has imaginations, are better fitted for this task than a man who attends strictly to business. There remain only 209 more miles of track to be laid by the Western Pacific to complete the road between here and Salt Lake City. According to the advices received yesterday in the office of the chief engineer the track from Elko was 37 miles from Winnemucca, while 47 miles of track had been laid west of Winnemucca, thus leaving a gap of 128 miles to be built from the end of this track to join the track through the Beckworth tunnel. There was a gap of 48 miles between the second crossing of the Feather river and the Spring Garden tunnel, making 209 miles in all to be completed.

A meeting of all passenger agents and their assistants in the northwest is called to take place at Hayden Lake, a suburb of Spokane, Tuesday, July 13. It is proposed that a permanent organization shall be formed, to be known as the Pacific Northwest passenger agents' association. Wednesday the agents will be joined by Spokane railwaymen for an outing on Lake Coeur d'Alene.

F. C. Maegly, assistant general freight agent of the Santa Fe is in the city. Maegly has charge of all weight matters on the Santa Fe system, and looks into the betterment of this service, consulting with operating officials and others as to the best means to secure accuracy. The Salt Lake road had 32 special trains on its tracks between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles yesterday, moving Elks.

J. R. Nagle, traveling passenger agent of the Oregon Short line and Union Pacific at Seattle, is in the city. He is accompanying a party of Elks to the convention at Los Angeles. J. H. O'Neil, traveling passenger agent of the Southern Pacific at Portland, passed through the city with a party of Portland Elks bound for Los Angeles. E. K. Garrison, traveling freight and passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, with headquarters at Los Angeles, is in the city today. L. G. Griffin, agent of the Star Union line at Omaha, is in the city. J. W. Redpath of the passenger department of the Southern Pacific is in Los Angeles on company business.