

The San Francisco Call

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It is sixty years since the Argonauts, almost at peril of their lives, took possession of this favored region. Whether they came the plains across, the isthmus through or the Horn around, their way was fraught with manifold dangers. The grievous history of the Donner party perishing in the snows of the Sierra was scarcely more terrible than the peril of those who risked the deadly tropical fevers of the Isthmian route, where later every railroad tie laid across was said to represent a human life lost by disease.

Today the sons and daughters of the Argonauts are met in San Francisco to celebrate the conquest of California and carry on the high tradition bequeathed to them as a precious inheritance by the pioneers. Materially and morally they are found worthy. They have not hidden their talent under a blanket, but have put it to use with magnificent results. It is perhaps a vulgar test of greatness, but if we count up the assessment roll of the state we find it figures out above \$2,500,000,000 and has in fact doubled itself within about a score of years.

In another sense than the material the commonwealth shows itself progressive. Its politics move upward to the light and the state is in the way to be redeemed from an ignoble servitude.

The sons and daughters of California are inspired of worthy aspiration. They are organized in good causes. In the multifarious, almost confusing, parade of yesterday one legend of high device might have been picked out as notable by those who grasped its significance. It read, "Put the mother on a throne," and this was symbol of the fact that the native sons and daughters have applied the machinery of their capable organization to providing homes for neglected children. No higher or more humane purpose might inspire to action.

San Francisco is proud and glad to be the scene and locus for this joyous celebration of conquest and accomplishment, moral and material. The city has done her possible to make the right background for an occasion of so much significance. Ladies and gentlemen from the mountains and the valleys from Siskiyou to San Diego, from the Sierra to the sea, you are our favored guests. The town is yours and all that therein is, and, in the words of the courtly Spaniard, "May you live a thousand years and may your shadow never grow less."

UNDER the stimulus of virtual free trade with the Philippines our commerce with those islands has more than tripled in the last year, and the increase has an important bearing on the business of this port, through which most of the imports and exports pass. A summary of results is given:

The value of our exports to the Philippines for the twelve months ending in June was nearly \$17,000,000, a gain of over \$5,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period under the previous regime. In the same time we received from the Philippines merchandise invoiced in excess of \$17,000,000. Our exports covered a wide variety of products. Cotton and clothing, all grouped under the head of "cotton and manufactures of," represented very nearly \$3,000,000 of the total. There is apparently a period of industrial development under way in the islands that calls for considerable quantities of iron and steel, builders' hardware, etc., the aggregate of the schedules of these articles being \$3,405,267. The Philippines took \$884,000 worth of leather and leather goods and consumed oils to the amount of \$620,000.

The most important article of import from the islands is Manila hemp, of which we took \$10,000,000 worth of the raw material in the last fiscal year. Sugar valued at \$1,600,000 and tobacco products worth \$1,677,606 were imported. The trade in tobacco is practically a new thing, as it may be said to have been nonexistent before the duty was removed.

While most of this commerce comes through the port of San Francisco, its ultimate distribution is widely extended. Consignments, in fact, were made to fifty-five customs districts in the United States. We ought to have more of this trade, and it is obvious that the islands make a field that will repay commercial development in the interest of local business.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, speaking at the St. Paul congress, described with photographic accuracy the slinking tactics employed by the interests opposed to the policy of conservation of natural resources. His characterization of these tactics and the hypocritical pretenses on which they are based was as clear cut as the impress of a branding iron. Thus it ran:

When any great movement has established itself so firmly in the public mind that a direct attack upon it will not pay, the regular method is to approve it in general terms, and then condemn its methods and its men. So now the demand from the opponents of conservation is not at all that we shall abandon the principle of the greatest good of all for the longest time in using our natural resources. The soft pedal conservationists merely ask that conservation as applied shall be what they call rational, safe and sane. Safe and sane legislation, as that expression is used by the men who use it most, means legislation not unfriendly to the continued control of our public affairs by the special interests. Safe and sane conservation, as that expression is used by these same men, means conservation so carefully sterilized that it will do the special interests no harm and the people no good.

With this explanation people will readily be able to appreciate the activity of such agents of the water power grabbers as Frank Short of Fresno and their purpose in seeking to confuse the debate. With a unanimity that is instructive all these agents are in favor of conservation, of course, but it must be conservation by the states, and not by the nation. Their attachment to state rights is inspired by the fact that there is, as the laws now stand, no such thing as conservation by the local governments. In California they have been able to seize everything in the way of water powers that was not nailed down by the national government. When they ask that these resources shall be turned over in the name of state rights their desire is not for whatever's right, but for whatever's left.

As Roosevelt said a few days ago at St. Paul:
There is apparent to the judicious observer a distinct tendency on

A Dangerous Character



—Philadelphia North American

the part of our opponents to cloud the issue by raising the question of state as against federal jurisdiction. We are ready to meet that issue if it is forced upon us. But there is no hope for the plain people in such conflicts of jurisdictions. The essential question is not one of hair splitting legal technicalities. It is simply this: Who can best regulate the special interests for the public good?

The most effective weapon against these great corporations, most of which are financed and owned on the Atlantic coast, will be federal laws and the federal executive. That is why I so strongly oppose the demand to turn these matters over to the states.

The people will understand the significance of the fact that this demand in the name of state rights is backed only by agents of the water power corporations like Mr. Short and newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle, whose character requires no description because their reputation is notorious.

The Call believes that ultimately these resources will be turned over for administration by the states, but not until the home governments have provided machinery and laws to handle them in the public interest. If they should be turned over now there would not be in six months anything left to conserve.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT read to his fellow countrymen at Chicago an impressive moral lesson, one that, unfortunately, is greatly needed. There are places and occasions when the American habit of tolerance ceases to be a virtue, and the most important of these lies in the social acceptance of men under grave suspicion of crime against the commonwealth. So far has this habit become fixed that if Roosevelt had sat down to dinner at a table where Senator Lorimer was a guest it is quite probable that no public note would have been made of the conjunction.

So much is this the case that the opportunist politician, seeking, as usual, the line of least resistance, would have taken the dubious association even if it cost him a wry face, because he knew that to make public objection would mean the creation of a host of mortal enemies. But that consideration did not weigh with Colonel Roosevelt, whom, in all truth, the American people love for the enemies he has made. May their tribe increase and their outcry be loud in the land. We all know the kind.

Without doubt it will be said in relation to the Lorimer affair that the colonel is spectacular in method, that his refusal to sit at meat with a man against whom there is strong evidence that his seat in the senate was bought was merely a form of advertising. We shall be told in supercilious vein that Roosevelt was seeking the limelight. It is a theory that implies a strange and scathing commentary on prevailing social observance and practice. If a refusal to meet in a social way a man in Lorimer's position is spectacular and uncommon what shall be said of the people who accept the association as a matter of course?

It is the most grave and damaging indictment of contemporary society that it accepts, as a matter almost beyond question, association with men under lawful accusation of criminal practice. As long as we are ready to shake hands with and meet on equal terms men placed like Lorimer, if only they are wealthy, how shall we expect them to realize their degradation? To men in such position the social penalty is—or rather should be—the most severe. If they are treated as social outcasts, as they should be treated, they have earned the punishment. The strange thing is that the Hamilton club of Chicago should still tolerate the membership of Lorimer, even though he is a wealthy banker and a United States senator.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

INVITATIONS—A. M. City. Is it good form to send a wedding invitation or announcement of engagement in another envelope without writing the name of the person for whom intended on the face of the enclosed envelope?
No.
SETTLEMENT—Subscriber, City. To whom shall I apply for information in regard to the land that is to be thrown open to settlers in Oklahoma and Oregon in November?
Write to the general land office in Washington, D. C., or to the following United States land offices: In Oklahoma—El Reno, Guthrie, Lawton and Woodward; in Oregon—Burns, Lagrange, Lakeview, Portland, Roseburg and The Dalles.
RENT—N. A. N. Alameda. What is the aggregate of rent paid yearly by retail storekeepers in San Francisco?
There are no figures to answer this question.
WAGES—N. A. M. Alameda. Is the average of wages higher today than it was 300 years ago?
Yes.
MINER—H. J. M. Oakland. Has The Call for sale the picture of a miner that was printed with the supplement 10 years ago at the time of the celebration of Admission day?
No.
IMPERIAL VALLEY—Inquisitive, City. What was the white population of Imperial valley in 1900?
Up to 1901 not a white person had settled in that valley. White persons began to settle there in 1902 and by the following year there were about 2,900 settlers.
How She Reasoned
Curate (to lady, who has taken refuge in ditch)—Didn't I assure you that a cow is only dangerous when it has lost its calf?
She—That's why I was frightened. I couldn't see a calf anywhere.—Punch.
RANK IN THE GUARD—N. J. K. City. How do officers in the national guard rank in the state of California; that is how is it in the case of two men commissioned officers of about the same rank of service and each commissioned on the same day by the governor for the position of, say captain?
The question of rank is decided first by the length of previous service as an officer in the national guard; second, by length of service in the guard, and third, by lot.
LIQUOR—N. L. City. Why is it that grocery stores can sell intoxicating liquor by the glass without a liquor license?
Grocery stores are not permitted to sell liquor by the glass. They may sell liquor in unbroken packages in quantities not less than a quart, but if they sell it by the glass they do so unlawfully.
SUCCESSION—Subscriber, San Lorenzo. What is the law in California in case a wife dies and husband marries again without giving each of the children a share of the property after the mother's death?
Upon the death of the wife the community property passes to the husband without administration, except such portion as may have been set aside for her support by order of court. That is subject to her testamentary disposition.
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—A. O. S. Selma. Can a person be elected superintendent of schools for two counties in California?
The law says that "The legislature may authorize two or more counties to unite and elect one superintendent for the counties so uniting."

Not For Sale

From the Chicago Tribune

Newspaper rivals and individuals with imaginations more fertile than their information is reliable have printed and circulated by word of mouth recently stories that the Chicago Tribune has been or is to be sold.

To these nonsensical yarns no attention has been paid by the owners of the Tribune. The Tribune now learns that a republican congressman who betrayed his constituency for the beneficiaries of certain schedules in the Aldrich tariff bill, is now seeking political support in his campaign for renomination by circulating a preposterous fiction relating to the sale not only of the Tribune but of other leading papers in the west.

This individual warned some of the important politicians in his district that in refusing him their endorsement they were taking a step in the dark and one they would rue.

"All this insubordination in the west," he said, "is represented by three or four newspapers. The fellows down east are tired of it. They have made all arrangements to buy the Chicago Tribune, the Kansas City Star, the Emporia Gazette, and several other papers of this character and wipe out the entire insubordination movement."

A statement of this kind, coming from one who is an open, voluble and energetic ally of the great financial interests and the party in power, calls for an answer, particularly since the Tribune knows of its own personal knowledge that less than a year ago a movement was on foot in New York, backed by "these influences," to buy a string of papers across the continent and thus create a chorus which would yelp in unison whenever the money lords cracked the whip.

The Chicago Tribune for 44 years was edited by Joseph Medill. From humble beginnings it grew and became a power in the land. Under Mr. Medill it led in the organization of the republican party and in the party's heroic youth, he, through the Tribune, helped to formulate its principles and its policies, inspired by the ideals of human freedom and national unity.

The Chicago Tribune was the first newspaper to name Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and it was the most effective and influential journalistic champion he had. When Lincoln was assailed on every hand, Joseph Medill and the Chicago Tribune never wavered to be the supporter of that party and of the great principles which he upheld.

And during the 35 years of Joseph Medill's life that followed the Chicago Tribune led and helped to shape faithfully expressed public opinion in the direction of national greatness, political purity, personal honor and the welfare of the public good. These were the things for which Joseph Medill stood.

Dying, Mr. Medill left these two explicit injunctions to his heirs: "We desire that the control of the Tribune shall never leave the Medill family. I want the Tribune to continue to be at that time was not respected to my direction, an advocate of political and moral progress and in all things to follow the line of common sense. I desire the Tribune as a party organ never to be the supporter of that party which sought to destroy the American union or that exalts the state above the nation."

These dying requests always have been and always will be respected to the full extent of the power and ability of those to whom they were addressed. The Tribune has preached progress as it has seen it and has salted its ideals with common sense. It steadfastly has refused to fly after foolish visionaries. Equally it has refused to maintain or support reactionaries whose methods and morals belong to the political decade past and repudiated.

Of recent years the political degeneracy of the state of Illinois has been such as successfully to defy effectual attack by any individual or any publication. But last March there came to the Tribune an opportunity to unmask the enormous conspiracy which had corrupted the Illinois legislature in order further to corrupt the United States senate. The evidence presented at that time was not libel proof. With the information then at hand it was not a safe thing to attack the mighty cabal that controls the overworld and the underworld of national politics. It might prove expensive. But the Tribune knew the truth and in the spirit of Joseph Medill took the risk in the interest of political progress and national honor.

The result is that Illinois politics are being made clean for the first time in this generation. The gentlemen who heartily wish that the Tribune could be purchased probably will continue to disseminate stories of its sale. But the Tribune will remain in the Medill family and will continue to advocate political and moral progress in the spirit of the service and the dying commands of Joseph Medill. The Tribune is not for sale.



THE Crocker ball Thursday night recalled to those given to reminiscence balls of other days down the peninsula when the Atherton girls were belles at Menlo and Flora Sharon was the hostess of Belmont. Special trains were not uncommon then by any means, but the guests of an older generation were conveyed to San Mateo or Menlo park in the sixties and early seventies just as they were Thursday.

A ball at the Atherton home was a notable event. Mrs. Atherton, who belonged to a distinguished Spanish family, entertained on the lavish scale of the old regime in California. Her two daughters, one of whom became Mrs. Macondray, the mother of Mrs. Percy Moore, and the other the wife of Major Rathbone, gave many delightful parties, for which the South park contingent of guests went down to Menlo in a special train provided by their hosts. The Horace Hawes place at Menlo, where Miss Carrie Hawes, the present Mrs. James Robinson, was a vivacious hostess, and the old Oliver place, where the mother of Joseph Oliver Tobin gave parties for the younger crowd of the day, were among the homes where a delightful hospitality was dispensed. Some of the belles in those days of crinolines and waterfalls were the two Hamilton girls, one of whom married Sir Sydney Waterlow and lives in England, like her friend, Flora Sharon, who became Lady Hesketh.

Carrie and Maggie Gwin, daughters of Senator Gwin, were of the same set. Their niece is Mrs. James Pollis of Sacramento. The McAllister girls of South park were popular. Their mother, Mrs. Hall McAllister, grandmother of Miss Ethel McAllister, who was one of the younger belles at the Crocker ball, was one of the most charming hostesses of her time. The Tevis girls, now Mrs. Fred Sharon and Mrs. Gordon Blanding; Blanche Butterworth, who became Mrs. Louis Haggin and the mother of Countess Festetics; Lily Hitchcock, now Mrs. Coit; Clara Hastings, Mrs. John Darling; the Parrott girls, with their brothers; Winfield Jones; Evan Coleman, who married Maggie Gwin; Edgar Mills, and Carrie Colton, afterward Mrs. Dahlgren, were a few of the belles and beaux of long ago seasons.

Perhaps the most brilliant special train entertainment ever given down the peninsula was the famous Sharon ball at Belmont, in honor of General Grant, in the early seventies. For this occasion an entire wing was added to the Sharon mansion, and it was no temporary pavilion, with a forest of greens to hide the unfinished details. The walls were plastered and frescoed in the fashion of the times, and a hardwood floor was laid. At one end a dais was raised, and there General Grant and his host received the guests. There were lancers and quadrilles later in the "Grant room," and in the circular empire ballroom, both of them now reduced to the uses of a samatorium, which is housed where danced the mothers and grandmothers of belles of the Crocker ball.

The principal social event yesterday was the large dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. James Athearn Folger at their home at Woodside, to 50 or 60 of the debutantes, in honor of the two daughters of the household, Miss Genevieve and Miss Evelyn Cunningham who have been hostesses at a number of jolly house parties and informal luncheons during the summer. All the gaiety of the week end seems to center down the peninsula, with its three day golf tournament and its innumerable luncheons at the Country club and week end guests at nearly every home. A luncheon to 24 of the younger set will be given today by Mrs. Charles Clark at her home in Hillsboro. This is the much talked of "golf" luncheon for Miss Ethel Crocker and the first of a series of entertainments planned in honor of her first season.

Cards will soon be out for a large ball to be given by Mrs. George C. Boardman in honor of her grand daughter, Miss Dora Winn, who will be one of the winter's debutantes. Miss Winn has just returned from a European tour, and has been entertained at several of the smaller luncheons of the late summer.

Mrs. Minerva Glenn and her daughters, Miss Carmelita and Miss Helen Glenn, have been spending the summer at Lake Tahoe. They returned Thursday to their Oakland home, where they will spend the next two months. Later in the autumn they will make a brief visit to Chicago.

Gayle Atherton, who is managing the electrical plant near Sonoma, where he makes his home, arrived in this city yesterday on a brief visit. He will spend the week end at the Country club at Hillsboro, and take part in the tournament.

Miss Mollie Merle will leave with her brother, Martin, for an extended eastern trip October 1. The Merles have been occupying the Worthington Ames home in Menlo during the summer, but will return to town the last of the month and take possession of their Baker street residence.

Miss Julia Thomas, who left for the east Sunday, will visit relatives and friends before she settles down to the study of music. She will first stay with an aunt at White Plains, New York, whence she will go for a three months' visit to West Point. She will spend two months in the spring at Annapolis as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. King of San Mateo, who are living there in order to be near their son, Starr King, who will graduate in another year.

Mrs. Tasker L. Bliss and Miss Eleanor Bliss will send out cards this week for several reception days at their Port Mason residence during the present month.

Miss Kate Stone and Miss Dorothy Baker are enjoying the late summer weeks at the Baker ranch in Siskiyou county, and will prolong their stay until October. A number of guests have been entertained there during the summer, among the recent visitors being Miss Myra Josselyn, Mrs. William Minter, and Miss Mauricia Minter.

Mrs. James Potter Langhorne will leave Monday for Santa Barbara, where she will spend the coming weeks at the Potter. She returned last Monday from Lake Tahoe, and stopped for a few days at her home in Pacific avenue, where she was hostess at a dinner to 10 guests Thursday evening, later motoring down to Hillsboro for the Crocker ball.



LADY THOMAS HESKETH From a photograph taken when she was "Flora Sharon, the hostess of Belmont."

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

THOMAS PATTERSON, a banker of Fresno, and Charles Teague and Dan Brown of the same city, who are in the real estate business, are guests at the Palace.
WALTER E. ADAMS, a railroadman of Boston, is staying at the Fairmont.
ELMER JONES, an oil operator of Bakersfield, is a guest at the St. Francis.
J. W. ATKINSON, who is interested in beet sugar production at Bitterwater, is staying at the St. Francis.
ALEXANDER BROWN, president of the state board of equalization, is registered at the Stewart.
C. A. SAGE, who is associated with the Goldfield consolidated mine, is a guest at the St. Francis.
COLONEL T. H. MINOR, an oil operator of Bakersfield, is registered at the St. Francis.
JUDGE ALFRED HARTWELL of Honolulu is making the Fairmont his headquarters.
SIMON LEVY, cashier of the Citizens bank of Visalia, is staying at the St. Francis.
LEE DE SALLIER, an oil operator of Los Angeles, is staying at the Palace.
W. E. STAUNTON, a cattleman of Reno, is staying at the St. Francis.
J. C. YANCEY, an oil operator of Portland, is staying at the Palace.
H. V. KIPPPEL of Portland is among the recent arrivals at the Stewart.
H. B. GUTHREY, an oil operator of Bakersfield, is at the Stewart.
PROF. H. KONEN, an astronomer of Munchen, is at the St. Francis.
PROF. E. C. PICKERING of Harvard is staying at the St. Francis.
FRIL A. STANTON of Los Angeles is registered at the Palace.