

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 66'-Ask for The Call. The Operator Will Connect You With the Department You Wish

BUSINESS OFFICE and EDITORIAL ROOMS... Market and Third Streets Open Until 11 o'clock Every Night in the Year

MAIN CITY BRANCH... 1651 Fillmore Street Near Post
OAKLAND OFFICE... 448 11th St. (Bacon Block) Tel. Sunset-Oakland 1933
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... 516 Tribune Bldg... C. C. Carlton, Correspondent

Foreign Offices Where The Call is on File
LONDON, England... 3 Regent Street, S. W.
PARIS, France... 53 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

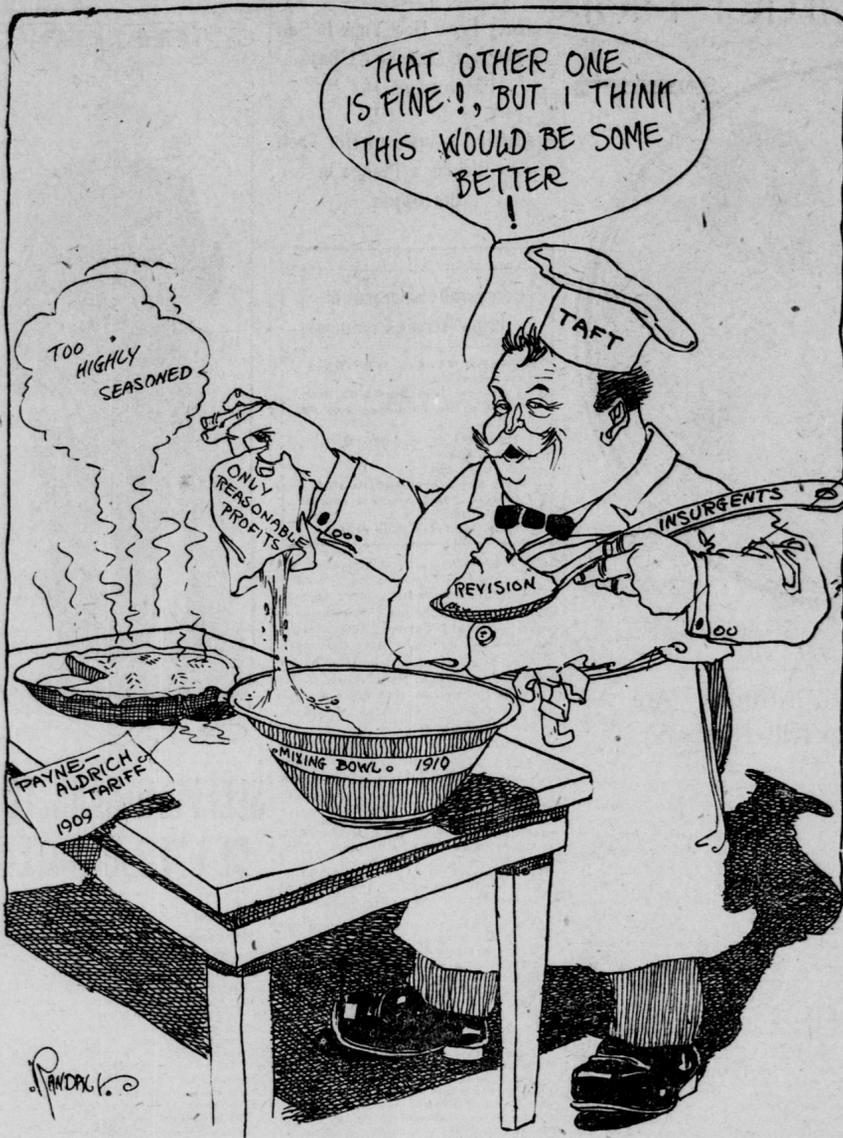
Terms by Mail, for UNITED STATES, including Postage (Cash With Order):
DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 1 Year... \$8.00
DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 Months... \$4.00

FOREIGN: Daily... \$8.00 Per Year Extra
Sunday... \$4.15 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 ADDRESSES in order to insure a prompt and correct compliance with their request.

Insurgency Baking Powder Will Make It Lighter



of these measures several New York bosses visited President Taft. They told him that under present conditions they could control New York state against Colonel Roosevelt or any one else. It is believed that the result of these conferences was shown yesterday when Vice President Sherman agreed to appear as a candidate against Roosevelt as temporary chairman of the republican state convention.

Mr. Loeb, collector of the port of New York, formerly Colonel Roosevelt's secretary, is said to favor the present administration as opposed to Colonel Roosevelt's ideas. Lloyd Griscom, who presented Colonel Roosevelt's name at the committee meeting, also may line up with the regulars when it comes to a showdown.

Read in the light of Mr. Taft's letter to Mr. Griscom and its exposure of Sherman's double dealing, the prognosis of the situation by the World is sufficiently amusing, but it is likewise instructive in that it supplies a full statement of the desires and purposes of these peanut plotters.

This petty conspiracy appears to have had a reverse action in that it has served to clear the political atmosphere and has compelled Mr. Taft to make his definite alignment on the other side. If we look below the surface it becomes clear that this was a last desperate move of the standpatters inspired by the intimations from the highest quarter that Aldrich, Cannon and Ballinger were out of favor at the White House.

THE letter from the war department to Representative Knowland explaining why the troopship fleet plying in Pacific waters between San Francisco and Manila is operated by coal for the most part instead of oil either proves too much or too little. The writer of the letter announces that five of the troopships are operated with oil for fuel, but the others use coal because that commodity bought in Japan is cheaper. If this comparison of prices is correct it might seem that the government is losing money on the five ships equipped for oil burning.

The Call ventures to say that the comparison is not fairly made. For example, it is figured by the war department that five barrels of oil are equal in efficiency to one ton of coal. This estimate differs radically from the measure of oil efficiency accepted in commercial circles and steamship operations on the Pacific ocean. They find that four barrels of oil are equal in steam producing power to a ton of such coal as the war department can buy at the price mentioned—\$3.45. It is a significant and conclusive fact bearing on this comparison that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship line operated between this port and the orient, finds that California oil makes the cheapest and most efficient fuel. If these ships found Japanese coal cheaper in operation than oil they would certainly buy at home.

The war department quotes \$1 a barrel as the price of oil laid down in this city. We believe that California producers would be well pleased to sell fuel of the best quality at this figure. Recent contracts have ruled lower, but accepting the war department price as fair we are convinced that a large economy could be accomplished and greater efficiency secured by the use of oil on the army transports.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

LAW AND BUSINESS—A. W. S. Woodland asks there any books on laws of the United States for general reference on all legal points published in this country? Is there any business encyclopedia which deals freely with all branches of business?
There are published the statutes at large, which contain all the federal laws passed by congress. There are also books which purport to give legal points. We know of no work that deals freely with all branches of business.

A SONG—O. G. City. Who was the author of a song that was sung in some opera years ago, in which the following lines and in what opera?
There was an old man and he had two sons—He did, he did.
The youngest son was a son of a gun—He was, he was.

It was sung in the comic opera called 'The Isle of Champagne,' and was composed by Frank Q. Seabrooke.

TEA—Alonzo, City. Is tea a plant or a tree? How does it grow?
Generally speaking, it is called a plant. Naturally, it would grow into a tree, but for convenience of picking it is pruned down to five feet or less. When about 15 inches high the top shoots are pinched off to make the bushy form. When 2 years old the plant yields its first picking of leaves. The maximum yield is at the age of 10.

CALIFORNIA NAMES—Subscriber, City. What is the meaning of 'Yolo' and 'Toluna,' the names of two counties in California?
Yolo is an abbreviation of the Indian word 'yoloy,' meaning a place abounding with rushes. Tuolumne is a corruption of the Indian word 'tamalame,' which signifies a cluster of stone wigwams or huts.

JOHNNY CRAPAUD—Subscriber, San Jose. What is the origin of the term 'Johnny Crapaud' applied to French men?
That name was applied to the French by the English sailors in the time of Napoleon I. They were also called 'Napoleon I.' They were also called 'Crapaud Franchos.' The allusion is to the toads borne in the ancient arms of France.

THE CUNARD LINE—J. B. City. Let me know where I can ascertain the names of the steamers of the Cunard line of Atlantic liners that passed from Queenstown to New York in July, 1903?
From the office of the Cunard company, New York city.



MISS HELEN HYDE, the artist, occupies a unique position in Japan. Her studio in Tokyo is a rendezvous for the cosmopolitan society of the capital, but it is among the natives themselves that she holds a place difficult to define. Her talents and gracious personality and countless acts of charity among her neighbors have made them look up to her as a personage haloed by divinity. If it were possible Miss Hyde would discourage this sort of hero-worship, and it is doubtful if she realizes its extent.

When an American enters a shop in Japan, if he falls into conversation with the merchant, which he usually does, the first question put to him is, "Do you know Miss Hyde?" An answer in the affirmative places everything in the establishment at the disposal of the "friend of Miss Hyde" at reduced (?) prices. Should he be so unfortunate as not to know her he is regarded with suspicion. Coming from Miss Hyde's country and being without the circle of her acquaintance argues a deficiency, if not in character, at least in social position.

A San Francisco woman who was bargaining for old kakemonos, the painted silken banners of antique Japanese art, met the inevitable question in a quaint shop at Nikko. Happily she enjoyed the friendship of the artist. An excess of cordiality followed her admission and the merchant brought forth his rarest treasures. He unrolled for her inspection an exquisite softly colored painting over which a delicate tone of old ivory testified to age.

"A very old one," said the merchant, "an original —," giving the name of a famous eighteenth century artist, "and only 40 yen (\$20)." "But are you sure it is genuine?" asked the San Franciscan. "Oh, sure! I would not tell a friend of Miss Hyde if not so. I would not sell it only to a friend of Miss Hyde for 40 yen."

He was reproachful and convincing. The sale was made, and the elated purchaser departed for Yokohama with her bargain. There at the hotel one day Japanese art came under discussion, and to several connoisseurs present the San Francisco woman proudly displayed her picture. "An excellent copy," said one. "But it is not a copy, it is an original," replied the owner of the kakemono. The connoisseur shook his head and sadly the San Francisco woman permitted him to point out the smoke stains and hand frayed edges which had seemed the work of centuries. Her antique kakemono was two years old.

Later she wondered how many yen it might have cost her had she been a stranger to Miss Hyde.

Miss Genevieve Sullivan, the fiancée of Alvah Bartlett Doe, will be the complimented guest at an elaborate card party to be given Saturday afternoon when the hostesses of the occasion will be Miss Ellie and Miss Myrtle Ewing. Mrs. C. S. Ewing will assist her guests and others in the group who will greet the young people will be Mrs. C. E. Musto, Mrs. J. G. Ewing of New York, Mrs. R. T. Lyons, Miss Alma Tobin, Miss Stella Harris, Miss Ada Conlin, Miss Kate McElearney and Miss Mae Noonan.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griffin and their little daughter returned from an extended European and eastern trip last Saturday and are once more established in their home in Washington street. While in New York Mrs. Griffin was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pitts Duffield, and later visited Mr. and Mrs. Davenport Brown, formerly Miss Marie McKenna, and their little daughter, Maria, at their country home near Brookfarm, Mass. Until the late fall the Griffins will divide their time between this city and San Rafael, where they have a summer bungalow. A number of informal teas and luncheons are being planned in honor of Mrs. Griffin's return.

Miss Marian Zelle entertained at an informal luncheon given yesterday at the Fairmont for ten or twelve girls who are in town this month. Another party of the day was given by Tevis Blanding, who was host at an informal reunion for less than a dozen friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Livermore have closed their city home for a few weeks and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Livermore at their country home at Monteseo.

Miss Lilla Wenzelberger, who is to be one of the fall brides, is the guest of Mrs. Charles Rose at her country home. The Cedars, in Placer county, where she will remain until September 4. Her fiancé, Lieutenant Shea, will arrive from Alaska early in September, when plans for the wedding will be made.

Patrick Calhoun Jr., with his brother George Calhoun, motored down to Del Monte a few days ago and in the party with these hosts were Miss Sallie Maynard, Miss Myra Josselyn, Miss Lee Girvin, and Miss Ysabel Chive.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore are at the Palace for a brief visit, but will return later in the week to their home at San Mateo.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

JAMES D. SCHUYLER, hydraulic engineer, of Los Angeles, is registered at the Palace. Schuyler was one of the commissioners who visited the Panama canal district with President Taft. He is en route to Vancouver, where he has business interests.

P. H. PUISEUX and A. de B. Pluvinel, professors of astronomy at Paris, are guests at the Palace. They are here to attend the astronomical congress at Mount Wilson, Pasadena, which begins August 28.

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD CLOVER and his family came down from Napa yesterday and took apartments at the St. Francis.

ALEXANDER BROWN, president of the state board of equalization, is among the recent arrivals at the Stewart.

JESSE POUNDSTONE, a capitalist of Grimes, who is interested in farming and mines, is a guest at the Stewart.

E. C. MERRITT, a banker of Santa Rosa, is in town on business and is making the St. Francis his headquarters.

JOHN J. BYRNE, assistant passenger agent of the Santa Fe at Los Angeles, is registered at the St. Francis.

It is announced from Beverly that Mr. Taft in his forthcoming contribution to the republican campaign book will declare himself in favor of a further revision of the tariff, not as a whole, but taking up special schedules in accordance with such conclusions as may be ascertained by the special commission on the subject.

No More "Fat" To Be Fried

Action of this sort will be simply a fulfillment of the pledge in the republican national platform to revise the tariff in such fashion as to allow a reasonable profit over the cost of production. It is announced that such protection as can be shown to permit extortionate profits must cease. Mr. Taft's position is simply that of the insurgents of the republican party, who have always regarded the tariff as a moral issue, and have set their face against the dishonest practices by which, under the name of log rolling, the special interests were enabled to write their own schedules on the understanding that at the right time liberal campaign contributions would be forthcoming. This process was popularly known among the politicians as "frying the fat" out of the manufacturers. It was merely a form of bribery by which congressmen were enabled to put up for sale the interests of their constituents.

It has always been the endeavor of the politicians to persuade the electorate that no moral issues were involved in tariff making, and that it was simply a business transaction. In one sense it was business based on the proposition that votes in congress are for sale to the most liberal of campaign contributors. This has been the reason why the standpatters were consistently opposed to the creation of a tariff commission designed to put the making of schedules on an honest basis. As long as tariff making could be kept in politics there would be fat to fry.

THE defendants in the fish trust indictments drawn under the Cartwright law must stand trial. The preliminary legal objections to the validity of these instruments have been cleared away, and a trial on the facts and merits of the case will be had. We need not entertain any doubt concerning the outcome of the trial as far as the verdict of a jury is concerned, because the testimony in the civil suits bearing on the same subject demonstrates how open and how impudent have been the operations of this conspiracy to increase the cost of food by artificial means.

Expediting Fish Trust Prosecutions

It may easily be that the prosecutions will fail owing to some legal or constitutional defect in the statute or the proceedings that an appellate court may discover. The law under which the indictments are drawn is comparatively new and untested in the courts, but even if the act should be found defective the moral effect of these prosecutions will not be lost. If it should prove that there are weak places in the statute these can be mended in the light of experience, and the offenders will know that it is no longer safe to indulge in blackmailing and blacklisting practices by which their criminal combination has been maintained.

We hope that the prosecutions will be pressed to trial without delay.

Mr. Smith Loses a Few Feathers

REPRESENTATIVE SMITH of Bakersfield is justly regarded as a useful and creditable member of congress, and it may be said without disparagement of the ability of his recent competitor for the nomination that his defeat would have been a distinct loss to the California delegation in Washington. Recognizing all this, it must nevertheless be admitted that Mr. Smith talked in a very foolish way during the campaign. He announced in cocksure tones that insurgency in the republican party might be regarded as a negligible factor. The interview was a reproduction of the political gossip and tone of Washington, which lives in an atmosphere of officialism and is always the last to find out what the country wants.

Mr. Smith knows better now. In his own district, which he has faithfully and ably served in congress, he escaped defeat at the hands of a political novice only by a narrow squeak. He has found plenty of insurgents where perhaps he least expected them, and it is not improbable that he is sorry he spoke. His diagnosis of the political situation was grievously out of touch with the facts.

At the same time California will be glad that the state is not likely to lose Mr. Smith's services. His plight is not serious, but like the fowl that talked too much he lost some feathers.

The Conspiracy That Failed

THE nomination of Vice President Sherman for temporary chairman of the New York republican convention and the rejection of Roosevelt for that office were simply one move in the game of peanut politics by which the standpatters hoped to create an irreconcilable break between Mr. Taft and his predecessor, while by the same operation it was hoped that the national administration would be definitely aligned against the insurgents. It was not a brilliant nor well planned conspiracy, and it has recoiled disastrously on the heads of its proponents.

To be sure, the operation started off with a whoop and hurrah from the enemies of Roosevelt who saw in his rejection everything that the standpatters hoped. Thus the New York World, for example:

Between President Taft and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who made President Taft, there is a complete break, that appears so wide that no bridge can be thrown across it.

Colonel Roosevelt absolutely refuses to be quoted regarding the situation. His friends, however, believe that he has been doublecrossed by President Taft, and they are not slow to express their opinion. At the time Colonel Roosevelt was in Boston in close touch with Governor Hughes and President Taft it was understood by the former president that President Taft was in full accord with Governor Hughes' demand for direct primaries and the passage of the corrupt practices act. Immediately after Colonel Roosevelt had taken his stand in favor