

PARDEE SEVERELY
SCOLDING CHALLENGER
Startles Irrigation Convention
by Saying Latter Is Giving
Away Big Water Rights
Sees Formation of Gigantic
Power Trust in Policy of
Opening Public Lands

lands, and each tract has in its boundaries a waterpower site. "I do not oppose private enterprise in the development of these sites," said Dr. Pardee, "but I oppose giving away immense rights to private corporations, which in a few years will hold the same political control over cities and states that railroads now have as a result of the magnificent gifts made them when they were asking for help to construct. We know the corruption which has resulted from railway control. Shall we now hand out a new form of corporate power our institutions?"

The thing to do, said Dr. Pardee, is to withdraw the water power sites as did Roosevelt and hold them for the people. "When," pleaded the speaker, "for God's sake are we ever going to have a chance for the common, hard working citizen? Secretary Ballinger has said that irrigation is not a proposition for a poor man. I take issue with him and say it is particularly a poor man's proposition, and if there is any one trying to make it not so, let's find out about it."

CALLS REMARKS "BAD TASTE"
Senator Turner during these remarks had left his place in the rear of the hall and was sitting behind the speaker. As Dr. Pardee concluded, Turner gained the floor and replied: "I think," said he, "that the remarks of Governor Pardee, at a time following the secretary of the interior, are to say the least in bad taste. Ballinger has done in his official capacity only what any man would do under his oath of office—he has obeyed the law. No man has the right to act first and read the law afterward and expect Governor Pardee never did such a thing in his official capacity."

REPLIES IN KIND
"I want to say," he remarked, "that I never said such a thing. I said that I want a man who acts first and talks afterward. I want to say further (looking at Turner) that I am here representing none but myself, and I am not an attorney nor the son of one. If that is treason, make the best of it. Ballinger had left the hall by this time, but Gifford Pinchot, who, incidentally, had been the unseen recipient of cuffs and compliments, sat smiling. The battle was over."

WOULD PROTECT BIRDS
That the irrigation congress seems intent upon a warfare against feathers and women's hats is evidenced by the number of resolutions introduced seeking the protection of birds of plumage. This afternoon saw a new turn in this activity when a resolution was introduced asking the condemnation of the congress for the destruction of birds. This was followed by a request for the women in the audience who would agree to wear nothing but the plumage of the "ostrich and the barnyard" to rise. A number rose, but others did not.

MANY SALIENT ADDRESSES
George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey, spoke on the classification of the public lands. He was followed by Samuel H. Henshaw, state engineer, who spoke of irrigation in South Dakota. D. C. Henny, consulting engineer of the United States reclamation service in the north, gave in earnest the results of the work on projects in Oregon and Washington. F. H. Griswold of Chicago delivered a message from the east to the west. Joseph H. Carey spoke on the subject of what irrigation means to the United States. At a meeting of the committee on permanent organization late tonight the choice of B. A. Fowler of Phoenix, Arizona, to be president of the national irrigation congress, and Arthur Hooker of Spokane to be permanent secretary, was made. Public was practically chosen as the place of next meeting. The selections will probably be confirmed by the congress on Saturday.

VALLEJO TRUSTEES MAY
FACE RECALL ELECTION
Machinists Propose Petition on
Rejected Ferry Franchise

[Special Dispatch to The Call]
VALLEJO, Aug. 11.—For the first time since the new charter was adopted nine years ago the recall election in this city is threatened, and every indication points to four of the members of the board of trustees being forced to stand for re-election. The machinists' union, which is the largest local in this city, has called upon the Vallejo trades and labor council to foster a petition to the board to invoke the recall against Trustees J. E. Brownlie, J. F. Dinninger, J. F. O'Reilly and J. J. Sullivan, who voted against the request of Theodore Bell's independent ferry company for the sale of a second franchise to conduct a ferry line between the city wharf and the Mare Island navy yard.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IS
GREETED AT SALT LAKE
Bishop O'Connell Accompanies
Eastern Prelate on Tour
SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 11.—Upon his arrival here from Yellowstone park today Cardinal Gibbons, in company with Bishop O'Connell of San Francisco, was tendered a formal reception by Governor Spry, Mayor John F. Bradford, Bishop Lawrence Scanlan of the diocese of Utah, and a considerable number of the local clergy and men prominent in civic affairs. Cardinal Gibbons comes to Salt Lake to conduct the dedication exercises of St. Mary's cathedral, which will be held Sunday morning. While in the city the cardinal will be the guest of former Senator Thomas Kearns.

Ballinger Admits Policy
Is to Aid Private Capital

SPOKANE, Aug. 11.—Secretary Ballinger, who spoke on the attitude of the administration toward the reclamation of arid land in the west, said in part:

"While the government has invested over \$50,000,000 in irrigation works, many times that amount has been invested since the passage of the reclamation act by private enterprise, and it is safe to say that a large portion of these private investments have resulted from governmental example and encouragement; and let me say here that it has not been and is not the policy of the national government in the administering of this act to hinder or interfere with the investment of private capital in the construction of irrigation works, but rather to lend it encouragement."

"This is particularly true in reference to irrigation under the Carey act in the various states. I am not a believer in the government entering into competition with legitimate private enterprise. Its functions under the reclamation act are not of this character, and I am sure that when private enterprise has done what it can there will still be thousands upon thousands of acres of public lands reclaimed only by government aid. The western states should therefore be very jealous of the perpetuity of the reclamation fund and of its constant increase."

"The purpose of the reclamation act is to undertake the irrigation of arid and semiarid lands where a considerable portion thereof belongs to the public domain, and by the installation of the storage and diversion of available waters to irrigate the largest possible area within a given territory at the least cost to the entrymen and land owners for construction, maintenance and operation, always keeping in view the matter of the settlement of these lands and rendering them capable of supporting the greatest number of families. The law is a beneficent one; it is another evidence of the broad and liberal policy which has ever actuated our national government in the disposition of its public lands. It differs, however, from the simple homestead law in that it holds out inducements only to men of sufficient industry and capacity to carry the added burdens of construction, maintenance and operation, which is the cost of the lands. While it is possible that persons of limited means may successfully enter and acquire irrigated lands, it will generally be found that it is not a poor man's proposition, unless coupled with intelligent industry in agriculture."

"The whole scheme of the act is based upon the appropriation of the proceeds of sales of public lands in certain states and territories for the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid and semiarid lands therein. No further appropriation by the government is intended, or can be inferred from the act. "Any one who has visited one or more of the reclamation projects

Views Ireland As Land
Of Peace and Abundance

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where the elves dance of a summer's night, I have seen the Problem of the Land as in a picture ten miles wide, a mile on a mile of the fairest land the mind can conceive, rich with promise of fertility, green still to the very verge of winter, smiling, beautiful—and empty. "A few miles out the jaunting car stopped at the foot of a lane and we walked up to the top of a hill, then climbed a low stone wall. Before us was a circular mound of green, a hundred feet in diameter at the base, perhaps, and forty or fifty feet high. We climbed the slope. The top was perfectly round, twenty or thirty feet across, with a depression which made the outer edge a ridge.

"Around and below us, on every side, lay the country, flooded with the pale yellow light of the winter sun. The view embraced eight or ten miles in all directions, a rolling green plain fading away into grassy hills. Here and there were small clumps or rows of trees. Low stone walls followed the contour of the land, making big and little fields of irregular shape. The dark streaks were ditches, the winding thread of silver a little stream. "I counted ten houses within vision on that great stretch. Each had two or three acres of tilled ground. The rest was grass. The only living things in sight were tiny scattered flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. Mr. Fitzgibbon translated.

"We are overlooking several estates," he said. Balf. Irwin, Sandford, Murphy—corners of all of them are in sight. Oh, yes, there were farms here once, hundreds of them. But all the people are evicted. They emigrated to America, or they died. The dozen or so farms you see are held by men with long leases. They are prosperous, though the rents are very high. The others—there was no help for them. "It was ghastly. I began to see these marks of devastation everywhere. The fields on all sides were scarred with the green ridges as through the whip of oppression had left great wells on the surface of the land. In two or three places we came upon the crumbling ruins of houses which for some reason had not been carried away. There was one of which the four walls still stood, with the chimney, though the roof had disappeared years ago. We could still trace the outlines of a little garden and the remnants of a stable. A hare scampered away as I peered through a gaping hole where there had been a window. "So the story ran, as simple and accurate a description as I could write of the desolation I had seen from the top of this very mound and in a short drive from it. The scene came back vividly as I climbed the little eminence today. "And I looked upon it again—the same land, but so—marvelously different! Leaning against the wind that came

SUTTON NO SUICIDE
DECLARES SURGEON

Gunshot Wound Expert Shows
in Pantomime That Wound
Was Not Self-Inflicted

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the second cry, "Halt, you are under arrest!" or "I'll shoot!" there were two more shots fired after a brief interval. Witness said he aroused Mahoney, sergeant of guard, as soon as he heard the first two shots. The other two shots were fired before Mahoney started in the direction from which the noise of the shots came. He had gone only a short distance when witness heard some one challenge Mahoney and tell him the trouble was all over and he might as well return to his room. "I told said he did not hear until next morning that Lieutenant Sutton had been shot."

To the judge advocate the witness said he understood that, his superiors having knowledge of the firing of the shots, his duty did not require him to make any further report to any one. "Sutton's Arms Not Broken
H. R. Taylor, undertaker, and James N. Wiederfeld, who prepared Sutton's body for burial, both testified there was no evidence that either of Sutton's arms had been broken. Wiederfeld said there were no indications that he had been beaten, though the witness had made no examination for proof."

Professor Gilbert Coleman of the naval academy stated that he was in the company of Lieutenant Sutton from lunch time until about midnight October 12, 1907 (the night of Sutton's death), then leaving the lieutenant with Miss May Stewart of Pittsburg, Pa., at the assembly room of the hotel. He said Sutton was in a condition of perfect sobriety at that time. "Lieutenants Seen Sober
Lieutenant Allen H. Sumner, U. S. M. C., testified to seeing at the hotel the same night Lieutenants Adams, Osterman and Utley, and that all of them were perfectly sober. Sutton, he said, entered the room and offered those in the party a drink from a bottle of whisky, which all drained. Sumner said he afterward went to camp. After his arrival there he saw Sutton leaving the camp and without his coat. Later he heard shots and going in the direction saw Sutton on the ground. He also saw Roelker, who appeared to have been injured, and taking him into camp found his clothing torn by a bullet, which was found in his garments."

Sutton's Reputation Given
The witness identified as his own a card on which he had written: "Sutton, I am a damn fool. Consider the gun business out. This he had signed. He said it was written by him for the purpose of humoring a whim of Sutton on an occasion when the latter was very much intoxicated. The witness hoped it would be a means of inducing Sutton to go to his hotel peaceably. Sumner testified that Sutton was not of good reputation among the other student officers and that he did not believe him to be a truthful man. Davis declined to ask the witness any questions."

NEW BOLIVIA MINISTRY
MAY AVERT RUPTURE
Threatened Acute Situation Im-
proved by Appointments
LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 11.—The threatening situation growing out of the approaching change in presidents—Ismael Montes, who is not friendly to Argentina, is to be succeeded tomorrow by Eildoro B. Villazon, who is in favor of accepting Argentina's decision in the boundary dispute with Peru—has been somewhat improved by the formulation of the following ministry: President of the Cabinet—Angel Diez de Medina. Minister of Public Instruction—Sanchez Bustamante. Minister of the Interior—Alejandro Horca. Minister of War—General Andres Guezo. Minister of Agriculture—Bustamante Zegarra. Minister of Foreign Affairs—General Jose Manuel Pando.

SUGAR MAGNATE OFFERS
LAND SITE FOR PARK
William G. Irwin Provides for
Extension at Honolulu
[Special Correspondence of The Call]
HONOLULU, Aug. 3.—William G. Irwin, the San Francisco and Honolulu sugar magnate, whose home here is probably the finest in the city, has stated to Governor Peary that he will give a tract of land between 12 and 15 acres in extent and valued at not less than \$50,000 to the territory as an extension of Kapiolani park. The park is in near proximity to Irwin's home, only a road separating the park from the Irwin premises. The park lies under the shadow of Diamond head and very near the big mortar battery of Fort Ruger.

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CALIFORNIANS CONTEST
AGED SPINSTER'S WILL
New Claimants to Estate of a
Boston Eccentric Appear
[Special Dispatch to The Call]
BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—Five new claimants will make legal battle for the estate of the late Susan Hall, an aged Boston spinster, who owned property valued at between \$40,000 and \$50,000, but who went about the streets garbed in man's attire and picked kindling wood. Albert J. Hall of Long Valley, Cal., Charles E. Hall and Maria L. Hall, both of Hayward, Cal., and two other first cousins, are the new contestants. All of the new claimants set forth that Miss Hall was mentally incompetent and under the control of C. H. Coffin, a second cousin, when she made the will. The queer doings of the eccentric testator, who was the daughter of a prominent carriage manufacturer in this city, will be told of when the case comes to trial.

RIVER OVERFLOWS
AND MANY PERISH

City of Monterey, Mexico, Is
Scene of Disaster Following
Severe Rain Storm

MONTEREY, Mex., Aug. 11.—Fourteen lives were lost and much property destroyed in this city early today by an overflow of the Santa Catarina river. Some estimates place the number of dead as high as 50. The exact figures will never be known, as the district known as San Luisite, where most of the damage occurred, is inhabited by the poorer class mostly and many occupied houses were washed away. 600 HOUSES DESTROYED

More than 600 houses were demolished in this one district and practically all those left standing are more or less damaged. Many families lost all their possessions. In the city proper several houses caved in as a result of the storm and the damage all over the city has been great. The Monterey bathhouse was flooded by the rain and the lower rooms were submerged. One man lost his life in the big swimming pool. Houses throughout the lower sections of the city were flooded. The electric light plant was damaged, as was the power plant of the street railway system. The rain continues and another flood is expected in the river before morning. RAILROADS TIED UP

The National railway lines are again tied up on account of the washouts north and south of this city and no trains have arrived here since Tuesday. Laredo over railroad wires is cut off and the damage to that section of the line can not be ascertained. It is known that the bridge at Tepo Chico is out; the bridges at Salinas and Go-londres and possibly at Villalena are gone. From information obtained from officials of the National lines it will be several days before train service is resumed.

SETH LOW MAY BE
AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND
President Said to Be Anxious to
Make Appointment

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A Washington special to the Tribune says: The name of Seth Low, former mayor of New York and once head of Columbia university, is being seriously considered by President Taft in the selection of a successor to Whitelaw Reid as ambassador to Great Britain. Since the declaration of the post by President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard Mr. Taft, it is known, has been looking around carefully in his search for a representative American, intellectually fitted to hold the post at the court of St. James and rich enough to stand the expense and yet not too wealthy. The president, it is declared, is convinced that Mr. Low is the possessor of all the desired attributes and it is probable that he will be offered the post.

CHARGED WITH INCITING
REBELLION IN MEXICO
Residents of San Antonio Ar-
rested and Arms Seized

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 11.—Charges of violation of the United States neutrality laws have been filed against Colonel Rangel and Tomas Sarabia, two alleged Mexican revolutionists, who were arrested here yesterday. When the men were taken into custody stores of arms and ammunition were found in their house. Numerous documents bearing on a junta, which is said to have in charge arrangements for an early uprising in Mexico, were also seized.

GIANT COMPLAINS OF
SMALL MAN'S BLOWS
Exhibits Badly Swollen Face to
Prove Assault

[Special Dispatch to The Call]
WILLOWS, Aug. 11.—The spectacle of a giant appearing in justice court asking for a warrant for a much smaller man on a charge of battery was presented today. Jack Keefe, 6 feet 6 inches tall and weighing 200 pounds, is the complainant. He said George Barrett struck him with a club and exhibited a badly swollen face and shoulders to prove it.

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Concerning Rates
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It is fully as much to our interest to make the lowest possible rates as it is to yours.
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The cheaper we can offer service the more gas will be consumed, and the greater will become the stability of our business. No legislation or competition can make this any clearer or more imperative.
The problem of the gas manager is the same problem which the retail merchant is forever trying to solve—to increase the volume of his output by following the only certain rule to accomplish it; by decreasing the margin of profit per sale.
We know well that unless we can cover our territory and induce the majority of possible customers to buy our service, it will be only a question of time until a rival enters the field and takes the business we have failed to secure and our own besides.
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