

The San Francisco Call

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Delivered by Carrier, 20 Cents Per Week, 76 Cents Per Month, Daily and Sunday
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Terms by Mail, for UNITED STATES, Including Postage (Cash With Order):
DAILY CALL (Including Sunday), 1 Year... \$8.00
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BURBANK OUTDOOR



nation on the footstool in a manner befitting the finest, most aggressive, most patriotic city in the world.

CALIFORNIA machine candidates who find comfort in the results of the republican primary fight in Iowa are leaning upon an extremely slender reed. Extraordinary powers of imagination must be brought into play to make the Iowa returns spell either victory for the reactionaries or repudiation for the Roosevelt policies.

Every insurgent incumbent was renominated by the Iowa republicans. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs and one of the recognized leaders of the reactionaries, went down to overwhelming defeat. Thanks to the efforts of the professional politicians who attempted to invest the gubernatorial contest with a national bearing, Governor Carroll's majority of 23,000 over Garst two years ago was reduced to something like 1,000. Kennedy and Smith, the two regular congressmen renominated, pulled through by narrow margins.

The decisive defeat of Congressman Hull in the seventh Iowa district is as significant as was the reclamation of one of the Pennsylvania districts by the insurgents. Hull has been a member of congress for 20 years. His continuous service and his affiliations with Speaker Cannon, Congressman Dalzell, Payne and the interests they represent have made him a power in the lower house. His district includes Iowa's largest city. The fact that his was a city district gave him an advantage enjoyed by no other reactionary in Iowa. The fact that he was chairman of the committee on military affairs and, as such, had been able to fish large slices out of the pork barrel from his home town, gave him another and peculiar hold upon the vote of Des Moines.

The insurgents, headed by Senators Cummins and Dolliver, and actually led by Cummins, made the defeat of Hull the immediate object of their fight. The most sanguine of the insurgents hoped for nothing more than a hair line victory. The unofficial returns show that the hoped for margin became, in fact, a majority of more than 3,100 for Prouty.

As pointed out by The Call a few days ago, the investiture of the Iowa gubernatorial contest with a national meaning was unfair to both Governor Carroll and his opponent, Garst. Carroll did everything he could to offset the work of the machine politicians who hoped to make him the agency of their paper vindication. He insisted through the press and from the stump that his candidacy was in no wise based upon national questions, and that he stood upon his record as governor and that alone. Carroll's record was not subject to attack. It was admitted that he had been an excellent governor, but, thanks to the injection of "regularity" into his campaign, he narrowly escaped defeat. Two years ago Carroll beat Garst by more than 23,000 votes. With five counties missing, his 1910 majority over the same candidate has dwindled to 706 votes, and no one pretends to believe that the missing counties will double that slender margin.

In six out of eleven districts the regulars dared not present candidates for congressional nomination. In the second district Dawson, formerly the late Senator Allison's confidential man, refused to attempt to succeed himself. The progressives beat Hull. They nominated their candidates in eight out of eleven districts. The regulars nominated two incumbents and a third candidate in a democratic district. They very nearly accomplished the defeat of Governor Carroll by dubbing him "regular" against his wish.

All this may look like a machine victory to some of the California machine politicians. To the great majority of the American people it looks like machine rout and panic.

THE CALL cordially indorses the plans proposed by Chairman Vaughan and his fourth of July committee. The committee's reported success in its campaign for funds is good news. The Call bespeaks for that committee the unstinted liberality of San Francisco's businessmen and the co-operation of all who believe in their city and their country.

The program outlined by the committee is an earnest of a start in the right direction. That program is diversified and comprehensive. The limitations placed upon the committee have determined the character of the program. It will afford healthful entertainment for young and old and fairly may be said to offer a diversity that should appeal to all classes.

The promised program is good enough to warrant the co-operation and attendance of all San Franciscans. It is good enough to warrant San Francisco's invitation to the people of central California to join in San Francisco's observance of the nation's birthday.

The Call both appreciates and regrets the difficulties that confront the committee charged with the fourth of July celebration. The state of public mind that has made those difficulties possible is to be regretted. The glorious fourth has come with us to be a holiday rather than an anniversary. Our people have made it the occasion of an exodus to the country or to the smaller cities that have not wholly relinquished the spirit of 76.

The headway made by the committee soliciting funds for fireworks indicates that this can be changed; that it does not truly represent the sentiments of the people of San Francisco. The time is short. Comparatively little can be accomplished this year. The Call hopes that the good work being done now is only the beginning of the work for a genuine fourth of July celebration next year.

The time has come to discard the holiday idea and to go back to the good old home coming celebration of the birth of our freedom. It is time for a little practical exemplification of our patriotism. Let us begin now to prepare for a fourth of July celebration next year that will not only prevent 100,000 of our own people from leaving the city, but that will attract 100,000 Californians to our hospitable gates to join with us in pleasant commemoration of the birth of the greatest

TO LAYMEN generally and to many members of the legal profession, the argument of counsel in objection to the validity of the Geary street municipal railroad bonds was an elaborate admission that the attack is based upon untenable ground.

The Geary street company pins its hopes upon an injunction restraining the city from marketing the Geary street bonds upon its definition of the word "governmental." The contention of the petitioner is that the city seeks to float the bonds under the provisions of the charter, which give the city "only governmental powers," and that the operation of a municipal street railroad is not a governmental function.

The exquisite refinement of distinction possible to the legal mind was exhibited by counsel for the company, who declared that the operation of a municipal water system, or even of a municipal lighting plant, would be a governmental affair within the meaning of the charter, but never a municipal railroad.

In response to inquiries from the bench, counsel conceded the city the right to own and operate numerous public utilities. He was not prepared to admit that, as an appropriate corollary to a municipal water system, the city might operate a municipal bakery, but neither was he prepared to enter an absolute denial of the city's right to operate any utility except a railroad. That was lese majeste, treason, treasury looting, deliberate violation of the sacred constitution, revolutionary, infamous private policy, bad public policy and contempt of court. Most of which, of course, was by inference.

The intimately inquiring frame of mind exhibited by the justices of the supreme court was provocative of much unhappiness for counsel. Questions plumped from the bench were responsible for the development of the line which the Geary street company would have mark the limits of municipal ownership of public utilities. They also brought into clear relief the absurdities of the petitioner's distinctions. If the inquiries propounded by the justices and the manner of their putting may be given the significance usually ascribed to questions from the bench, they are full of hope for the people.

ENTHUSIASTIC indorsement of the Stockton street tunnel by the Downtown association gives marked impetus to the movement for the immediate completion of that much desired improvement. An encouraging feature of the Downtown association's indorsement may be found in the absolute unanimity of its members and the fact that a large number of those members are owners of property which will be assessed to pay for the improvement.

The report upon the legality of the proposition submitted by Attorney Savage is a gratifying substantiation of the opinions of legal experts who have given the local assessment district question careful attention. Mr. Savage finds that the charter provides the precise machinery for the consummation of the project and that the opinions of the proponents have been sustained by the supreme court of the United States in a case which arose in Chicago. The fact that there are no longer any objectors appears to preclude the raising of any legal technicality and the virtually unanimous opinion of the expert attorneys is a further insurance against such attack.

It is generally conceded that there is now no question about the project. The understanding is that definite action awaits only the opinion of the city attorney, which has been forecasted. The only question now is one of prompt action, even haste. The completion of the tunnel should be pushed with the utmost rapidity. It is a great local improvement, but it is more than that. The purely local advantages are, of course, of tremendous importance. The opening of the tunnel means improved transportation and a great increase in the number of homes in the North beach district. It means that money earned in San Francisco will be spent in San Francisco. It means the segregation of the Barbary coast district from a desirable residence district that has been retarded by its peculiarly unfortunate proximity to the underworld district. It means accomplishment of the first great step in what has been aptly termed the leveling of San Francisco.

There is need for haste, because other big civic improvements are pending. Their accomplishment will depend somewhat upon the success of the Stockton street project. We need the Stockton street tube as we need other great preliminaries to the Panama-Pacific exposition. We need it because it is one of the big things that stand for the greater and better San Francisco.

Answers to Queries

MOOND BUILDERS—S. R. T. C. Wilcox. Where in the United States were the remains of the structures of the mound builders discovered and what are the characteristics of them?

The remains of these prehistoric people were discovered in most of the states of the central and lower Mississippi valley, on the sources of the Allegheny, and have been observed away up along the banks of the Missouri, as well as down by the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. They were most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas. Some were found in New York, Michigan and Iowa. Many of the mounds are of regular outline, assuming the form of various geometrical figures. Some assumed the outlines of men and of animals. In Adams county, Ohio, one is in the form of a serpent 1,000 feet long, with its mouth partly closed around an egg of perfectly regular dimensions. Some are in the form of defensive works; at Fort Hill, O., one forms a line of circumvallation about four miles in extent.

PROTECTIONIST—Subscriber, Oakland. Was Andrew Jackson a protectionist? If he was, can you furnish some of his writings or utterances to prove that he was?

In a letter to Doctor Coleman under date of April 26, 1824, he wrote: "Providence has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to man."

SOLDIERS—F. X. City. What was the nationality of the soldiers who served in the union army during the war of the rebellion? Am told there were more foreign born than native born.

Native Americans... 1,522,300 75.48 per cent
British Americans... 43,500 2.15 per cent
German... 176,800 8.76 per cent
Irish... 144,200 7.14 per cent
Foreign, nationality not given... 74,900 3.71 per cent
Total... 2,018,200

VASSAR—A. O. S. Mountain View. Who founded Vassar college, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.?

It was founded in 1811 by Matthew Vassar, a wealthy brewer of the place named, who gave to an incorporated board of trustees \$408,000 and 200 acres of land to found a college for women.

MASTER OF THE INN—L. Santa Clara. Who wrote "The Master of the Inn," which was published in Scribner's? Has it been issued in book form?

It was written by Robert Herrick and has been issued in book form.

CHAFFEE—E. V. A. Richmond. Is General A. R. Chaffee a graduate of West Point?

No.

NEWS
I get my paper with my roll
And prop it 'gainst the sugar bowl,
And as I sit and feed my face
The striking bits of news I trace.
Or read the ads for sundry things—
For women's hats with rooster wings,
For feathers out of ostrich tails,
For trunks and shoes and bargain sales,
For hammocks and cold storage eggs,
For chocolate drops and wooden legs,
For refrigerators, peaches,
And folding beds and brands of booze.
For summer cottages on hills,
For coffins and for liver pills.

What is the news? "In Cartago
An earthquake lays 500 low!"
"Miners imprisoned in a shaft!"
"The legislature's full of graft!"
"A woman takes her husband's life!"
"A New York miner sells his wife!"
"School children hurt by eating pie!"
"A murderer is doomed to die!"
"Edward of England breathes his last!"
This news came in the recent past,
It does not worry me. I know
Just why the news is mostly woe.
The mother love, the baby coos—
Joys are too common to be news!
—Chicago News.

DEAD EASY
"Do you think that you can make my daughter happy?" asked Mr. Cumrox.
"Has she been happy with you, hasn't she?" rejoined the confident youth.
"I think so, sir."
"Well, if she's that easy to please there should be no difficulty."—Washington Star.

The Smart Set

THE season in Paris is at its height, and enthusiastic letters have been received by the relatives of many of our families abroad who have deserted London on account of its period of mourning, and who represent Paris as gay as it has been in years. The air is redolent with the flowering chestnut and mimosa, the weather is perfect and the display of airy, dainty gowns is beyond a mere pen description. These are seen in the afternoon at the races at Longchamps or at tea at the Ritz, Pre Catalan or Armentonville, where the monde enjoy its refreshments under the beautiful trees to the accompaniment of a Czigan band. The diversions of the morning are riding or driving in the Bois, shopping in the rue de la Paix or skating in the Palais de Glace, where the chic Frenchwomen, in their exquisite short costumes, skating and dancing with the Russian masters, present a most fascinating sight.

The most attractive costumes are of silk velvet of black or Nattier blue, made strictly plain and with flaring skirts, which are faced with endless numbers of pale pink chiffon flounces. As the skirts meet the tops of smart high shoes, one can easily imagine the charming effect of the frou-frou as the wearers glide and sway to the rhythm of the music.

Among the frivolous little accessories to the smart gowns in Paris are the silk flower ornaments, which seem to have displaced the artificial flowers. Tiny silk blossoms and buds are used as a finishing touch to not only neckwear and gowns, but to hats as well. Worn with a tailor suit is a boutonniere made of changeable or Persian silk.

One of our prominent society women who is spending the summer in Europe writes of a tea she attended at the chateau near Paris of a charming Frenchwoman. Just before the guests arrived a footman entered the salon and passed through the room with a metal salver, which he held by a long handle—she describes it as resembling a shovel. On this was burning a delicious volatile liquid, which immediately filled the room with a faint, delicate perfume. The same hostess also perfumes the water in the finger bowls, but so slightly that the effect is said to be refreshing and in no way objectionable.

If this fad is to be taken up, it is to be hoped that the French elixir will be imported, as there is nothing more overpowering than a drop too much of even the most expensive scent.

The wedding of Miss Grace Holt and Ralph Lohman attracted a crowd of friends last evening to the Swedenborgian church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Joseph Worcester. Although the wedding was characterized by simplicity it was one of the most interesting of the season from a social viewpoint. The bride is a sister of Mrs. David Leith McKay, who acted as matron of honor at the wedding. The office of best man was filled by Rudolph Shilling. The bride's gown was an effective combination of white satin and lace, with a long tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms to complete the bridal costume. She carried a shower of orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. McKay was gowned in pink chiffon over satin of the same shade. She carried roses. The reception after the ceremony was held at the home of Parker Holt, brother of the bride. Only relatives assembled at the family home in Vallejo street. Mr. and Mrs. Lohman have departed on a brief wedding journey. They will be at home later in the season at Mountain View, the country home of the bride's family.

Mrs. Uriel Sebree, the charming wife of Rear Admiral Sebree, will leave this afternoon for Coronado, where she will pass most of the summer. Mrs. Sebree has been at the Fairmont during the winter and will return to town probably for brief visits later in the season, but expects to enjoy most of the summer in the southern part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Stanley Logan are on the honeymoon at Tahoe, where they will remain for several days longer before leaving for their home in Riverside. The young couple will probably pass a few days in this city on their return. Mrs. Logan was Miss Sophie Meuel.

Mrs. Duncan MacKinnlay and her mother, Mrs. J. James, have returned to the Stewart after a visit of several weeks in the Santa Clara valley.

Mrs. and Mrs. Antoine Borel will not remain in their San Mateo home this summer, but expect to pass most of the season at Tahoe with Mr. and Mrs. Aylett Cotton and Miss Lupeta Borel.

Miss Alexandra Hamilton left yesterday for Santa Barbara, where she will pass most of the time in a sanatorium, taking the rest cure.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

- FRED KRONENBERG JR., manager of the Mission branch of the Central trust company up to the time that the branch was discontinued, has resigned from the Central trust company to accept a position with the Bank of Italy.
HENRY M. ROBINSON, who has large lumber interests in this state, is at the St. Francis with Mrs. Robinson, registered from Pasadena.
FREDERICK M. MEYER and Mrs. Meyer, who were recently married, left the Palace yesterday for a short sojourn in the Santa Cruz mountains.
J. E. HUNTOON, an express agent of Sacramento, is at the Palace.
E. C. VOORHEIS, rancher of Sutter Creek, is staying at the Palace.
W. B. TEURMAN, a lumberman of Modera, is staying at the Palace.
LUTHER BURBANK of Santa Rosa is registered at the Stewart.
E. COFFEY, a commercial man of Los Angeles, is at the Belmont.
DE WITT H. LYON of New York is registered at the Fairmont.
R. H. EDNER, a merchant of Sacramento, is at the Belmont.
J. CATE, a shoe manufacturer of Chicago, is at the Hotel.
H. C. HURLEBURT of Detroit is registered at the Manx.
J. S. WILLIAMS of Sacramento is registered at the Manx.
CARL BRUCK, a merchant of Stockton, is at the Turpin.
CLYDE OSBOURN is stopping at the Dale.
O. WHITE of Woodland is at the Dale.