

# CHARITY DOES HARM THINKS SKIBO'S LAIRD

### Famous Philanthropist Says Obligation of Wealth Lies in Advancing Education

### Carnegie Says He Could Have Made \$50,000,000 During Recent Panic

by the diversity of the subjects upon which he spoke. Among the matters he discussed were:

The "infamous" English land taxation system.

The drink problem.

Rare Scotch whisky and Mark Twain's respect for it.

The vacuity of the Martian canal theory.

The vacuity of the Bacon Shakespeare schism.

Henry George's single tax theory and Lloyd-George's budget.

The work of the Carnegie institution for scientific research.

Socialism.

Tariff for revenue only.

The utility of charity.

The obligations of great wealth.

The bronze ship "Carnegie," which has about it no iron to disturb the equanimity of the compass.

Why he did not make \$50,000,000 during the panic.

### Has Pleasing Personality

Any cynicism which might have been entertained toward Carnegie as one of the multimillionaires of America vanishes before the charm of his personality and the contagion of his chuckle. He might have won his millions through the very desire of the dollars to gather around and enjoy the anecdotes.

"Now here is a perfectly new story on Mark Twain," he suddenly interjected into his interview. "It will be good for you, as it has never been published before; it will be a 'scop,' and the laird of Skibo chuckled in anticipation of the coming anecdote.

"You know," he said, "Mark Twain and I are firm friends. He calls me Saint Andrew and I call him Saint Mark. We write funny notes to each other—that is, the notes he writes me are funny. You know he has been in rather poor health for some time, and after one of his trips to Bermuda I visited him at his house. After I left I sent him some Scotch whisky I had. It was very good Scotch—it has a history, but that is not in point. Mark Twain wrote and thanked me for the liquor, saying:

"Dear Saint Andrew:

"If I had known when you were at my bedside what you were about to do I would have given you my halo. It is a good halo. It is made of tin, and I paid the duty on it when it came down."

"Shortly after that," continued Carnegie, "I fell and hurt my knee. And Mark Twain, when he heard of the accident, said, 'Carnegie should have sent me all of that whisky.'"

### Drinks Very Little Scotch

But the chuckling Scotchman hastened to add, "I only drink two glasses of Scotch a day, at meal time, and that under the orders of my physician. While a man can not have too much Scotch in him he can have too much Scotch whisky."

The laird of Skibo Carnegie turned quickly to the serious aspect of the liquor question, not as it was generally considered in the banter of the humorist.

"Drink," said Carnegie seriously, "is one of the principal causes of poverty and inefficiency. At Skibo I had made it an object to our men to be sober. Every man who passes a year without taking a drink gets a 10 per cent additional wage. It is worth that much to me in increased efficiency. I insist that the coachman and chauffeurs shall not drink—my guests shall always have the assurance that they are being driven by sober men, and consequently we have only men who do not drink. In the other lines of employment it is optional with the men whether they drink or not. I do not insist upon their personal liberty, but if they do abstain I make it worth their while.

"This practice is having a beneficial effect in the neighborhood of Skibo castle.

### Problem of Unemployed

"While drink is one of the chief causes of poverty, there will always be the problem of the unemployed. Whenever a city or country is comparatively prosperous and there is much work being done there will be a movement of working men toward that point. They will always keep the ranks filled and the inefficient and the idle who are about will form the surplus of labor. That is inevitable."

The project of Millionaire Fels, the soap man, to devote his fortune to spreading the propaganda of single tax did not appeal to Carnegie.

"I do not believe in it," he said. "Single tax is what Henry George used to preach. I told Henry George to take his theories out to Iowa, the banner state of his democracy, where nearly every adult owns a farm and see how long he would be listened to.

"It is not so very different from Socialism. There is a story that I have heard that illustrates the socialist's attitude.

"There was a negro in the south who was a socialist and was given freely to discussing his theories. He met a white man one day who questioned him rigidly on the extent of his belief.

"If you had two horses, Sam," said the white questioner, "and your poor neighbor had none, would you give him one of your horses?"

"Yes, sir," said the negro, "I would give him one of my horses."

"And if you had two cows and your

only one 'Bromo Quinine' That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for signature of E.W.Grove. Used world over to cure a cold in one day. 25c.

### DIED

ALBRECHT—At rest, in this city, March 11, 1910. Adam A. dearly beloved husband of Philippa Albrecht, and devoted father of Mrs. A. Albrecht, a native German, aged 52 years 3 months and 12 days.

# British Tax System Infamous, Carnegie's Declaration of Steel King



Andrew Carnegie, with his wife and daughter, at luncheon under the big trees near Santa Cruz yesterday afternoon.

poor neighbor had none, you would give him one of your cows?"

"Does I would, sir," said I would. You must always divide your property, sir."

"And if you had two pigs—"

"Stop a moment, boss, stop a moment; you see, boss, I have two pigs."

The steel king laughed generously over the joke.

"You see," he commented, "there will always be inequality of wealth. I believe in the inequality of wealth."

### Could Have Made \$50,000,000

"But I am trying not to make any more money," confessed the multimillionaire. "I could have made \$50,000,000 during the panic"—he talked of \$50,000,000 as casually as a tree might speak of 50 leaves. "But I did not want to make any more money."

"It is not easy to give money wisely. When I first wrote the article, 'The Gospel of Wealth' for a magazine, the editor rushed into my office and declared that, while he had promised the first space in a certain number to fiction, he was going to violate his promise, and give my article the prominence. And I want now to hear it read by its author, he declared.

"I read it, and when I came to the sentence 'Of every \$1,000 given in charity \$500 had better have been thrown into the sea,' he stopped me. 'Make that \$900 had better be thrown into the sea,' he insisted. I did change it—made it higher.

"For you can not help people to advance other than by giving them the means of advancement. That is my idea in establishing libraries. I have been amply repaid for that by the letters I have received. Parents have written to me telling me that since a library had been established in their city their boys have changed their habits. It has been a rule that in all the libraries the de call for books of history, biology and science has increased. While I have not taken and do not intend to take any part in the management of the libraries, if I were in charge of a library I would not buy a work of fiction until two years after it had been published.

"When I gave 78 branch libraries in one morning to the city of New York a friend came and congratulated me on that act.

"No," I said, "do not congratulate me on giving the libraries, but rather congratulate me on finding a people who would be willing to undertake the support of 78 libraries. That is the real important circumstance."

"It is not the submerged tenth in whom I am most interested, but in the swimming tenth," and Carnegie made the motions of a swimmer, "in the people who are anxious to advance and need the opportunity."

### Obligation of Wealth

The obligation of wealth, he said, lay in that it affords an opportunity for education and advancement and in giving scientists the opportunity of research work.

"That is what is being done in the Carnegie institute," he continued. "Professor Murray of Oxford told me that the Carnegie institute in the first seven years of its existence had done more for the furtherance of human progress than Oxford university had done in its entire history.

"We have the observatory on Mount Wilson, which I intend to visit, and where astronomers from all parts of the world have gathered. They are making valuable discoveries there. Carnegie spoke of all his works in that impersonal way.

"I do not think that there are canals on Mars is foolish. The observatory aims at practical things and does not speculate.

"Now, it was suggested to the institute that no compass on an iron or steel ship can be accurate because of the attraction of the magnet for the iron. It was advised that a ship of bronze, which is not magnetic, be constructed. One was built. It did not have a single bit of iron about it. It was named the Carnegie, after the institute," he added naively.

"Now that ship has cruised about correcting charts and it has been found that there is the greatest inaccuracies existing on the charts owing to the deflections of the magnetic needle on the usual steel ship.

"This cruise showed that the charts of the British admiralty were defective. That is a great thing to do for the republic today—a splendid vocation—to correct the inaccuracies of the old world, to guide the older nations."

"That there were other errors in Britain outside the charts of the admiralty was the conclusion of the laird of Skibo. "The British tax system is infamous," said Carnegie, "in its application to land. Now I have some lots on the avenue in New York. I pay taxes on them as I should—on a valuation commensurate with the value of improved property in the vicinity. The assessed valuation, therefore, is within 10 per cent of what the lots would bring on the market. And every three years they are reappraised. Now if they were situated in London I would pay but a nominal rate on the property. Property should be taxed in relation to the value of the adjacent property. Now, near the port of Glasgow, Scotland, there was property held on which a tax was paid which was what the tax on agricultural land would be. But when the municipality bought that land it paid 500,000 pounds sterling for the property. It is an infamous system."

On the subject of American taxation Carnegie declared that the burden

should fall on the rich. "There should be no tax on the revenue only, and then the luxuries should be the subject for the tariff, so that the burden would fall on the rich."

Carnegie enjoyed yesterday hugely. At Santa Cruz he inspected the \$20,000 library which he gave the town and then was taken to the big trees. He paid his respects in particular to those trees which were named after prominent men.

"I was too young to vote for Fremont," said the ironmaster gazing up at the tall namesake of the general, "but, thank God, I voted for Lincoln. He paid his respects to Grant as he passed the tree, and approaching 'Roosevelt' removed his hat as he said:

"Roosevelt is just as straight a man as that tree is a straight tree; there is no sham about him. He is the most phenomenal man in the world today."

At luncheon Carnegie responded to an expression of thanks from Mayor T. W. Drullman for the library which he had given the town. He was presented with three small redwood trees by President H. A. Van C. Torchiama of the chamber of commerce. He declared that he would take them to Scotland and plant them at Skibo. Later when a group picture was being taken Carnegie was handed a Scotch flag to hold, but called for the stars and stripes instead. "It's the greatest flag of them all," he said.

An intoxicated negro attempted to shake hands with Carnegie when he reached the railway station at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He was taken away by a policeman.

### Woman Pursues Steel King

Mrs. Donald McLean, who says she is Carnegie's second cousin, went to Pajaro to meet the party today and is said to have tried to force her way into Carnegie's private car. At Aptos she slipped into the car, her purpose, supposedly, to have been to ask Carnegie for a donation for a church or school. Carnegie denied knowing her and later refused to allow her to enter an automobile which she attempted to join his party. Mrs. McLean said Carnegie had written her a letter and sent her two telegrams asking her to meet him.

A busy day has been planned for Carnegie. At noon he will be the guest of the chamber of commerce at a luncheon at the Cliff house, and at 1 o'clock he will dine at the St. Francis street. In the evening he will be given in the St. Francis. There will be places for 350.

The Carnegie apartments at the St. Francis are on the fifth floor. There are two parlors, a private dining room, five bedrooms for members of the party and four for servants. The servants are on the same floor with their employer.

### McCarthy Cut by Businessmen

For the second time within a few weeks Mayor P. H. McCarthy has been given the cut direct by the chamber of commerce. There is no quarrel between the mayor and the members of the chamber—far from it. But yet there may be differences of opinion who no open exists.

Mayor McCarthy is not to be a guest at the banquet to be given Andrew Carnegie tonight by the chamber of commerce. He was not invited. The list of guests is conspicuous for the absence of his name, and it is not due to the receipt of the mayor's regrets that his name does not appear on the list. He was considered—no one denies that—but it was decided that the social amenities, which might have been best conserved by extending an invitation to him, were not of so great importance as the preservation of peace.

Explanations were naturally avoided as long as possible, but they were easy enough to make. In view of the fact that the mayor, in the course of a public speech last Sunday, denounced Andrew Carnegie as "a foul sot of philanthropy," it would have been the height of folly to have expected him to attend

a feast at which Carnegie was to be the honored guest.

But explanations are not always so simple.

A few weeks ago the chamber of commerce of Los Angeles visited San Francisco on a special excursion and the southern commercial men were the guests of the local chamber at an elaborate banquet. Mayor McCarthy is not upon record as ever having termed the Los Angeles men "foul sots" or ever having applied any other uncomplimentary term to them. So far as is known the mayor holds the southerners in the highest esteem. Yet the mayor was not invited to the commercial banquet, at which many local notables were guests.

Somehow there seems to be a strange relation between the two incidents. Following the commercial banquet members of the committee of arrangements for the affair were loath to discuss the mayor's absence, which was generally commented upon. It was only by devious methods and persistent inquiry that the information finally was elicited that the mayor's absence was not due to indisposition upon his part, but to his failure to receive an invitation. Furthermore it was learned that the question of inviting him had been raised in committee and was only disposed of after long debate.

### Carnegie to Visit Berkeley

BERKELEY, March 11.—Andrew Carnegie, his wife and daughter, will pay Berkeley a visit Sunday, when, as guests of Regent A. W. Foster, they will listen to the half hour of music which will be rendered in the Greek temple at 4 o'clock. Carnegie will probably also make a tour of the city in an automobile and visit the Carnegie library.

### FRUITVALE EAGLES TO HOLD STREET CARNIVAL

#### Committees Named to Arrange Details of May Fair

OAKLAND, March 11.—Fruitvale committee of Eagles has named its committees for the carnival and street fair which will be held May 2. Many organizations in the annexed district have enlisted to help the project. Supervisor W. B. Bridge will be director general. Committees are as follows:

Executive committee—A. D. Farham, A. A. Atkinson, John L. Bold, Charles Heyer, E. Matthews, F. H. Fluk, A. A. Barber, C. A. Jeffers, George Taylor, C. F. Fernandez, W. H. Bridge, George J. Hart, A. Lorchbach, John McDonald, J. C. Holland, H. Barkmeyer, Charles F. Lee, W. R. Geary, J. O. Albright, Percy Feasby.

Financial committee—John L. Bold, chairman; J. O. Albright, John McDonald, C. A. Jeffers, Dr. L. B. Smith, Colonel Theodore Gier, J. C. Holland, secretary.

Decorative committee—J. O. Albright, chairman; Judge W. R. Geary, Dr. L. B. Smith, Fernandez, A. L. Featheroff, Dr. L. B. Smith, Percy Spain, John McDonald, J. C. Holland, secretary.

Publicity committee—Judge W. R. Geary, chairman; J. O. Albright, C. F. Lee, J. C. Holland, secretary.

Concessions committee—H. Barkmeyer, chairman; J. O. Albright, secretary.

Auditing committee—A. A. Barber, chairman; W. B. Bridge, John McDonald, secretary.

Entertainment committee—George Hans, chairman; A. A. Barber, secretary.

Music committee—A. A. Atkinson, chairman.

Illumination committee—Mayor Charles Heyer, chairman.

Transportation committee—E. Matthews, chairman; Charles Carbone, secretary.

Director of amusements—J. J. Donnell.

### FIERCE BULLDOG FAILS TO PREVENT BURGLARY

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—Edward Mayo, residing in Crocker street, purchased the fiercest bulldog he could find to guard his house at night. Yesterday Mayo was in court as complaining witness against E. Pilkington, who is charged with entering Mayo's house and stealing jewelry, valuable lenses and the bulldog. The case was not concluded.

# LAW DISQUALIFIES JUDGE STURTEVANT

### Judge Nutter of San Joaquin County Will Sit in Geary Street Suit

### Citizens Protest Against Granting of Permit to United Railroads

Continued from Page 9

tive bidding. O'Connell declared that the charter made it mandatory that a permit of this character be granted in competition. He stated emphatically that the permit could not arbitrarily be handed to any one favored company.

O'Connell entered the field as a bidder for the franchise and stated that he and the citizens he represented were amply able to file a bond to insure their good faith and ability to carry out the contract.

Involved in the decision of his qualification made by Judge Sturtevant is, if advantage be taken of it, the sale of the \$600,000 worth of bonds voted in 1909 for the purchase of lands bordering on Lake Eleanor and absolutely essential to the development of the water system there. The suit of Henry Root against the city and county to restrain the sale of these bonds, decided against him by the superior court, thus could have been delayed by a prohibition against the decision. But now the bonds all have been sold, so the matter could not be more than tangled in the courts by belated suits should the enemies of municipal ownership take advantage of the law.

### Court Makes Statement

When the case to enjoin the Geary street bond sale was called, Assistant City Attorney Thomas E. Haven arose to address the court, but his honor interrupted him and made the statement that changed the whole aspect of the suit.

"Wait a moment," his honor said, "I am disqualified, gentlemen. I thank you, gentlemen, very much for the compliment of appearing before me if any of you are advised of that fact. I don't know that there is any presumption that a superior judge is on the assessment roll, but I am on the assessment roll and there is no question about that being a disqualification. Neither is there any question about the proposition that when a judge is disqualified in such a matter as this the disqualification is of such a nature that it cannot be waived. If I should proceed, which I have no disposition to do, any tax payer could maintain a prohibition proceeding against me at just the minute of making a decree and nothing would be accomplished. I refer to subdivision I of section 170, C. C. P., which says:

"No justice, judge or justice of the peace shall sit or act as such in any action or proceeding."

"I. To which he is a party or in which he is interested."

### Quotes Supreme Court

"In a case identically this case, and I refer to the case of Meyer vs. The City of San Diego, 121 Cal. 102, the decision is somewhat long, and I prefer to quote the concurring opinion of Mr. Justice McFarland, which seems to me to be not only in line with the rest of the decision, but also particularly in point. He says:

"I concur in the judgment of the reversal. I also concur generally in the opinion of Justice Henshaw, except that I desire a little more pointedly to emphasize the distinction between the case at bar and a case where a city in which the judge is a tax payer, and where there is merely a possibility that a judgment against the city might result in an increased levy of taxes and a judgment against the city in favor of the city might bring about a reduction of taxation. In the case at bar, and in others that could be mentioned where a similar principle applies, the judge is not a taxpayer, and I but in the case at bar, and in others that could be mentioned, the judge was not indirect, remote or contingent; it directly involved the imposition of a special annual tax upon his property to continue for 40 years.

"I don't know what the term of these bonds is, but they are to continue for a number of years, so it is identically that situation. I cannot do otherwise than to call it to your attention.

### Interested as Taxpayer

"It might be that I am or was a stock holder of bond holder in such a way as to disqualify me. I am not and never was so as to disqualify me. But this matter stands on identically the same basis. My interest is not that of a stock holder, but that of a property holder on the other side of the case, the San Francisco side. Of course, if one of you gentlemen did not raise it, the matter would not be before the supreme court in this case, and we could proceed to the last minute and then before the clerk proceeded to enter up a judgment anybody could prepare and serve an order of prohibition from the supreme court. And there I would be restrained.

"But I have no disposition to proceed in any case in which I am disqualified. There are enough cases in San Francisco in which I am not disqualified.

"I don't see any reason why this department should be tied up with me doing nothing while somebody else comes here to hold court when this case might just as well go to that other judge, wherever his particular jurisdiction may be.

"In fact, I don't believe I am the least bit disqualified to hear the case, but in law I am."

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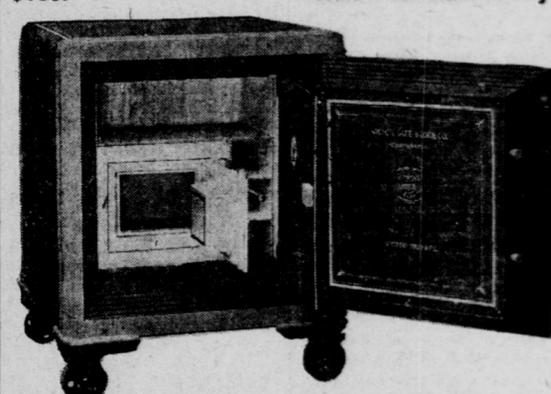
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