

The San Francisco Call

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Works, the Repudiator

WORKS won't do—he wobbles. When he thought the people would be for him he was for the direct primary law. The people repudiated Works, and Works repudiates the law and the people—tags himself traitor and records himself a renegade. He wants the job—wants it at any price, even the price of self-respect and the public's respect. The public could afford to pay almost any price to keep him out of the job, out of any job.

You can't trust a trimmer. Works is a typical trimmer, setting his sails for any breeze that may blow him toward the harbor of public office. Once in such a port the trimmer usually "trims" his public. That may be slang, but it fits Works as if it had been built for him. It gives an accurate line on the kind of senator he would be—a repudiator of the law and of his pledges, a quibbler and wobbler.

Maybe Works is personally and privately honest; the influences behind him are not. Works is putty to those influences; wax in the hands of the schemers; clay under the thumb of Lissner, the potter; Lissner, the plotter. The schemers—Rowell, who has gone wrong, and Lissner, who never was right—whisper in Works' ear and he goes blind to the law and deaf to public opinion.

A little while ago Works was proclaiming his faith in the primary law as it stands on the statute books. He did not want the indorsement unless he could get it under the letter of that law. He wrote to every republican candidate for legislative nomination, asking if that man would stand by the direct primary law as to the senatorship. Here is what he said under his signature to every republican candidate:

"I say to you now, that as between me and any candidate before the people, I neither expect nor desire a vote from you not authorized by the votes of the people under that (the direct primary) law. In other words, I desire to stand or fall upon the advisory vote of the people at the primary election as against any other candidate that has submitted his candidacy to the people."

Listen to Works now:

"The law is no law. It is not legally or morally binding on the legislators. If a majority of the districts that elected republican legislators had declared for me, then things would be different. But they actually declared for Spalding, so I demand that you legislators repudiate the law and elect me."

Works, the "progressive"! Yes, he progresses—sidewise, like a crab, or backward, like the tail pinched crawfish.

If Works had won under the law you would now witness supporting Works not only Spalding, but every influence that now calls upon the legislature to regard the law and elect him, the choice of the party. If Spalding had carried every district you would now witness Works and the schemers behind him, demanding that the legislature repudiate the law. That is a difference—one of many differences—between Works and Spalding.

Now, The Call does not demand that Spalding be elected because he is Spalding, but because he won under the law. If Works had won under the law The Call would be found today demanding that the law be carried out—and that would be the case even if Works were as evil and dangerous as Lissner, who runs him.

The election of Works, or of anybody but Spalding, is notice to the country that California is the same kind of "progressive" as Works—"progressive" sidewise or backward. The plot to beat Spalding out—Parker Parker and makes Jere Burke marvel at his own moderation. Its success would make California the first state in the union to repudiate a vital part of a direct primary law. It would put this state lower in the scale of morals and decency than those few communities that have repudiated their just public debts for money borrowed on bonds.

Success for the Works-Lissner-Rowell plotters would mean a shameful stain upon the good name of California. For years the state has been struggling toward political freedom. If its first act after emancipation were such a political crime as the execution of the anti-Spalding infamy the world might fairly question the wisdom of emancipation. It would not be very different from the freed bondman celebrating his liberty by going out to rob, rape and murder.

Earnestly and with no thought nor purpose except to preserve the law and to save the reputation of the state, The Call urges upon the legislators—demands of them—that they fulfill the law.

The campaign of perfidy and dishonor inspired by a greedy appetite for spoils, of which Meyer Lissner is the noisiest exponent, does not commend itself to a plain, straightforward man like Editor Clarke of the Riverside Press, who knows right from wrong and never hesitates to speak his mind. Mr. Clarke has been, with consistent record, a vigorous and able supporter of the cause of reform in California and has delivered some telling and effective blows in that purpose. It was he who last summer was approached on behalf of Alden Anderson with a proposition to sell out the support of his newspaper and desert Hiram Johnson, then running for the republican nomination for governor. At that time Mr. Clarke indignantly rejected the proposition and printed facts.

Now the proposal or demand that he abandon his principles comes to Mr. Clarke from Meyer Lissner's chief journalistic lieutenant in Los Angeles. In reply to that demand Mr. Clarke wrote:

Replying to your telegram urging me to come out strong for Works for senator, will say that I can not see my way clear to do so and moreover, as a "progressive" republican I am not in sympathy with what seems to me to be an effort to force the election of Judge Works regardless of the primary law and the sentiment of the people of the state.

During the primary campaign the Press supported Judge Works because he was the only "progressive" candidate before the voters of the state, and we advised the republicans of this county to vote for him. While the county gave a very fine plurality for Johnson the advisory vote for senator showed a large plurality for Spalding.

This vote demonstrated very clearly that the supporters of Johnson in Riverside county were not generally for Works. Under those circumstances I should not feel like advising our senator and assemblymen to vote for Works, and I certainly should not presume to hand out to other legislators advice that I would not urge on the members from this county.

I fear that the election of Judge Works, under existing conditions, would injure rather than benefit the cause of progressive republicanism and handicap the state administration which, in a measure at least, would be held responsible for it. In the first place, Works did not win the advisory vote under the law, for we have to deal with the law as it is and not as we wish it was; and, in the second place, his views are so extreme that his course in the senate would liable to bring discredit on the progressive movement in this state. Under the provisions of the primary law, which received the votes of all the reform members of the legislature two years ago, Spalding certainly won the indorsement of the advisory vote.

This is the plain, unvarnished statement of an honest man who can not be blinded by the cheap Pecksniffian sophistry of pretended reformers like Rowell and Lissner. It is the statement of a man who will not be turned from the straight road and the honest course by the bullying of politicians seeking a dishonest advantage for the sake of spoils. He understands that the policy demanded by Rowell and Lissner has already done the cause of reform more injury than they can ever repair.

The strength of that cause lies in its sincerity, and when that virtue is once for all decisively abandoned it puts the reformers of commerce like Rowell and Lissner in the category of professional politicians who can see nothing in politics but job chasing.

A PART from the fact that the funds provided to finance the proposed world's fair at New Orleans are quite inadequate for an undertaking of this magnitude, it should be noted that the money has a string to it. It is not a bona fide appropriation, as it is based on a contingency that involves substantial aid from the national treasury. A statement of the facts of record in this relation follows:

Under the Louisiana constitutional amendments, the special tax to cover \$5,000,000 of bonds with interest can not be used for exposition purposes "until the congress of the United States shall designate the city of New Orleans as the location for an exposition commemorating the opening of the Panama canal."

This means that congress must initiate or create the exposition at New Orleans.

The Estopinal bill, now pending before congress, provides that the federal government shall create the New Orleans exposition and shall appropriate \$1,000,000 in aid thereof, and unless this bill passes the state appropriation of \$6,500,000 will not be available to finance the exposition.

On the other hand, San Francisco asks not a penny from the federal treasury, and with the aid of the state of California there is provided a liberal fund of \$17,500,000 to finance the exposition in this city. The one and only request is that congress shall authorize the president to issue an invitation to foreign nations on behalf of this country to participate in the San Francisco world's fair.

In view of the prevailing sentiment against spending public money taken from the national treasury in aid of expositions, it does not seem possible that congress can hesitate about the decision of this controversy.

AMONG the curiosities of freak legislation is a bill to be proposed for enactment which is intended to incorporate the whole body of statutes to be enacted during the present session in the constitution of California. The method by which this strange object is proposed to be effected is to submit the statutes of the session as a whole in the shape of a constitutional amendment for ratification or rejection by the popular vote.

This would be a fine thing for the newspapers which would be designated to print the volume of statutes as an advertisement with arguments for and against them. Presumably, and incidentally, it would be expected of voters to read the statutes of the session from end to end and form an independent judgment thereon. The obliga-

tions of the contemporary elector are growing in an alarming way. The object which it is intended to accomplish by this strange freak of the legislative brain is to foreclose the courts of their right to review the statutes and determine whether a given act of the legislature is or is not unconstitutional. It is assumed that once an act is made part of the constitution by popular ratification it will thereby become impregnable to attack in the courts.

It should be obvious that no act of the legislature, whether made part of the constitution or not, can foreclose the courts of their right and power to review and construe the same in the light of other constitutional provisions of the state or nation, and the courts will continue to exercise that power. The single way to accomplish the object sought would be to abolish the courts altogether.

The whole proposition proceeds on an essential misconception of the nature, purposes and functions of an organic law which should be concerned only with the declaration and enactment of the general scheme of government, leaving details to be dealt with by the legislature in the form of statutes. On the whole the proposition to include all the petty details of statutory law in the constitution is chiefly remarkable as an example of the freak legislation that sometimes commends itself to half baked members of deliberative bodies.

THE city of Providence, R. I., is troubled about its streetcar service in much the same way as San Francisco. Although the population has increased remarkably the streetcar service has not kept pace with the demands of travel, and by consequence an urban journey is not unlike engaging in a football game under the old rules. The Hartford Times makes this note:

The Providence Journal is conducting a vigorous warfare on the management of the local street railway system which it affirms has added 16,388,147 to the total number of its passengers within three years, and has only bought four new cars.

San Francisco has fewer cars in service today than before the fire. The travel has increased enormously in the last three years and is still increasing. We learn from official announcements that the United Railroads has bought some new cars for future delivery, but unless the policy of that corporation is to undergo a radical change we need not expect any improvement of service.

The new cars are bought because their design will make the collection of fares more certain, and not because of any desire to increase the accommodations offered the traveling public.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

ECLIPSES—O. Y. R., Oakland. When will there be total eclipses of the sun in the next 10 or 12 years?
Calculations have been made up to 1923, as follows:
April 28, 1911. Total eclipse in the Pacific ocean.
October 10, 1912. The moon's shadow will cross South America from Peru to Brazil.
August 21, 1914. The shadow will pass across Norway and Sweden, through Russia and Persia and continue its course nearly to India.
February 3, 1916. The shadow will pass near the Isthmus of Panama, into the Atlantic ocean and cross it nearly to England.
June 8, 1918. The shadow will be in the north Pacific ocean and strike the coast of America near Vancouver island and pass in a southeasterly direction over the whole United States, reaching to Florida, when it will enter the Atlantic and terminate.
September 10, 1923. The shadow will enter upon the Pacific ocean and cross the southern part of California and Texas, where it will enter the gulf of Mexico.

EMERALDS—F. H., City. From where is the bulk of emeralds obtained?
Most of them are obtained from the mines in Muzo, province of Boyaca, Colombia, South America. These mines are on the eastern slope of the Andes, nearly 70 miles in a north-northwesterly direction from Santa Fe de Bogota. Emeralds are also obtained from another mine at Lasquez, about two days' journey from the one at Muzo.

CARE OF GOLDFISH—Y. H., City. How should goldfish be cared for? How much cold will the fish stand?
Goldfish will not bear a temperature below the freezing point. A dealer in animals, on the subject of feeding and caring for fish, says: "Never give the fish food that contains yeast. Use prepared fish food, a piece three-quarters of an inch square being sufficient for one day's feeding for a medium sized fish. The fish should be fed every morning, and in cold weather the portion should be reduced half. Give them flies. The water should be changed morning and night, and in the changing the fish should not be handled. There should be growing plants in the water in which the fish are kept."

PRESSURE—S. City. What is the pressure or friction on a 3/4 inch pipe, and is the pressure four times as great on a 1/4 inch pipe?
As you do not mention the length of the pipe, what it is to be used for, nor its fall, it is impossible to answer the question. Suggest that you go to the reference room of the free library in Hayes street and consult "Cent" and "Haswell," which contain tables showing pressure and friction under various conditions.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN—P. M., City. When did George Francis Train make his famous trip around the world, when did he land on the Pacific coast and did he make better time than Nellie Bly?
He reached Tacoma, Wash., at 6:45 P. M. May 24, 1890, completing his tour in 87 days and 13 hours, beating the time of Nellie Bly by five and a half days.

EASTERN QUESTION—Smith, Berkeley. Who was the "eastern question" first agitated in Europe?
It dates back as far as European history goes and is said to have begun with the clash of the first Greek colonies upon the Asiatic mainland about 700 B. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL—P. M., Youstville, Cal. Who was adjutant general of the United States army on December 8, 1860?
Major General Fred C. Ainsworth.

ONLY A STEP—D. P., City. Who is the author of "Only a Step," a poem, and where is it to be found?
Can any reader give the information?

Persons in the News

FRANK W. CARPENTER, executive secretary of the Philippine Islands, will leave this morning on the Mongolia for the islands. He went to Washington to testify in the friar lands cases.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD HUTCHINSON of Lodi, Major Archibald Campbell, U. S. A., and Frank M. Evans, a mining man of Nevada City, make up a group of recent arrivals at the Mann.

WILLIAM F. WOODWARD, a wholesale druggist of Portland, is at the Palace with Mrs. Woodward. He is en route to Arizona and New Mexico on a pleasure trip.

GRANT CONARD, manager of the Spalding fight for United States senator, came down from Sacramento yesterday to meet A. G. Spalding. Conard is mayor of San Diego.

GEORGE H. BOBET, an architect of Chicago, is at the Palace. He is here to attend the annual convention of the American Institute of architects.

C. H. DICKIE, a lumberman of Vancouver, is at the Palace. He will leave on the Mongolia this morning for the orient.

E. A. WARNER of Los Angeles and Cole L. Harvard of Reno are among the recent arrivals at the Fairmont.

FLORENCE ROBERTS, the actress, and Thurlow Bergen, her leading man, are guests at the St. Francis.

A. H. HEPNER, a planing mill contractor of Reno, is among the recent arrivals at the Argonaut.

HENRY OHLMEYER, who is in charge of the city at Coronado, is registered at the St. Francis.

WILLIAM TRIMBLE, a capitalist of Seattle, is at the St. Francis with his family.

H. R. O'BRYAN, a real estate operator of Monterey, is registered at the Stewart.

DE. AND MRS. L. E. HOLT of New York have apartments at the Fairmont.

D. M. HERRIN, a fruit packer of Concord, is registered at the Argonaut.

C. NEUFELD, a merchant of Warsaw, is at the Stewart for a week's stay.

DR. JARVIS W. BARLOW of Los Angeles is at the St. Francis.

Abe Martin



Peace has her victories but no monuments' unvail. Lufe Bud, who's been braggin' 'bout a new 10 pound baby, wuz arrested this mornin' by the weights and measures inspector.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

I have a large Buff Cochon hen. I keep her in a gaudy pen, and there she fusses all the day, and never takes the time to lay. In summer time, when eggs were cheap, that hen would lay eggs in her sleep; she laid enough to feed a troop; she piled them up all round the coop. I used to take those eggs of hers and throw them at the passing curs; for all the world was daubed with eggs; they fetched three cents per dozen kegs. But now that winter raves and groans, and eggs are scarce as precious stones, that silly hen just loaf all day, and doesn't earn her corn and hay. Some day, when wearied by the strife that marks this journey we call life, when with a deep conviction fraught that clicken pie would hit the spot, I'll kill that old hen, I'm afraid, and then she'll wish that she had laid. There's nothing worse, you'll all agree, than misdirected energy. The hen that lays when eggs are cheap, and when they're dear lies down to sleep; the dog that barks when nothing's wrong, and sleeps when burglars come along; the man who tills on Sabbath day, and loaf the whole long week away—these from one's eyes the tears would draw; there surely ought to be a law.

THE IDLE HEN

Copyright, 1910, by George Matthew Adams. Illustration of a man in a suit, identified as Walt Mason.

The Morning Chit-Chat

I WANT to talk today, firstly, to my young girl friends, and, secondly, to any one else who cares to listen, about using slang.

But, in the first place, I want to safeguard myself against the logical person who insists that I live up to what I preach, by admitting that I always do and always shall use some slang.

You see, I don't think there is any harm in a little picturesque slang. As a spice, it's all right. It's when you come to putting it into the cake in the same quantities as you do the sugar and flour that the harm is done.

But the especial indictment that I want to bring against slang today is this—that with many of us it is a sort of crutch which, used too often, results in atrophying the muscles of the limb whose place it takes.

I suspect that isn't so clear as it might be. Let me illustrate with an example.

I have a young girl friend who has recently become deeply attached to the slang expression "Good night"—with the accent on the "good."

This expression I will explain for the benefit of those who have not yet met it—seems to be nearly equivalent to a shrug of the shoulders. It means something like "Oh, very well."

Now the young person in question is a very bright young person. She has a good command of English and usually expresses herself well. But when she gets hold of an expression like this she uses it on all occasions and you see, she weakens her vocabulary, and her command of English.

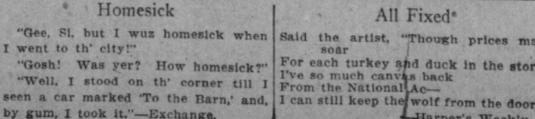
In the same way "Some class to that," "What do you know about that?" and all the similar expressions that have "had their day and ceased to be" have the same effect of atrophying natural powers of expression.

Slang is the lazy man's language. It is the speech of the man who is so indolent that he prefers to use some one else's long coined expression to new minting his own.

In itself slang isn't so bad. (With the exception, of course, of vulgar slang.) Some slang expressions are very bright and amusing when you first hear them. It is the mental laziness which they encourage which is so objectionable.

If you think this is all far fetched nonsense please try an expression for me. The next time you open your mouth to say your favorite slang expression close it and make yourself explain the thought or feeling you were about to make to cover, in your own language.

If you find this the least bit difficult you can't say that my thesis is all far fetched nonsense, can you?



Homesick All Fixed
"Ge. Si, but I wuz homesick when I went to th' city!"
"Goah! Was yer? How homesick?"
"Well, I stood on th' corner till I seen a car marked 'To the Barn,' and, by gum, I took it."—Exchange.
"Though prices may soar For each turkey and duck in the store, I've so much canvas bag From the National Ac- I can still keep the wolf from the door."—Harper's Weekly.