

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 AND EDITORIAL ROOMS... Market and Third Streets

MAIN CITY BRANCH... 1661 Fillmore Street Near Post

OAKLAND OFFICE... 468 11th St. (Bacon Block)

ALAMEDA OFFICE... 1425 Park Street

BERKELEY OFFICE... SW. Cor. Center and Oxford

CHICAGO OFFICE... 1624 Marquette Bldg.

NEW YORK OFFICE... 805 Brunswick Bldg.

WASHINGTON NEWS BUREAU... Post Bldg.

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU... 516 Tribune Bldg.

Foreign Offices Where The Call is on File

LONDON, England... 5 Regent Street, E. W.

PARIS, France... 43 Rue Cambon

BERLIN, Germany... Unter den Linden 3

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Delivered by Carrier, 20 Cents Per Week, 75 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... \$5.00

DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 Months... \$3.00

DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 Months... \$1.50

WEEKLY CALL 1 Year... \$1.00

FOREIGN 1 Year... \$5.00 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.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAMP CLARK of Missouri loosed "glad tidings of great joy" for democracy on the occasion of his fourth of July oration delivered for the edification and encouragement of the Tammany tiger.

Clark has been an eloquent and picturesque feature of the congressional minority for years. He has smoothed the hard road of the oppressed minority and resisted an iron heeled majority with scriptural hotshot as never another representative of the sovereign people dreamed of smoothing and resisting.

Clark has told Tammany that his "glad tidings of great joy" means democratic control of the next house of representatives. He said nothing about Champ Clark, speaker, but he did drop a few pat and unscriptural scorches about "tariff graft" and "revision upward."

If Clark's vision of democratic successes this year and control of the next house of representatives is realized, no nervous republican need lose sleep over the other half of the Missouri seer's prophecy. The "tariff graft" of which Clark spoke so feelingly applied to a democratic house of representatives would be an effective preventive for that other ill with which Clark threatened his hereditary enemy.

There are many far sighted republicans who believe that the best insurance of a republican victory in the presidential campaign of 1912 would be a democratic congressional victory in 1910. A democratic house can only be the result of a tariff campaign.

The record made by democratic senators and representatives in the preparation and passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill shows where democracy stands as regards the tariff. Democracy is no more a tariff unit than is the republican party.

Democracy has a theoretical tariff attitude that is oratorically attractive. Its working attitude is that of the republican party less the republican power to exercise a genuine discipline and accomplish results even if they be only unsatisfactory compromises.

REPRESENTATIVE MURDOCK of Kansas, leader of the insurgents in the house, reviews the business of the late session with some pride and satisfaction for the reason that its most important accomplishments were the work of the men with whom he trained.

What Insurgents Accomplished in Congress
Concerning what was done and what is proposed to be done next Mr. Murdock says:

The session in congress just closed has created vital, virile legislation because the whole body and not a group of men has helped make the laws. The railroad bill is a good one because it was worked out by all the representatives and was not framed by a group and forced down the throats of the others.

The next important legislation to be taken up will be that of re-vo-lutionizing the express business of the country. The express companies have fleeced the people through exorbitant rates till they are tired of it.

Perhaps the most important work of the insurgents during the late session was to reduce the speaker of the house to a place where he will be servant of the body and not autocrat. As things were under the old rules Joe Cannon had absolute control of legislation.

It is entirely possible to expedite business without giving the speaker power of life and death over the political fortunes of members. This power follows inevitably from his control of the makeup of committees, which enables him to advance to leadership or relegate to obscurity the men on the floor.

Already they have secured the power to discipline a committee which has pigeonholed a bill for reasons that will not bear the light.

Pluck Entitles You to Another Try

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

Of course it isn't easy to climb to the top. Think of the odds against you. Consider the army arrayed on the other side—the uncounted mass of struggling, eager, earnest, restless, watchful, self-sacrificing humans—just as anxious as you for a better lot—just as ready to pay for it in hard, steady, laborious effort—a vast horde straining at the leash of environment—confident of fitness, fired by determination, spurred to the limits of strength and of brain by the call of Success.

Your proportionate share of goods and chattels is something like 30,000,000 of the negotiable assets of the continent. In the face of this relentless equation, unless you demonstrate by action and merit that you deserve a greater fraction, you can't and won't secure it.

Pining and whining won't help. Opportunity despises men who complain to her. The sorehead and the pessimist bore her—she bestows her gifts upon the strong and bold who ask no odds nor favors.

You must be prepared for setback and disappointment—maintain optimism in the very teeth of disaster—cleave to principle without discouragement or retreat—and be content to wear more than one mark of suffering before you reach your mark.

Temporary failure played its part in every great career. The victor in a worthwhile fight always bears a wound.

Now and then a man stumbles into prominence or affluence, but he doesn't last if he lacks the ability to maintain his place and his pace.

The rare exception does not weaken the rule of "quid pro quo." Fortune seldom changes her terms—her standard price is fixed in years and years.

The human struggle is a handicap race. Society has little sentiment—the world is readier with the brick than with the bouquet. We do not cheer half so quickly as we hoot.

We refuse to acknowledge a leader until he has exhibited by deed and daring his fitness to rule.

You may be brilliant, but intellect alone is futile. Enduring works are the outgrowth of doggedness as well as plan.

Permanency is not the fruit of impulse. It springs from thrift and foresight and patience.

What you build in haste soon falls to waste. The pyramids were not erected in a hurry, nor by quitters.

Cato continued his cry for the destruction of Carthage for twenty years before Rome heeded his slogan.

Great results require time. Patience is half the secret of accomplishment. Once you start, you can not waver. When you begin to doubt yourself, you'll soon justify the doubt. You must believe in your own prowess until you earn the faith of others. You must survive by your own means.

If you are weak—if you falter—if you surrender, you'll go down under the heels of millions of other self-seekers—you must be brave enough to meet the whole universe in competition.

But no miss can count against you if you refuse to be counted out. If you keep your manhood whole and your honor clean and your backbone straight, no matter how often you lose, pluck will always earn you another try tomorrow.

Copyright, 1910, by Herbert Kaufman

APPARENTLY the wrangle over the fur seal industry will continue as long as a single seal is left living. It was supposed that the quarrels over this business were put in a fair way of settlement by the recent act of congress which empowered the secretary of commerce and labor to stop all killing of seals on the Pribilof islands and in fact gave him a wide discretion in the matter.

The purpose, of course, was to establish a close season covering a period of years sufficient to give the seal herds an opportunity to recover from the merciless slaughter of past years. At the same time the act opened the way for diplomatic negotiations with Japan, Canada and Great Britain to put limitations on pelagic sealing.

Now it is declared that Secretary Nagel does not intend to stop seal killing on the islands and charges are made by the Camp Fire club of America that Special Agent Lembey, who represents Nagel's department on the islands, is interested in the industry. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York zoological park, writes on behalf of the club and in reply to Secretary Nagel as follows:

I have decided that in fairness I ought to write you once more on this subject, because there are powerful influences endeavoring to lead you into an untenable position, and the fur seal scandal is rather new to you. But this will be my last letter to you of warning or entreaty. My objection to Mr. Lembey in the ranks of your expert advisers regarding the fate of the few remaining seals is due to a belief that by reason of his well known personal interest in seal killing he is incompetent to act as either a judge or a juror in the case. In view of the indisputable fact that Mr. Lembey has much at stake in the seal killing business, it seems to me his eligibility as one of your advisers is not a debatable question. I will call your attention to the known fact that on the Pribilof islands paid representatives of the United States government have permitted female and young seals to be killed, skinned and sold in defiance of law.

If it is Secretary Nagel's purpose to permit seal killing on any considerable scale this will absolutely defeat the purpose of congress in the law passed at the suggestion and request of Mr. Taft. More than that, it will make impossible the pending negotiations with foreign countries to limit pelagic sealing. Director Hornaday is a responsible man and his charges should not be dismissed in the customary fashion of official insolence.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

GROUPS OF ANIMALS—E. R., City. How are animals named when in groups, as a "flock of sheep," etc.?

- The following is a list of the terms usually applied to the various classes:
A covey of partridges.
A nide of pheasants.
A wisp of snipe.
A flight of doves or swallows.
A muster of peacocks.
A sarge of hoxons.
A building of rooks.
A brood of grouse.
A plump of wild fowl.
A stand of plovers.
A watch of night gales.
A clattering of choughs.
A flock of geese.
A herd or bunch of cattle.
A bevy of quails.
A cast of hawks.
A trip of dotteril.
A swarm of bees.
A school of whales.
A shoal of herrings.
A herd of swine.
A pack of wolves.
A drove of oxen.
A soulder of hogs.
A troop of monkeys.
A pride of lions.
A sleuth of foxes.
A gang of elks.

ACTORS—R. S. A., City. In reply to your questions this department has to say that it does not "dig" into the private life of actors or other public persons as to whether they are married, whether their wives are of "blue" blood, or whether they are happy in their married life and so forth.

GILLET—S. J. Hayward. When and at what age did Governor Gillett come to California and where did he reside previous to that time?

HE came to California in 1884 and located in Eureka, Humboldt county, from Sparta, Wis. His home has been in Eureka ever since he came to this state.

HUGENOT—O. T. R., City. Is there a Huguenot society in the United States? If so, where is it located and who is the secretary?

There is the Huguenot Society of America, which has its office in New York city at 105 East Twenty-second street. Secretary, Mrs. James M. Lawton.

HIGH SCHOOL—Subscriber, Melrose. To whom should I apply for full information about a night school in Oakland having a high school course?

Communicate with the county superintendent of schools, whose office is in Oakland.

SALARY—A. A. Winchester. What is the salary of the governor of the State of California? Six thousand dollars a year.

Gossip of Railwaymen

ALTHOUGH fishing has been the diversion of many of the railroad fraternity during the weekend periods the devotees of pedestrianism have been having their fling. It seems an unnatural thing for railroadmen to take to walking, especially when they are provided with annuals, but George Nave, commercial agent of the Chicago and Northwestern, and J. F. Simmons, ticket agent of the Northern Pacific, bid fair to out rival the feats of Edward Payson Weston.

Nave and Simmons started to walk to San Jose and back the Saturday before the fourth. They reached the Garden City on the morning of the fourth, having stopped in several of the dry towns along the way. Nave refused to walk back and insisted that Simmons accompany him on one of the local trains. Yesterday Nave complained that he had not been in the limelight to any extent and began to tell of the fish he caught while on the trip.

Had there been a semblance of truth in Nave's story about the fish it would have been published. Simmons is to be congratulated for his truthfulness. Freight and passenger traffic on the Pennsylvania, it is said, exceeds in volume any previous record in the history of the system, and if the ratio of increase shown thus far is maintained for the remainder of 1910 it will be the greatest the Pennsylvania has ever known. Official figures for the first five months of this year show that the freight tonnage was almost as great as for the corresponding period of 1907, which was the banner year in the history of the line.

Reports indicate that passenger traffic is larger than in any previous year, which is something of a puzzle to the officials, as it is entirely without precedent. Every through train is carrying at least one extra sleeper, as well as at Oakland within the last two years more, while travel by the 18 hour train is averaging 50 per cent more every day than before.

Paul Shoup, assistant general manager of the Southern Pacific, left yesterday morning on a business trip to Chicago. Another month and the Western Pacific will open for passenger business. Equipment is arriving on the line every day and the organization of the passenger department is well under way.

L. Lomax, passenger traffic manager, is now in the east arranging for the establishment of agencies in the large eastern cities, and upon his return the next month will begin his earnest work. Several new appointments in the cities around San Francisco and on the coast are expected within the next two weeks. An agency has been established at San Francisco, and another at San Jose and a force at the Oakland pier of the company will soon be on the ground.

Recent changes in the organization of the operating department of the Union Pacific give to Charles W. Fuller, general superintendent; C. E. Fuller, superintendent of motive power and machinery; R. L. Huntley, chief engineer; W. D. Lincoln, superintendent of transportation, and T. M. Orr, assistant to the general manager, the uniform titles of assistant general manager.

Effective at once the national lines of Mexico will discontinue the use of through bills of lading in exchange for shippers' original dry tickets or initial bills of lading, and report shipments, either by land or water. It will cause much trouble all over the United States, especially at ports where export shipments are delivered to rail carriers.

In addition to this change the Mexican lines exact an increase in the divisions they have had from foreign lines. In some cases they insist on an increase of 10 per cent and in others as high as 20 per cent. American lines are helpless in the matter. The laws of Mexico require surrender of the original bill of lading by consignee on delivery of shipments.

"Pop" Lyman of the Chicago Great Western paid his prize fight bet yesterday at the Transportation club. There were only three, including "Pop," at the luncheon, and Condon insists that it was only a part payment.

In the Art World

By Margaret Marshall Doyle

That women are rapidly stepping to the front in the world of art, as well as in the world of letters, and are beginning to share equal honors with men, has been fully demonstrated in the recent success of Miss Belle Kinney of Nashville, Tenn., whose monument to the Women of the Confederacy is to adorn the capital of each of the southern states, excepting South Carolina.

Miss Kinney's design was the one selected by the committee out of the 77 submitted. She was the only woman who contributed to the open competition. Among the contestants were such well known artists as Lewis Potter of New York, Conrad Dupree of Texas, Armetis of Italy and Ruchstahl of South Carolina, as well as many other distinguished artists, but Miss Kinney's conception of the women of the war times, with their mingled grief and bravery, was just what was needed to appeal to the old soldiers who had seen and lived through the troubled times. It was exactly what they wanted and her design was unanimously accepted.

The monument is composed of three figures, the central one representing Fame. On the left is a confederate soldier, who with his death grasp is trying to raise once more the confederate flag. On the right a southern woman in an agony of sorrow and love is placing the palm of victory on his breast, all oblivious of fame, who, for her devotion to the soldier and to the war, is putting a crown of laurel on her head. The design is of heroic size with the central figure eight feet high. The 10 monuments will cost \$10,000 each, without the base, which will be different for each state.

Miss Kinney was born in Nashville, Tenn., and while still a child won a gold medal at the Tennessee centennial exposition in 1897 for a portrait bust of her father. Later she studied at the Art Institute in Chicago, and has also been a teacher in the same institution. She hopes eventually to settle definitely in New York and open a studio there.

Paul de Longpre, the noted artist, whose love for flowers has won him world fame as a painter, has been spending a few days in this city en route to his home and studio in Pasadena. De Longpre has just returned from a two months' trip to Honolulu. His time in the islands was spent in resting and sifting a new palette and palette were laid aside for the time. His genius, however, found a bent in a new and equally interesting direction, as the tedium of the trip was relieved by his latest fad—that of music. The arts are supposed to fit perfectly into each other, and this seems to be true in De Longpre's case, as he is composing a comic opera, and those who were permitted to hear portions of it on his return trip from Honolulu say that the strains are sweet and catchy and appealing. If this is so the famous southern painter may yet still further surprise for himself in the public eye. On his return to Pasadena he will again take up his painting and in the winter may possibly hold a collective exhibition in this city as well as in Los Angeles.

Carl Oscar Borg will remain a few weeks longer in this city finishing several important commissions he received as the result of the exhibition he held here a few months ago at the Hegelsson galleries in Fillmore street. His work at the time, embracing, as it did, landscapes and figure studies, views from California and from New Mexico and Central America, studies of desert and ruins, of deserted towns and sunny bits of nature, created a great amount of favorable comment. As a consequence Borg's work has been much in demand locally, but he has again acquired the spirit of the wanderlust. Upon leaving here he will linger for a month or two in his Los Angeles studio, finishing up a few canvases, and then he hopes to plunge again into the heart of the wild, seeking new experiences for his adventurous spirit and new themes for his brush. Whither the strain will lead him no one seems to know yet, but we may be pretty sure that it will be profuse with wonderful sketches, and that the exhibition promised in this city next spring will surpass in every detail the one recently held.

In the summer exhibition to be held at the Chicago Institute of Art, along with collections loaned by Mrs. Potter Palmer, Charles L. Hutchinson, Cyrus McCormick, Edward Blair, Frank Logan and others, will be shown the famous "Elsaine," by Toby Rosenthal, so well known in this city, which will be loaned for the occasion by the owner, Mrs. Maurice Rosenthal. This picture was painted when Rosenthal was 28, in the year 1874, and during its early history was stolen because of its great value. In cutting it out of the frame the top of the canopy in the painting was slightly injured. The "Elsaine" was for a time the property of Mrs. Robert C. J. Johnson of this city. Later it was bought by Mrs. Rosenthal's brother. It is a splendid example of the academic painting of the period of the early 70's. The interpretation of "Elsaine" is a piece of not too studied brush work, with a sense of idealization expressed in the carefully rounded lines of the figure, of which some one has said that "it gives the impression more of healthy sleep than of death," so softened is every outline. Other well known paintings by Toby Rosenthal are "The Dances Lesson," "Morning Prayer in Bach's Family," now in the museum at Leipzig, and "Departure From the Family."

An exhibition that will be of great interest, especially to lovers of Japanese art, is the display of many old Japanese prints shown at the Vickery, Atkins & Torrey galleries in Sutter street. There are 80 or 90 in all included in the view, most of them being very old. They were secured by mere chance at a London auction sale. They include several from the hand of such well known Japanese artists as Hiroshige, "the artist of the mist, rain and snow," and include nearly all of the little incidents of life in the land of the cherry blossom that go to make it unique, picturesque and delightful to the traveler's eye. Many of them are rich in color, these prints, many of which are beautiful panels, show some of the best work from Japan. Among the best of these hung are "Returning From the Temple," "Procession of Boys" and "Sea Shore Party," but the spirit of the spring, of the month of cypresseniums, of the season of cherry blossoms and plum are all shown in the height of their glory. Dancing girls and musicians, tea parties and other quiet pastimes are also depicted, showing the everyday life of the people in all its warmth and human interest. The view will continue for another 10 days.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

- A. R. BALFOUR and Mrs. Balfour of Scotland, who have been touring California, returned to the Fairmont hotel yesterday after an excursion through the Yosemite.
F. W. JACKSON, vice president of the First national bank of San Diego, registered at the Palace yesterday.
SHIRLEY C. WARD, a Los Angeles attorney, is staying at the Palace. He is accompanied by Mrs. Ward.
DR. J. L. SULLIVAN and Mrs. Sullivan of Marysville are at the St. Francis.
C. L. HERTZMAN, a New York theatrical man, is at the St. Francis.
DR. R. P. BARNARD of Agnew, Cal., is at the Argonaut.
MISS K. C. CONATT, sister of Bishop Conaty of Los Angeles, is at the Palace, having arrived yesterday, accompanied by Miss E. Lynch and Miss A. McDermott. They are on an automobile tour through the state.
HARRY ARTHUR, a world famed curl dealer of the firm of Arthur & Bond, Yokohama, Japan, is staying at the St. Francis.
M. J. CONNELL, president of the fish and game commission, who lives in Los Angeles, is at the Palace.
JOHN H. DOUGLAS, a St. Louis attorney, registered at the St. Francis yesterday.
J. L. SIMPSON and Mrs. Simpson of Los Angeles are registered at the Argonaut.