

The San Francisco Call

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All Through the Same Grinder



spiritual sense, sees a consequent change in the evolution of our national life. He is convinced that the American people are in the way to exalt reason and its commands above mere partisan spirit and prepossessions or prepossessions, and he says:

We stand at a turning point in our political history. Factionalism and sectionalism have been swallowed up in the larger concerns of a larger national life. The government by parties, so long supposed to be a vital necessity in free government, is passing away. In future we shall be governed by the demands of the nation. We are interested not in party success, but in the welfare of our people. The minor questions of party advantage, of party solidarity, of party domination, have given way to the pressure of national duties, of national accomplishment, and the university men of our country are taking the lead in this beneficent change. When next they publish the Who's Who in sound patriotism and good citizenship may the men of Stanford never be found wanting. The chief needs of our nation today, in so far as they are related to our government, may be summed up as these four: Justice, sanitation, temperance, peace.

Something of all this undoubtedly appears in the insurgent movement that puts principle above politics and is not so much concerned about who shall hold the offices as about the common good. But partisanship continues to be a great fact and a grave stumbling block in the way of human progress. That form of argument which takes the shape of calling names is yet a long way from becoming extinct.

TRADE with the Philippines has picked up notably since the tariff bars were let down and virtual free entry was given to the island products. In eight months since the new tariff went into effect our imports from the archipelago have increased from \$7,000,000 to \$11,500,000 by comparison of the corresponding period this year and last year. The increase of exports is even more gratifying and shows that the trade has almost doubled. That is to say, the exports for the eight months were \$12,500,000 as compared with \$6,500,000.

This is a matter of considerable importance to San Francisco because it indicates the existence of a favorable market which our producers have as yet scarcely begun to cultivate. An official list and comparison by periods of exports to the islands made up by the national bureau of statistics helps to indicate the direction in which effort should be made. We quote:

Table with 3 columns: Articles Exported, 1900, 1910. Rows include Iron and steel, Cotton cloths, Wheat flour, Explosives, Cotton manufactures, Meat and dairy products, Boots and shoes of leather, Paper and manufactures of, Salmon, canned, Coal, bituminous, Wood and manufactures of, Chemicals, drugs, etc., Electrical appliances, Leather, unmanufactured, Automobiles, Paints, pigments and colors, Harness and saddles, Fruits and nuts, Copper, manufactures of, Perfumery, Soap, Tobacco, leaf, Tobacco, plug, Tobacco and paraffin wax, Brooms and brushes, Cordage, Wool, manufactures of, Oilcloths, Glass and glassware, and All other articles.

The significance of this table lies in the apparent absence of distinctive California products. There is not a gallon of wine nor a pound of dried or preserved fruits, for instance. The same influences that worked to increase the exports of iron and steel manufactures in this notable fashion should make the way easy when we undertake to push the sale of our wines and raisins and other fruits.

"Weekending" Increasing

"So far as science is aware, no creature in the world except man has the spontaneous habit of 'weekending,'" says the Glasgow Herald. "And even among mankind the habit is of comparatively recent acquisition. It has been made possible and indeed suggested by mechanical progress, though some authorities deduce the failure of civilization from our inability to 'make outdoor life in our cities attractive to ourselves. The habit has taken such a hold on us that nothing but a prohibitive rise in railway fares, or a quite unforeseen change in our atmospheric and recreative conditions, can prevent its indefinite increase."

Burgomaster Died Poor

Whatever the enemies of the late Doctor Lueger, Vienna's burgomaster, may say of him, his admirers have satisfaction in knowing that he has died comparatively a poor man. His estate is valued at about \$6,000. Only a small portion was invested in the state funds, part was placed in bonds. Another portion was badly placed, and the heirs discovered that in some good investments he had not taken the trouble to detach the coupons. Many of these dividends are lost by pre-emptively to these facts, showing, they contend, that he thought so much of the affairs of Vienna that he neglected his own business.

SCIENCE TAKES COOKING FROM REALM OF DRUDGERY

Inspiration and Not Desperation to Rule the Kitchen of Future Housewife

By MARY ASHE MILLER

Can you cook—and if so, how do you do it? Is the process inspirational or despondent, professional, emotional or scientific?

One of the greatest revolutions of all time is taking place just now, and so quietly that the number of those who realize it is surprisingly small.

Cooking is about the most universal interest in the world and has probably been the cause of more discussion, dissension and general domestic order or disorder than either religion or politics.

Menus, foodstuffs, recipes, the price of butter and mushrooms, the relative merits of women cooks of one decade or another, the grain too much or too little of salt or spice, the temperamental attributes of the local culinary deity, and a million and one other matters, have been considered endlessly; but something new has at last developed.

It is the minimizing of labor, the purifying of food and, incidentally, the gratification of fads by absolutely scientific methods. Taken in the higher forms into which it bids fair to develop, cooking will soon be a process loved (in a spirit of research) by savants. The chemical action or combination of one material or another will be an absorbing matter with the truly learned. But one question—would the laboratory output be sufficiently comforting and "human" to satisfy the epicure of the present day?

Who knows? Perhaps a new breed of gourmands and gourmets may be evolved.

Eliminating all mental wanderings, however, one can hardly be too delighted at the prospect of a change of system. Taken from any standpoint, "things look good" for the future of cooks and their beneficiaries.

The United States government has begun to exploit carefully prepared doctrines on the preparation and selection of food; colleges are teaching girls how to be clever though cooking; busy brained inventors are making things that cook without fire and things that cook with a very little fire—and with very little kitchen, too; club women are compiling cookbooks and reading papers to each other about how to feed

your families; suffragettes are giving personally conducted luncheons to show that they are useful even though manly; and, best of all, people are beginning to take an intelligent interest in the actual preparation of food.

As a manifestation of this concern, the number of those who are preparing their own food is on the increase continually. There are many reasons for this.

Gas ranges and other modern conveniences have made the task so much less arduous, especially with bakeries and delicatessen shops to help out, that even a delicate or a lazy woman gets on fairly well with very little work.

The increased cost of foodstuffs makes a cook a luxury beyond the means of the average man.

The apartment house, as a dwelling place, makes many more servantless families too, because the presence of even one person not absolutely bound by ties of consanguinity or marriage must be dispensed with in the ordinary 2x3 suite of cells known as an apartment.

The curse of ambition as to remuneration and leisure, which animates so frequently the haughty habits of intelligence offices, has likewise driven many a woman to become a slave to the appetites of her family rather than to her cook.

So cooking threatens to become a fad—no, not a fad but a custom.

And it will be a glorified, sanitary, digestible, delicious cooking such as has never been recorded in history.

At one time we were to eat "health" things and tabloid forms of nourishment, but human nature had, as usual, the final word and that small but vital portion of the human frame—the palate, declined to become couchant and developed instead rampant tendencies.

This danger past, it was decided to make the best of a necessary blessing and a wave of cooking reform is sweeping over the country.

Greedy people may lick their chops and the unhappy fat rejoice, for science will wipe tears of vexation and weariness from the faces of the most harassed of cooks. In short, a culinary millennium may be prophesied when science and all the schemes get in good working order.

Gossip of Railwaymen

CLYDE COLBY says that his wife believes him to be an honest man, but—

Last Sunday Colby and Sam Booth went to Cornwall on a trip, and while up there a friend gave each of them a large sized bass. Coming back to this city on the train Colby told Booth what an honest man he was and bragged about it.

"My wife thinks I am the only honest man," he said.

"But what makes her think that?" asked Booth.

"Because I have told her that I'm honest," replied Colby.

Booth and Colby parted at the ferry landing and Booth immediately adjourned to a telephone booth and told Mrs. Colby that Clyde was bringing home a fish that he, Booth, had caught. Monday Booth asked Colby how he explained the fish to his wife.

"Why, I told her that I caught it," said Colby.

"What did she say or do?" asked Booth.

"Nothing. She only smiled."

J. G. Stubbs, assistant general freight agent of the Southern Pacific, was yesterday appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. J. Jones.

A. H. Rising, chief clerk in the freight department for many years, was appointed assistant general freight agent to fill the vacancy caused by Stubbs' promotion. Both officials will report to G. W. Luce, general freight agent.

An injunction from the federal court at Chicago to prevent the increased freight rates from going into effect June 1 is the outcome expected in Washington from a recent conference of commercial bodies in Chicago.

J. C. Ford, president of the Pacific Coast steamship company, is a guest at the Palace.

F. D. Donaldson, formerly rate and traffic clerk of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle railway, has been appointed manager of the freight bureau of the Oregon and Washington lumber manufacturers' association, vice A. B. Wastell, resigned.

W. H. Snedaker, general agent of the Illinois Central, is in Los Angeles.

The advertising men of the Harriman lines will hold their annual meeting at Del Monte June 6.

E. O. McCormick, vice president of the Southern Pacific in charge of traffic, is due in this city June 2.

A. B. Schmidt, general agent of the Rock Island passenger department at Chicago, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Frisco system.

Major S. K. Hooper, general passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, with office at Denver, is in the city on an annual inspection trip.

A. C. Richardson, city passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific at Portland, has been promoted to be city ticket agent at Winnipeg.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

CANDY PULLING—N. S. City. What causes natural brown sugar or molasses to become white by pulling?

The exposure to the air and the friction evaporates the syrup, which contains most of the coloring matter, and facilitates oxidation of the carbon in the sugar, which is always white and contains 11 atoms of oxygen to 12 of carbon and 11 of hydrogen. The syrup drained from the same sugar in the refining process not only contains more or less coloring matter, but has a smaller proportion of oxygen to the amount of carbon. Still another reason why sugar is whitened by pulling is that the operation, like the crushing of rock candy, one of the purest forms of sugar, destroys or impairs its power of absorbing light and causes it to reflect at the elements of color in each ray, which of course results in white light.

CAMPBARE—Subscriber, City. Has the conductor of a street car in San Francisco the right to request a passenger to get off the car when the passenger offers a 100 piece in payment of fare and has no smaller change?

Courts have held that a conductor is not required to be an exchange office and is not bound to furnish change for a large piece of money or bill.

COLLECTING A DEBT—E. J. San Jose. Can a person send a request to pay a bill by means of a letter through the mail? If so, what is the best way to collect the amount due?

Dunning postal cards are not permitted through the United States mail. Employ a professional collector.

THE COMET—A. B. City. What is the position of the comet as seen from San Francisco, and in which direction is its tail?

It is on a line with the morning star, north of it and its tail is from northeast to southwest.

VISIBLE COMETS—Palo Alto. When was Halley's comet visible to the naked eye at Fort Wingate, N. M., and also was comet A1910 visible at that point about the same time? There is no record of this in this city.

PRESIDENCY—W. H. G. City. What are the qualifications for the presidency of the United States? Could one of the negro race become the head of the nation?

According to the constitution of the United States.

M. TOKIEDA, formerly manager of the Yokohama specie bank at Honolulu, is at the Fairmont. He is on his way to New York to take charge of the branch of the same institution there.

MR. AND MRS. F. R. WOODBRIDGE of Salt Lake and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bryan of Redlands are among the recent arrivals at the Fairmont.

J. J. C. LEONARD, proprietor of the Sea Beach hotel, Santa Cruz, and Fred Swanton of the same town are guests at the St. Francis.

S. K. HOOPER, general passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, is a guest at the Palace, registered from Denver.

S. P. Stahl, chief of the claiming department of the Texas and Pacific at Dallas, Tex., has resigned to engage in other business and has been succeeded by A. A. Martin, claim agent of the Sunset lines at Houston. R. A. Taylor, traveling accountant, succeeds Martin at Houston.

Information has reached the interstate commerce commission that the transcontinental lines next autumn will advance the freight rates on all forest products and perhaps on other commodities from the north Pacific states to eastern states.

United States the candidate must be a natural born citizen, not less than 35 years of age and have been, at the time of nomination, 14 years a resident of the United States. Color or religion is not a bar against one becoming a candidate for office.

ERECT—Subscriber, Oakland. Where may I find the following lines? "There is nothing to his quest becomes a walk; He steps right onward, martial in his air, His form and all the schemes get in good working order."

NEWTON BOOTH—S. City. When was Newton Booth elected governor of California and how long did he serve?

He was elected September 6, 1871; inaugurated December 8, following, and resigned February 27, 1875.

THIRD TERM—G. S. Alameda. Can a citizen of the United States who is eligible to the presidency serve a third term?

There is nothing to prohibit him from serving as often as the people elect him.

TO BLACKEN FEATHERS—A. I. E. City. How may feathers be colored black?

Purchase a tube of artist's black, dissolve in three-fourths cup of gasoline and with a stiff tooth brush wet the feathers and then let them dry.

OKLAHOMA—Reader, Windsor. Were Oklahoma and Indian territory admitted as one state? If so, when?

They were, on November 16, 1907.

ANSWERED—H. M. Thurston. Were the questions sent to the query department in the bitter apples, most northern city and bitter apples answered?

Each question was answered.

SUBSCRIPTION—A. O. City. What amount had the United Railroads subscribed to the Panama-Pacific exposition fund up to May 12?

Nothing.

HOSPITAL—R. City. Which is proper: "He went to an hospital" or "He went to a hospital"?

The latter.

MUSIC—Subscriber, City. What is pastoral music? Music, the style of which is rustic or rural.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

W. S. EAMES, an architect of St. Louis, is among the recent arrivals at the Palace.

MR. AND MRS. O. J. ROBINSON of Indianapolis are guests at the Fairmont.

FISHER H. NESWETH, an attorney of Boston, is registered at the St. Francis.

A. HENRY AYOUB, a capitalist of Honolulu, is at the Stewart with his family.

L. ZIMMERMAN, broker of New York, has apartments at the St. Francis.

E. F. NORTHERNES of San Jose and Mrs. Northernes are at the Turpin.

A. F. ANDERSON, an attorney of Los Angeles, is a guest at the St. Francis.

L. T. PECK, cashier of the First national bank of Hawaii, is at the Palace.

R. STEWART, a rancher at Cross Landing, is registered at the Argonaut.

E. B. HYDE, a capitalist of Spokane, and Mrs. Hyde are at the Stanford.

A. WILLITSON, an automobile dealer of Santa Cruz, is at the St. James.

COLONEL E. F. BAKER, a capitalist of Sacramento, is at the Turpin.

W. H. PETERSEN, a mining man from Mariposa, is at the Dale.

G. W. KESSE, a traveling man of New York, is at the Belmont.

JAMES F. MORLEY of Los Angeles is registered at the St. Francis.

JESSE FOUNDBSTONE, a vineyardist of Geimes, is at the Stewart.

A. S. BEAZELL, a fruit grower of Watsonville, is at the Dale.

C. H. SCOTT, a traveling man of Chicago, is at the St. James.

J. H. TALBOT, a merchant of Sacramento, is at the Argonaut.