

The San Francisco Call

JOHN D. SPRECKELS... Proprietor
CHARLES W. HORNICK... General Manager
ERNEST S. SIMPSON... Managing Editor

Address All Communications to THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL

Telephone "KEARNY 86"—Ask for The Call. The Operator Will Connect You With the Department You Wish

BUSINESS OFFICE... Market and Third Streets, San Francisco
Open Until 11 o'clock Every Night in the Year

EDITORIAL ROOMS... Market and Third Streets

MAIN CITY BRANCH... 1651 Fillmore Street Near Post

OAKLAND OFFICE... 468 11th St. (Bacon Block)
Tel. Sunset—Oakland 1083
Telephone Home—A 2375

ALAMEDA OFFICE... 1435 Park Street
Telephone Alameda 559

BERKELEY OFFICE... SW. Cor. Center and Oxford
Telephone Berkeley 77

CHICAGO OFFICE... 1634 Marquette Bldg.
C. Geo. Krogness, Advertising Agt

NEW YORK OFFICE... 805 Brunswick Bldg.
J. C. Wilberding, Advertising Agt

WASHINGTON NEWS BUREAU... Post Bldg.
Ira E. Bennett, Correspondent

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU... 915 Tribune Bldg.
C. C. Carlton, Correspondent

Foreign Offices Where The Call is on File
LONDON, England... 2 Regent Street, E. W.
PARIS, France... 33 Rue Cambon
BERLIN, Germany... Unter den Linden 9

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Delivered by Carrier, 20 Cents Per Week, 76 Cents Per Month, Daily and Sunday

Terms by Mail, for UNITED STATES, Including Postage (Cash With Order):
DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 1 Year... \$8.00

DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 Months... \$4.90

DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 Months... \$2.50

WEEKLY CALL, 1 Year... \$1.00

FOREIGN (Daily) Single Month... \$3.00 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

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.

GOOD LUCK TO BOTH



SHOOTS DECOYS FOR WILD FOWL

Jules Clerfayt's Little Mishap Leads Him to Go Hunting With Searchlight

HEREAFTER when Jules Clerfayt goes duck hunting he will carry a searchlight.

The searchlight is an unusual weapon with which to hunt for mallards, but Jules confesses that it is a necessity. A few days ago he journeyed to the marshes down the peninsula and after sitting up all night wandered out to the marshes and finally located a flock of about 20 ducks.

"Fine shooting," was the expression that fell from Clerfayt's lips, and it was fine shooting for about 10 minutes until he discovered that he had shot up about 15 valuable decoys.

Clerfayt took another journey yesterday morning—a journey to an electric establishment, where he purchased a pocket searchlight to be used to distinguish real ducks from decoys.

The new general agent of the Hawley lines is to be J. A. Martin of the Iowa Central and of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, according to a report circulated along the "row" yesterday.

A. P. Stewart, district freight and passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western, is to be general passenger agent, according to the report. Martin has been general eastern agent of the aforementioned roads for some years past, and was at one time with the Wabash at St. Louis.

B. A. McAllister, land commissioner of the Southern Pacific, has been called east to assist in the redemption of the mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific.

The Salt Lake route plans to run a train through to Goldfield today, going from Los Angeles to Colton on the Southern Pacific tracks, from Colton to Daggett on the joint Santa Fe and Salt Lake tracks, and from Daggett to Goldfield via Las Vegas. The officials of the company hope to have the lines to Riverside and San Bernardino open for business in a few days.

The surveys for the proposed extension of the Tonopah and Tidewater between Goldfield and Ely, Nev., has been completed and proposals for bids for work to be started at the Goldfield end will soon be advertised. The branch will run east from Cuprite. The application for a franchise near Ely has been temporarily withdrawn.

The double track steel bridge across the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace, built by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, was opened for traffic yesterday. The bridge cost more than \$2,000,000 and is over a mile long.

Charles H. Eckhart, who resigned yesterday as vice president and general manager of the Southern Railway, will become vice president and superintendent of operation of the following railroads: Chicago and Alton, Toledo, St. Louis and Western, Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Iowa Central, which are known as the Hawley railroads. His headquarters will be in Chicago.

The case of the associated jobbers of Los Angeles against the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe companies, alleging discrimination in the matter of the rates over the Tehachapi, will be heard by the railroad commission February 16. The regular monthly meeting of the commission will be held January 11. A special meeting will be held at Marysville, January 10.

The directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad company, known as the "Big Four" road have declared a semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock. The last dividend on the security was in March, 1908, when a dividend of 1 per cent was paid.

The railway commission of Texas has called on the railways in that state to furnish accommodations for colored passengers equal to those furnished to white passengers. It is stated that the commission has received a complaint about the facilities afforded to colored passengers, which states that the "Jim Crow" coaches are seldom through cars, though it costs as much to ride in them as in the through cars for whites. It is alleged that compartments for colored people are often uncomfortable, cold and not provided with water; that lavatories are not provided with soap and water; that not reclining chairs are ever provided and that it is very difficult for colored passengers to get anything to eat en route.

Feminine "Terrors"

The twentieth century woman brings with her an atmosphere of noise and unrest, at least so says the "Gentlewoman." Her expression is usually a worried one. She is careful and troubled about many things—the things that do not count. Her voice is loud and strident. Repose is removed far from her.

Yet repose—not that cowl-like ruminating repose which is so irritating, but the repose which comes from the "peace of mind" that only a woman should characterize all women. Was it not Byron who said that one of the chief secrets of feminine charm was animation?

He was right, but he did not mean loud voiced, hysterical, affected inanities which pass for animation nowadays.

Women in the Hunting Field

Some generations ago there was a strong prejudice against women riding to hounds at all. The appearance of a woman in the hunting field at one time, says Black and White, would have caused almost as much sensation as an up to date suffragette in the ballot box today. Addison loathed the idea of "diana pacing to the meet," and Thomson, the poet, earnestly besought "the British fair" to remain untroubled by "such horrid joy" which in his view made them "rougher to the sense, and all the winning softness lose." Yet the day has long since passed when it was only considered outre for a woman to hunt.

Debutantes Dance At Miss Bullard's Party

Enjoyable Event at Which Host and Hostess Celebrate Silver Wedding Anniversary

EVERY debutante had a delightful time at the dances yesterday and there were teas and other diversions that attracted the active votaries of society in the afternoon.

The evening affair, of great social importance to the younger set, was the dancing party for Miss Marie Bullard, when the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Bullard made her formal curtsy to society.

While it was expected that the party would be given by Mr. and Mrs. Bullard as a matter of course, it was the surprise of the occasion that they shared the affair by celebrating their silver wedding anniversary. The first intimation of the silver anniversary was given in the decorations for the dance at Century hall. The auditorium was adorned with garlands of green intertwined with silver tinsel and the silver entered into every detail of the scheme and was most effective.

Mr. and Mrs. Bullard held a reception on their own account in the early hours of the evening, standing under a canopy of greens and silver, while Mrs. Bullard wore her wedding gown of ivory satin and rose point lace. It was a singular and pleasing feature of the affair for the hostess that two of the bridesmaids who attended her wedding 25 years ago in Philadelphia were present last evening to assist in receiving her guests.

Those who assisted in the pleasant office last evening were Mrs. J. L. McFarland and her sister, Mrs. Fred Tuttle, of Berkeley.

The debutante of the occasion, Miss Marie Bullard, wore a gown of white crepe de chine embellished with silver trimming. Among the younger people who attended the dancing party were: Miss Margaret Postle-thwait, Miss Lillian Whitney, Miss Joy Wilson, Miss Maud Penell, Miss Lorena Wilson, Allen McDonald, Miss Miriam Gibbons, Loring Pickering, Miss Eva de Pue, Perry Evans, Miss Ella Sonstang, Herbert, and Miss Florence Williams, George Spencer, Miss Dorothy Wood, Selim Woodworth, Miss Mildred Whitney, William Goodenough, Miss Suzanne Kirkpatrick, Charles Adams, Gerald Halsey, Kinship Parker.

Miss Rhoda Niebling and her cousin, Miss Freda Smith, both of whom are debutantes this season, have been entertained extensively and the parties in their honor continue to interest the younger set. One of the most attractive dates of the month has been reserved by Miss Kathleen Farrell for the luncheon that she will give next Monday, January 10, in compliment to the two girls.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Bothin have been enjoying a delightful trip in the east and after passing the earlier season at the St. Regis, New York, they went to the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, where they remained until after Christmas. They were accompanied by Donald Ferguson of Los Angeles.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas H.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

COCKTAIL—Subscriber, City. How did the name "cocktail" used to designate the American appetizer, originate?

It is said that one of the Montezuma rulers, tiring of the various kinds of liquors that were laid before him, called for some new concoction. One of his fair subjects, named Xochitl, said she would try to produce something new. She made a preparation of the distilled juice of the cactus plant, flavored it with certain ingredients and presented it to the ruler, who expressed himself well pleased with it. It was named Octel and was a favor. He drank when Mexico was invaded by the American army in 1846-47. Probably the American soldiers mistook the sound of the name and designated it by the one that it is now popularly known by.

INITIATIVE—Reader, Halfmoon Bay. What is the initiative, referendum and recall?

In politics, the initiative is the step taken by the people to lay a proposition before the authorities, to be acted upon by the voters; the referendum is the act of the authorities in placing the proposition before the voters, and the recall is the right of the voters, at an election, to determine if an official who is either incompetent or does not perform his duties satisfactorily shall be turned out of office.

MARTIAL LAW—W., City. What is martial law?

Properly, martial law is that military rule which in time of war is conferred by the laws of war to persons and things within the scope of active military operations, and which for the time suspends civil rights and the remedies founded on them, so far as may appear necessary. The term is loosely applied to military rule in cases of riot or serious disturbance in a district to which troops may be ordered.

DIAMOND MELTS—P., Island Bar. What degree of heat does it take to melt a diamond?

When the diamond is in a receptacle from which air is excluded it will resist 2,786 degrees of heat Fahrenheit, but when oxygen is present the diamond will burn slowly at 1,872 degrees Fahrenheit. At a heat greater than 2,786 degrees, where there is no air, the diamond will be converted into graphite.

HOLDEN—Subscriber, Santa Clara. When and where was the honor conferred some years ago on Edward S. Holden, former director of the Lick Observatory?

In November, 1896, he received a diploma and the decoration of Knight of the Royal Order of Danebrog, from the minister of foreign affairs of Denmark, for his services to science.

MAN OF DESTINY—Subscriber, City. Why was Grover Cleveland called "the man of destiny"?

That was a name applied to him in allusion to his rise from mayor of Buffalo and an unknown man in 1881 to president in 1885.

CITIZENSHIP—H. I. Am I an American citizen? I came from Holland to the United States at the age of 20. My father became a citizen in due time. Does that affect my citizenship in any way? Must I make application for naturalization papers?

Stevens has been staying at the Fairmont and have been delightfully entertained by the service set during their visit here. Among others who have been visitors in town during the week and have received various and pleasing social attentions were Captain and Mrs. E. B. Underwood, Colonel and Mrs. M. C. Dickens and Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Kindeberger.

Miss Eleanor Barry, the pretty daughter of General and Mrs. Barry, is being entertained not only by army people, but has a wide circle of admiring friends outside the service set. She has been the complimented guest at two or three of the recent teas and will be favored among the younger girls at the later events of the month, although the last tea in honor of the charming army girl was given by Mrs. Edwin Breyfogle at the Fairmont a day or two ago.

Mrs. Frank Baldwin, who is staying at the Fairmont, has been the incentive for several of the smaller parties that are part of the social diversion of the week, and the charming visitor from Honolulu has been hostess at one or two informal teas of recent date since her arrival from the islands, given only for her relatives and the closer friends of the family. Mrs. Baldwin will be the complimented guest this afternoon at a luncheon to be given at the Fairmont, when the presiding hostess will be her mother, Mrs. E. H. Kittredge.

Mrs. S. B. Livingston of New York, who has been visiting her brother, A. J. Rich, for several weeks and who passed the holidays in this city, will leave in a few days for her home in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Raoul du Val, who was Miss Beatrice Tobin, are receiving cordial greetings from their friends since their arrival from Paris, and almost every day Mrs. du Val has been fêted informally at tea or luncheon given at the Fairmont. Her visit, which will be extended over several weeks, after her custom of other years, promises a particularly pleasant time for her friends in this city.

Mrs. Allen Lewis, who was a visitor from Portland last season and was entertained during her stay here by Mrs. Eleanor Martin and others, is again a guest of relatives in this city and will be the incentive for several of the later affairs of the month. Mrs. Lewis will pass some of the time as the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Hinckley Taylor, and will be entertained in Oakland as well as on this side of the bay.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pope will entertain at an elaborate dinner party preceding the Patronesses' dance, to be given Friday evening, January 14, at the St. Francis, and there will be several other dinner parties of an informal sort to celebrate the occasion.

THE political situation in Washington lends itself to humor.

Political Fairy Tales From Washington

The painstaking labor of the standpatters to persuade the world that they are the only accredited champions of the Roosevelt policies, with the corollary that none others can be trusted, is such an innocent and alluring fairy tale that it must have originated behind the looking glass. The firm of Cannon & Aldrich is the only original and genuine. All others are base impostors. It is an amusing comedy and the effort to stuff the press and obscure the facts which stick out like a sore thumb is not the least curious phase of a situation that approaches the grotesque.

The country is gravely requested to behold Aldrich and Cannon and the whole crowd of reactionaries and attorneys in congress for the "hog combine"—the country, we say, is invited to observe the standpatters engaged in the patriotic labor of destroying the water power trust, exacting stiff royalties for coal deposits from the Guggenheims and making trouble generally with the Money Devil. As Claude Melnotte remarked to Pauline, "How dost thou like the picture?"

The further implication of the news with which the dispatches are stuffed is that the progressives in congress, Cummins, Nelson, Bristow and the rest, are fighting the conservation policies tooth and nail and therefore Mr. Taft, we are asked to believe, is carrying a club for them. Moreover, they get no pie and be unwelcome at the courier.

This, of course, accords with the highest conception of stand-pat statesmanship. It is a fearful threat that forebodes an iron-clad lid for the pork barrel and short rations of political pie. Confronted by that awful threat the progressives can do naught but surrender at discretion.

Of course, the whole story is a ridiculous and silly invention on its face. If Mr. Taft has any hope of putting in effect by legislation his policies of conservation, the backbone of his support must come from the progressives. The opposition will come from the standpatters and the "hog combine" that seeks to exploit the national resources for private gain and without compensation to the real owners, who are the people of the United States.

That opposition will be assiduously disguised at every turn, and these reports coming from Washington are part of the disguise. It is a new edition of the wolf pretending to be Little Red Ridinghood's grandmother.

All this may serve to amuse and beguile the passing moment. It is one more phase of the effort to read the progressives out of the republican party; but its only effect will be to make its promoters look ridiculous.

Eating Altogether Too Much

THE serious aspect of this ridiculous fairy tale lies in the endeavor to identify Mr. Taft with Cannon and Aldrich. If the thing were not so transparent it might do grave injury to the president.

ONE scarcely knows what congress proposes to accomplish by the proposed inquiry into the high cost of living unless it might be with the help of selected facts and figures to diffuse a sense of universal contentment due to the labors of congressmen who should accordingly be returned to office at the next election. A congressional committee with power to send for persons and papers can collect as many opinions on this burning topic as there are subpenas, but none of these excursions into the dismal science of economics will buy a dozen of eggs at the corner for much less than 50 or 60 cents according to the season.

In the way of unusual opinions on this important subject we beg leave to adduce with some diffidence the useful working hypothesis offered by Prof. Milton Whitney of the national department of agriculture. Professor Whitney asserts that "people are eating far more now than they did fifty years ago," while the supply of food is not keeping step with our monstrous but healthy appetites. We admit that this is a very discouraging view of the situation because it seems to demand so much harder work to keep pace with our expensive hunger.

If the demands and the capacity of the national stomach are to go on increasing at this rate the popular conception of Uncle Sam as a rather lean old gentleman must be rejected in favor of a Kolb and Dill poster.

Chronicle's Unfortunate Habit

THE practice of making newspaper headlines that belie the text is a favorite device of the Chronicle. In Thursday's paper one finds a dispatch concerning the governor of New York which is headed, "Hughes opposed to the income tax." In the dispatch the governor's words are quoted thus:

I am in favor of conferring on the federal government the power to lay and collect such a tax. I believe that this power should be held by the federal government, so as to properly equip it with the means of meeting national exigencies.

But the power to tax income should not be granted in such terms as to subject to federal taxation the incomes derived from bonds issued by the state itself or those issued by municipal governments organized under the state's authority. To place the borrowing capacity of the state and of its governmental agencies at the mercy of the federal taxing power would be an impairment of the essential rights of the state, which, as its officers, we are bound to defend.

BARON UCHIDA, the new Japanese ambassador, comes with instructions to hasten, if possible, the making of the new treaty between his country and the United States.

No Hurry About the Treaty

Japan desires that the existing treaty shall terminate one year earlier than the agreement specifies, but it seems quite unlikely that this desire will be gratified. The ambassador's instructions are said to be:

First, to induce the United States to agree to the termination of the treaty on July 17, 1911.

Second, to have the United States eliminate from the treaty the provision under which this government may regulate the immigration of Japanese laborers.

Third, to insist that Japanese subjects coming to the United States shall enjoy all the rights and privileges which are extended to the subjects of the most favored nation.

Under the terms of the present treaty it does not expire, according to American construction, until July, 1912, and it is quite unlikely that the administration will be in any greater hurry to deal with a difficult subject than the contract demands.

Incidentally it is urged that the California legislature will be in session in 1911, and Washington fears that the temper of this body may accentuate the difficulties of a controversial negotiation. It is hoped that a year's postponement of the dispute may ease off matters.

Appointments Of Smith And De Vries

THE decline of the hidebound spirit of partisanship is seen in the general welcome with which people have received the nominations of General James F. Smith and Marion de Vries to be members of the new customs court.

General Smith and Mr. de Vries are, like Franklin K. Lane, Californians who have made good in high official position in Washington and in the administration of some important affairs. All three are democrats holding high preferment by the gift of a republican president, whose acts in this regard are received with the fullest approval by men of all parties. Their advancement has been fully earned.

The appointment of General Smith is especially welcome to San Francisco. He is one of ourselves, a product of California, native to the soil, and whether holding high command in the army or in judicial or administrative office has made a distinguished record in difficult circumstances. His legal training and experience on the bench make him a valuable accession to the constitution of the new court.

Mr. de Vries brings with his new office the useful experience of tariff administration gained while on the board of general appraisers. It is understood that he had a more considerable part than any other man outside of congress in framing the new tariff and was Senator Aldrich's right hand man in making up the schedules. If that shall be considered not altogether to his credit in that the tariff is not a fulfillment of Mr. Taft's promise of revision downward, we may reflect that Mr. de Vries was in this instance obeying orders in the performance of a ministerial duty at the bidding of Aldrich.

Common Law Marriages in Early California

THE threatened litigation concerning the valuable Trahern estate and inheritance in San Joaquin county may serve to illustrate that phase of California history which concerns that somewhat nebulous relation known as the "common law marriage," which at one time was accepted as more or less legal and valid in this state. By that rule a man was married if he said so in a public way and maintained conjugal relations with the common law wife. Of course, we do not know that the real or supposed marriage of the elder Trahern is alleged to be of this character, but litigation arising from a similar foundation has been common enough in this state. The celebrated Sharon case turned on the allegation that the requirements of a common law marriage had been fulfilled, and the litigation over the Hite estate sprang from a like cause.

Naturally, the courts have always regarded with suspicion claims of title to property based on such uncertain relations, but that has not prevented them being pressed in court. It was a bad state of affairs in every way and the legislature put an end to it by requiring that all marriages shall be authenticated by civil or ecclesiastical record.

But once in a while a lawsuit based on the old conditions will continue to crop up so long as heirs are found who claim title as the offspring of one of these common law marriages.