REMARKABLE PICTURES OF KELLOGG, THE MAN WHO SINGS WITH THE BIRDS IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGE, WILL APPEAR IN THE SUNDAY CALL

THE San Francisco CALL

THE WEATHER
YESTERDAY—Highest temperature, 60; lowest Wednesday night, 48.
FORECAST FOR TODAY — Cloudy; showers; moderate south wind.

VOLUME CIX.—NO. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1910. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STARVATION REWARD OF ARTIST

Sister of San Franciscan Refuses to Abandon Quest for Public Recognition

MOLDY CRUST OF BREAD IS ONLY FOOD IN STUDIO

Scorns to Become "Dauber" and Live on Payment for Commercial Work

FOUND SITTING BEFORE PICTURE OF HERSELF

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Miss Ella Finley, an artist and sculptor of more than local fame, and a sister of Mrs. Joseph F. Cavagnaro of San Francisco, died today in the Merman hospital of starvation, after giving 30 years of her life to emulate the example of Whistler and force public recognition more than the public in its selfishness was willing to lavish.

Her last work, and it lasted for weeks, was to pose before a mirror in her studio and paint a water color of herself, forcing the smile on her once pretty features, that her friends might remember her as she was.

Death Saddest in City

The death of Miss Finley is one of the saddest that ever occurred in this city. Occupying a handsome studio at 1615 Chestnut street, surrounded by every luxury from friends to furniture, but without food, she labored for years painting and moulding inanimate clay into real works of art.

Twice during the last 30 years Miss Finley has neared the goal of her ambition. This was years ago when she exhibited several small pieces, both paintings and sculpture, at the local academy of fine arts. Her efforts were praised, were sold and brought good prices.

Then she aspired to higher things, refusing absolutely to become a dauber and as a result she died, the only eatable thing in her studio being a mouldy crust of bread.

Starvation in Studio

The artist friends of Miss Finley did not become aware of her condition until last Sunday when Dr. D. Challis faust went to the studio to pay her a friendly visit. He found her sitting before the finished painting of herself.

He also noticed her pallor and insisted upon making a professional examination. Within three hours she had been sent to the German hospital. There her case was diagnosed at "peritonitis brought on by starvation." An operation was deemed necessary to save her life, but she was unable to rally in her weakened condition, and died this morning.

Miss Finley was the daughter of James Finley, a painter. She began the study of art at the academy of fine arts in this city about 30 years ago. She continued until 1898, studying sculpture most of the time but eventually was forced to give up her studies owing to the cost of instruction and of materials. It was then she took up painting, but she was best known as a sculptor. Most of her best figures being in miniature.

Worked for Recognition

Until her brother, who was an Arizona state senator and a wealthy mine owner, died in 1898, life was comparatively easy for Miss Finley. Her brother regularly sent her a monthly remittance for $100, and with this she was enabled to follow her art.

For the last five years close friends of Miss Finley have been endeavoring to get her to give up "her art," but her answer inariably was:

"My work will be recognized some time. I am working along much the same lines as Whistler. He wasted 20 years before recognition came as was due him. I may wait longer, but eventually it will come."

One of her woman artist friends endeavored to persuade her to enter the commercial illustrating field. She became indignant when informed that she could make much money with which to enable her to continue her higher studies. She answered the friendly advance with:

"I would rather starve to death than do the trash you are doing."

Needs Were Not Known

Miss Ella Finley was a sister of Mrs. Joseph Cavagnaro, wife of the well known attorney of this city. The Cavagnaros resided in Euclid avenue, Berkeley, and both husband and wife were dumfounded when they learned last night of Miss Finley's tragic death in Philadelphia.

Cavagnaro declared that neither he nor his wife had the slightest idea that Miss Finley was in straitened circumstances.

"When we last heard from her," said Cavagnaro, "we were led to believe that she was successfully prosecuting her work, and there certainly was nothing to indicate that she was in want. Had we known of her circumstances we should have been eager to render her financial assistance."

STANFORD: A SICK UNIVERSITY---3

Students Coerced by Mailed Fist of Prof. A. B. Clark, Who Gained His Experience in Elmira Reformatory

DR. JORDAN NEGLECTS THE PATIENT

Seed of Antagonism Is Sown by the Committee's Arbitrary Action, and Harvest of Hostility And Bitter Opposition Is Now Being Gathered

By W. RUSSELL COLE

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Dec. 1.—Stanford university is ill. The underlying cause of the illness is to be found in the lack of sympathy and understanding between the student body and the student affairs committee of the faculty, in which is vested the absolute and final power of student control. These two most important units in the makeup of university life are at widest variance in their views. They are aligned against each other in an attitude of hostility, and President Jordan, the chief executive of the university, is keeping "hands off," remaining away from the university a greater part of the time and permitting the struggle to go on.

Prof. A. B. Clark, head of the university art department, has become within the last three years the real dictator of the faculty policy toward students and student affairs. As chairman of the present student affairs committee he is today the actual chief executive. His word is final in all matters of student discipline. Incidentally, from the student viewpoint, he is the most unpopular and most generally disliked member of the faculty.

Surrounding Clark and backing him in the carrying out of his policies is a faculty clique known to the student body and referred to by other members of the faculty as "the Indiana push." This is composed of men in sympathy with Clark's ideas, or, at least, willing to lend themselves to the methods which he has introduced, and these men constitute the real controlling force in university management. Toward this committee there has grown up a strong sentiment of student antagonism. In dealing with this sentiment the committee has taken an uncompromising stand. There is no meeting half way upon any point of controversy. The two forces are directly opposed, and the result is that a most unhealthy spirit exists.

Clark's early experience as a teacher and disciplinarian was gained as a member of the faculty of the New York state reformatory at Elmira. From the time of his appointment to the Stanford faculty in 1892 until suddenly he was vested with the authority of student control at the university three years ago, Clark had been given no active part in matters of student discipline. He stepped into his present position at a time when student matters were at a crisis, and when either broad minded diplomacy or unyielding force seemed necessary to quell the disturbance. Clark chose force, and was victorious. Since then force has been the policy of control.

REASONING GIVES WAY TO FORCE

The basic principle of a reformatory method of discipline—rule by force—is today at the root of the system of student control in vogue at Stanford. There is no concession to the theory generally accepted at other colleges that men and women of the student body should be trusted to exercise a reasonable discretion in matters affecting their personal conduct, nor that a healthy sentiment of student custom and pride gives a more effective control than rules and regulations.

The Clark committee on student affairs succeeded a committee at the head of which was W. F. Durand, professor of mechanical engineering. Durand was a graduate of the United States naval academy, and, as an officer of the engineer corps of the navy, was thoroughly experienced in matters of control and discipline. He was immensely popular with the student body, and from the outset adopted a policy of personal and sympathetic relationship with the students. The men composing the Durand committee were representative of the most broad minded element of the faculty, and their dealings in all matters of discipline coming before them were carried out in an open manner that won a more hearty co-operation from the students than had ever attached to the relations existing between any similar committee and the student body.

As the result of drastic rules adopted by the board of trustees to meet the drinking problem at the university, in March, 1908, the entire Durand committee resigned. The committee had been giving its attention to the drinking question, but had been dealing with individual cases of a flagrant nature, as the exceptional rather than as typical or indicative of a generally prevalent state of affairs. It was generally understood at the time that the resignations were presented because Professor Durand and his fellow members felt that the arbitrary action required of them would only promote bad feeling, without producing the desired results, and because they refused to employ methods demanded of them by President Jordan.

The resignations were promptly accepted, and Clark, a man of the most radical prohibition views, was named to succeed to the chairmanship. Almost immediately the committee published a new set of strict regulations, containing certain clauses that aroused the bitterest opposition of the student body. There followed the memorable parade of protest, that resulted in wholesale suspensions and minor penalties and threatened for a time a general "walkout" of the entire student body. This was the beginning of a warfare which has never ceased, despite assertions of the committee at the present time that "the problem is being worked out," and despite efforts that are constantly being made to hide the true conditions existing at Stanford.

CLARK TAKES ARBITRARY ACTION

The methods employed by the Clark committee in dealing with this first case in the spring of 1908 were typical of the policy it has since pursued in its "investigations" of offenses. A day or two after the parade a number of the most prominent students in the university were called before the committee. That some of them, at least, were summoned upon mere suspicion was evidenced by the fact that a number who had not engaged in the parade and who knew nothing of it were included. Twelve of the students, however, admitted their participation in the demonstration. They were not informed that they were on trial, but were asked general questions about the affair.

The campus community had not looked upon the demonstration as a serious one, and the entire student body was thoroughly startled a day or two later by the announcement that the twelve men who had confessed participation in the parade had been suspended. Participation in the parade was the sole ground named by the committee for its action. There followed a mass meeting, at which 247 other students signed a statement to the effect that they had participated in the parade and were equally guilty with the 12 men chosen for punishment. The statement declared the belief of the signers that the punishment was entirely out of proportion to the offense, and asked for the reinstatement of the 12 or an equal punishment for all. To this statement was attached a note of apology, signed by the 12, for any offense that might have been given by the affair.

By their voluntary action the students had opened a way for a fair adjustment of the matter. The answer of the Clark committee was an announcement that, having received the names of 247 other participants, each case would be dealt with individually. Student feeling, already at a high pitch, was fired still more by this, and there came the call for a mass meeting to determine the advisability of a general "strike." The meeting was a remarkable one. Though many of the radical students urged the "walking out" of the 247 and their sympathizers, a saner attitude prevailed. Instead of declaring for the "walkout," the student body adopted and sent to the Clark committee a formal apology for insults that might have been offered by any paraders, an apology for any breaches of discipline that had occurred, a statement that such things were in opposition to the sentiment of the student body and an assurance that the parade had not been malicious or premeditated.

This statement was offered in the hope that its fair exposition of facts and its tone of honest apology would be accepted as full atonement for any wrong that had attended the original demonstration. The student body had done everything in its power to heal the breach, and put an end to a disgraceful affair. The Clark committee answered with a reiteration of its already announced intention to proceed with every case; and proceed it did. It refused to treat with the students; it refused to listen to the appeal of a special committee of alumni sent to represent the Stanford body in San Francisco; it then and there began its rule of might.

THE SEED OF BITTERNESS IS SOWN

The final judgment of the Clark committee in the parade scandal was the passing out to the 159 participants of a varied assortment of penalties, that ran the gamut from the suspension of the original 12 to the curtailing of university scholarship credits in the cases of others. It was the kind of judgment that might have been expected at the Elmira reformatory.

Such was the beginning of the Clark regime. The student body came through its first experience with the new committee in an angry and antagonistic mood, feeling that justice was to be despaired of. Doctor Jordan had been appealed to, but had hidden behind the skirts of the committee, refusing to take any hand in the matter, and finally left the university for the east while the turmoil was still at its height.

The era of suspicion and distrust had come. The unhealthy spirit was rooted deeply. That was the beginning of Stanford's most recent illness.

FREIGHT RATES AIMED AGAINST TRADE OF CITY

Railroads Propose to Increase Tariff for San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley

Shippers Discover Attempt to Maintain Present Charges North From Los Angeles

River Transportation Companies Accused of Standing In With Overland Rivals

SAN FRANCISCO merchants are likely to be completely cut out of the San Joaquin valley if rates into that territory proposed by the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe are allowed to go into effect by the state railroad commission. According to prominent shippers, these transportation companies have compiled new freight tariffs that in some instances more than double the present rates between San Francisco and San Joaquin valley points.

The new rates have been compiled, it is said, at the instance of the railroad commission. It is hoped that if they are found satisfactory the commission will find it easier to reach a decision in the San Joaquin valley rate case which has been under investigation for many months. Edward Chambers of the Santa Fe and G. W. Luce of the Southern Pacific, the only railroad officials who are said to know the extent of the proposed increases, are at present in Chicago attending a rate conference, but shippers who profess to have seen the tariffs say that the proposed rates are prohibitive to the San Francisco merchant.

The current first class rate is 10 cents 100 pounds from this city to Stockton. The latter city enjoys a lower rate to San Joaquin valley points, and, according to local shippers, practically the entire San Joaquin valley business will be done by Stockton merchants if the proposed tariffs are allowed to go into effect.

The railroads' tendency is to raise rather than decrease rates, and the proposal to exact more for the run between San Francisco and Stockton—shuting this city out of the San Joaquin valley and allowing the present rates from Los Angeles into the San

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

BURLINGAME HOME OF CROCKER'S SOLD

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Breeden Purchase "Old Place" and Its Wonderful Gardens

"Old Place," the magnificent white mansion belonging to William H. Crocker and identified with the history of Burlingame since the division of the old Sharon estate into villa sites almost 20 years ago, changed hands yesterday and is now the property of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clarence Breeden of this city.

The home purchased by the Breedens is one of the most beautiful in the Burlingame canyon. Shortly after the erection of the original Burlingame cottages Crocker purchased the grounds, and the house, containing about 40 rooms, was built under the personal supervision of Mrs. Crocker. It stands near the middle of an estate of 17 acres, almost all of which is under cultivation. Rare shrubs and plants of every kind abound in the garden and the whole western side of the house is a mass of flowering bloom from a purple vine from Mexico, which for 17 years has blossomed there. When the Crockers decided upon building on their land further back toward the foothills and now known as New Place, this plant could not be moved, as its roots had gained too strong a hold. In selling the place the relinquishing of the plant was Mrs. Crocker's greatest regret.

Not only this rare plant, which has been made famous in more than one painting, but the masses of hydrangeas banking the low white porch and pillars, and the broad lawns with their flowers and shrubs from all over the world, and the natural bloom, which has been allowed to run riot with the cultivated plants, have made the Crockers' home one of the great show places of the peninsula. Nothing that money could supply inside and out, in house or gardens, orchards or conservatories, has been spared to make it a wonderful spot, and to many it even outshines New Place, the great home of more than 100 rooms, on its terraced height above a lake and flower banked grotto.

While the exact amount of the purchase price is not known, it is estimated to be in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Miss Taft Makes Debut
White House Crowded

MISS HELEN TAFT

Daughter of the president, who made her debut in Washington society last night.

2500 OF SOCIAL ELECT GREET ONLY DAUGHTER

Many Who Have Known Girl From Childhood Gather in Rose Banked East Room for Elaborate Ceremony

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Arrayed in a gown of her favorite rose shade, Miss Helen Taft, the president's only daughter, made her formal debut this afternoon at a reception which attracted all Washington society to the White House between the hours of 5 and 7, and was characterized by the most lavish floral display known at a White House function.

To prevent overcrowding, the invitations had been limited to 2,500. Many of the guests had known the White House belle from childhood. Invitations were eagerly sought, and the guest list represented the most exclusive portion of Washington society.

Mrs. Taft and Miss Taft received their guests in the south corner of the great east room, which had been turned into a veritable bower of American beauties for the occasion. After being introduced by Mrs. Taft to the debutante, the guests were greeted by the president. There was no receiving line.

Miss Taft, who was the attraction for all eyes, ignored the tradition which prescribes white for the debutante, and appeared in a gown of an exquisite new shade of rose messaline satin, made with a long pointed tunic over a satin underdress. She carried a great bouquet of pink roses and her soft blonde hair was simply coiffured in a slightly waved pompadour and a coil.

Mrs. Taft's gown was of ciel blue chiffon over white satin and trimmed in sable bands.

The presentations to the presidential family were made by Captain Archibald Butt, the president's military aid.

The entire first floor of the White House was thrown open to the guests, and the debutante's favorite pink predominated in the color scheme throughout. The floral display was magnificent. The number of bouquets sent Miss Taft far exceeded that ever given any debutante in Washington.

Music was furnished by the marine band, which played throughout the reception.

Refreshments were served in the state dining room, which was literally banked with orchids.

JACK LONDON INITIATED INTO THE VALLEJO YACHT CLUB AS LIFE MEMBER

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

VALLEJO, Dec. 1.—Jack London, author and adventurer, is the latest prominent person to add his name to the roster of the Vallejo yachting and rowing club. He was initiated at a big meeting held at the clubhouse last evening. In a letter requesting to become a member of the organization, London declared that he would use his pen and his influence to assist the club and that he desired to be enrolled as a life member.

London declared that he intended to make his home for all time in Glen Ellen, Sonoma county, and that he would be a frequent visitor to the club. He will deliver an address before it in the very near future.

The club is in a prosperous condition and is planning many improvements to the building.

FOURTEEN CARLOADS OF ORANGES FOR AUSTRALIA

Consignment Contains 6,000 Boxes of Choice Fruit

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

PORTERVILLE, Dec. 1.—There was shipped from Exeter this week the largest single consignment of oranges ever made from the Porterville district. Fourteen carloads were sent to San Francisco, where they were to be loaded on a fast steamer for Australia. In this consignment there were 6,000 boxes of choice fruit. They were packed at the Merryman orchards.

ROWELL TO LECTURE UPON CIVIC ISSUES

Fresno Editor Will Talk at Stockton Temple

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

STOCKTON, Dec. 1.—Rabbi Louis Kopald of Temple Israel has announced that the second of the course of lectures on civic issues will be delivered by Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno Republican, some time between Christmas and New Year's. Much interest is taken in the lectures, Colonel Weinstock having delivered the first on the labor question.

"GUILTY" IS PLEA OF 8 FISH RING MEMBERS

Trust Is Shattered and Dealers Facing Trial Throw Themselves on Mercy of the Court

CALL'S LONG FIGHT ENDS IN A GREAT VICTORY

Powerful Monopoly Broken and Prices of Sea Food Lowered by Prosecution of Grasping Combine

TWELVE OTHERS ESCAPE BY LEGAL TECHNICALITY

Fish Trust Members Who Pleaded Guilty

SALVATORE TARANTINO
GEORGE MAGGIO
GIACOMINO MARCHI
ROSARIO VILLA
JOHN E. KESSING
HENRY RITTORE
GUISEPPE PARTINICO
SALVATORE DENTICI

CONFRONTED with trial, eight members of the fish trust of San Francisco threw all pretenses and defenses to the winds, dropped their mass of technical objections, and, pleading guilty to charges of illegally combining to restrict competition, cast themselves upon the mercy of Judge Cabaniss yesterday afternoon. Their complete breakdown sees the culmination of a fight which The Call has waged against one of the strongest rings formed in this city for the upholding of the price of foodstuffs. The end comes after seven months of unceasing effort. The trust is thoroughly broken. The price of fish has dropped. Its leaders are driven from their places of power and their active officials are begging for clemency at a bar of justice. The eight who pleaded guilty are:

Salvatore Tarantino.
George Maggio.
Giacomino Marchi.
Rosario Villa.
John E. Kessing.
Henry Rittore.
Guiseppe Partinico.
Salvatore Dentici.

Technicality Saves Twelve

Of the twelve others indicted, the majority testified before the senate committee, and inasmuch as the law allows them immunity from having this testimony used against them on trial, the charges against them probably will be dismissed. This fact alone saved them from the fate of their fellows. And the one feature regretted by the district attorney's office is that among the twelve are Antonio Trapani and Achille Paladini, the two who are regarded as the leaders of the combine. The work undertaken by The Call, however, has been accomplished. The monopoly of the fish market has been destroyed. And the last word will be spoken at 10 o'clock next Monday morning when the eight will appear before Judge Cabaniss for sentence.

What their punishment will be is a matter of conjecture. The fond expectations of the eight are that they will be let off with a small fine, and this in fact was intimated by their counsel in making his statement to the court, so deeply rooted was this idea that even as they pleaded guilty they laughed openly and without restraint. Their demeanor indicated that they regarded the entire transaction as a somewhat humorous formality made necessary by an annoying law.

Conference Held

The case was set for trial yesterday, but at the eleventh hour Attorney William M. Madden and Attorney W. J. Thompson, representing the defendants, requested to confer with the district attorney. The conference lasted until after noon, and the upshot of it was that eight of the twenty men indicted should plead guilty and the district attorney should recommend them for mercy on the ground that they were practically forced into the combine.

"These men," said Madden, "are indicted and brought to trial under the Cartwright law. This act is peculiar, to say the least. No dealer knows whether he is doing right or wrong by its provisions. Therefore eight of the defendants who have not testified