

The San Francisco Call

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Come On, You Aviatrix!



CERTAIN amiable gentlemen of eminence in the literary and scientific worlds are out with a manifesto setting forth reasons why they believe the Panama canal should not be fortified. It may be presumed that their declaration of principles is put forward rather in the way of protest than with any hope that it will affect the policy of the nation in this relation.

The protest may be regarded, then, as a phase of the peace propaganda in which these writers and publicists are active. With that propaganda The Call is in full sympathy, but it does not yet appear to have made a sufficiently pronounced impression on international sentiment and practice to justify this nation in neglecting precautions against attack at vital points.

These publicists draw an analogy between the Suez canal, which is nominally neutralized, and the Panama waterway, but the two cases are not on all fours. The Panama canal was primarily undertaken by this country as a war measure because of its strategic importance in the way of doubling the mobility of the fleet. If it be urged that the Suez canal is of strategic importance to Great Britain as the shortest route to India, that may be conceded, but its relative value in this regard is small when compared with the bearing of the Panama waterway on the defense of American coasts. It may even be suspected that England would have fortified the Suez canal had the other powers permitted that course.

Nor is the reasoning of the propagandists conclusive. For example, they say "according to the statement signed by The Hague conference in 1907, unfortified coast places can not be bombarded." It is an ancient maxim that in time of war the laws are silent, and this is equally true of treaties. These "gentlemen's agreements"—they are nothing more—between nations are just as strong as the interests they serve and no more so. If a nation at war believed that its interests would be served by the use of explosive bullets or by poisoning wells or by harrying and devastating a hostile coast, we fear the gentlemen's agreement made at The Hague would quickly be superseded by the more ancient maxim, "Everything is fair in war."

It may be added that The Hague treaty would not preclude the destruction of canal communications with dynamite exploded either by anarchists or by hostile spies. In fact, the canal must not only be fortified, but likewise it will be patrolled and garrisoned with elaborate military precautions. The government can not afford to take any chances with a \$300,000,000 proposition.

The protection of the canal by guns and garrisons is simply a necessary measure of insurance to guard a great investment made chiefly for the purpose of keeping open a vital line of communication in time of war. If these eminent propagandists could assure us that the time has arrived when wars shall be no more, there would be no further argument, but lacking that assurance the canal must be fortified, whether it costs \$5,000,000 or \$25,000,000 or \$50,000,000. This country does not want a big standing army, but it does insist on a competent first line of defense in the shape of a first class navy. The value of the navy is doubled by an isthmian canal that we can hold against all comers.

lowest, and this is natural because a percentage of growth like that of Washington, for example, would mean an actual increase of more than 1,500,000 for this state.

California may be very well satisfied with its increase of 60.1 per cent in 10 years. Indeed, its percentage is exceeded in the whole United States only by those of Oklahoma, Washington, Nevada, Idaho and Oregon. Nevada, although it is still at the foot of the list in actual population, has reason to be proud of its increase of 93.4 per cent, which shows that it has started on the upward grade at a lively pace.

CONGRESSIONAL apportionment of seats among the several states has hitherto been discussed solely from the politician's point of view. The convenience and aspirations of members of the house of representatives have been the only subject deemed worthy of consideration. The taxpayer's point of view has been ignored and the discussion has proceeded on the assumption that Uncle Sam has money to burn and does not mind the expense involved in an increase of membership.

Now, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch outlines the course of discussion in congress in this wise:

To prevent a real reduction in the number of jobs, the Alexander scheme is to increase the house membership to 436. This would cost the tax payers about half a million a year. The question is not one of the desirability of a compact working organization as opposed to an unwieldy deliberative assemblage or anything at all except the maintenance of as many jobs as meets the requirements of those who think they have a chance to get them. For this reason alone it is probable that the membership of the next house will be increased?

The politician's desire to maintain or increase the number of jobs comes disguised in the form of an appeal to state pride, pointing to a pretended loss or gain of representation. Of course, this loss or gain is the merest arithmetical fallacy, because the proportion of representation would be the same no matter at what figure the total membership of the house may be fixed. This is true except as to a few states which have a population less than the number required to constitute one representative and they are not affected either way.

SAN FRANCISCO IS BEAUTY SPOT

Writer Tells of This City's Advantages Over New Orleans

One of the active workers in San Francisco's fight for the Panama fair is David Rich of the well known local real estate firm of A. J. Rich & Co. The article below, which appeared in the New York Sun, is from his pen.

To the Editor of the Sun:—Sir: It is really not true that the Californians began their campaign for the Panama Canal exposition "by flooding Washington with domestic wines and fruits," but they did send out quantities of "literature" calling attention to the glorious natural features of California, its salubrious climate and the extraordinary adaptation of San Francisco to the requirements of such a world's fair. It is equally true that the New Orleans people did not at first want their cocktails and reduce the matter, as they were finally driven to do, to competition in the delicacies to be found in the two regions. The New Orleans boomers replied to the well known facts in regard to the land of fruits and flowers by declaring that the fair should not be hidden behind the Rockies. This would be a better argument, if it were true, than the reference to their sazeracs, oysters, pecans, etc. But the mountains do not hide San Francisco or California. Mountains do not repel, they attract, and there are probably more than four travelers to San Francisco to one to New Orleans, and if visitors for pleasure alone are considered the ratio is probably ten to one.

"Mountains" are as matter of fact a delicate subject for New Orleans, and it was questionable wisdom for its representatives to refer to them at all. There are no mountains and no elevated lands within hundreds of miles of New Orleans, and really no attractive natural features at all, unless we are generous enough to call miles upon miles of rice fields and sugar plantations by that flattering designation. Three days and no more can be profitably and agreeably spent in New Orleans, but after that the well informed traveler would be likely to buy George W. Cable's stories of New Orleans and enjoy that city under the spell of his imagination while pursuing his railroad journey through the bayous and lowlands of Louisiana to the desolated Rockies and lovely Sierras and Pacific coast.

It is in a way wrong of the New Orleans people to speak disparagingly of California wine, for they are probably the largest purchasers of it that California has, and possibly the product is one of the elements that make life tolerable in New Orleans. Should New Orleans secure the exposition, one of the most attractive exhibits for the visitors there would be "mountains" of California citrus and deciduous fruits of all varieties, which California pours into that city as well as into all the cities of the United States. The choosing of New Orleans for the exposition can only take place through a politically vicious consideration, namely, the solidarity of the south in favor of a southern city. New Orleans is really too far south to be considered, and the whole region is wanting in the kind of features to make a great exposition a rational project. Now it is surely unnecessary to spend any time on the natural fitness of California for that purpose, but I

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

Toiling away when the year is new; toiling away when its journey's through, that is the way that we pilgrims do, toiling away, away; toiling away on the windswept hill, doing our tasks in the noisy mill, hoping for rest when the looms are still, toiling away, away. Toiling away at the fertile loam; guiding our ships o'er the spray and foam, saying a prayer for the ones at home, toiling away, away; toiling away in our humble sphere, all through the long, long weary year; smiling a bit when the night is near, toiling away, away. Toiling away for our daily bread, toiling away when our hopes are dead; toiling away till we go to bed, toiling away, away; toiling away for our wages slim, toiling away when our eyes are dim, toiling away till the evening hymn, toiling away, away. Toiling away! 'Tis our end and aim! Toiling away for an honored name! Toiling away is the human game, toiling away, away! Here on the vessel the ropes we coil; here on the meadow we plow the soil, thankful that we have the strength to toil, toiling away, away!



WALT MASON

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The Morning Chit-Chat

"HE tried to do too much." I overheard those words on a trolley car today and it suddenly came over me that a very common epithet they would be if we used them whenever we had reason to.

An epithet not only for people, but also for business failures and very many other things.

For instance—surely somewhere in your memory is a Christmas—like as not the December 25, just passed—over whose unhappy memory might well be written "I tried to do too much."

You tried to give more presents than you really and honestly had time and strength and finances for.

You were flurried and fussed and hurried about getting them done up and off in time.

You went in town the day before Christmas to get some ornaments for the tree which had been overlooked until then. Oh, yes, you might easily have gotten something that would have done at the little corner store, but it wouldn't have been just what you had set your heart on, so you went in town and wore yourself out, body and mind and soul by contending with that wearying, confusing crowd of last minute shoppers.

And Christmas eve you sat up until nearly midnight to finish that sofa pillow that had so much more work on it than you realized.

And Christmas morning you had to get up early because you were going to have all the relatives and have a very elaborate dinner.

And as an absolutely inevitable consequence of all this, on the day when "peace and goodwill" should have reigned in your heart, you were cross and tired and hardly able to keep from bursting into tears. You didn't somehow take much pleasure in the gifts you received and it seemed to you that no one really liked what you gave.

All because you tried to do too much.

And surely there is some vacation holiday in your life that was spoiled in this way. You wanted to have just so many new gowns. You wanted to do just so much shopping. You wanted to have everything just so spic and span. You had a dozen little last things that simply had to be done, and so you went away tired and nervous and incapable of receiving the benefit from your vacation that you should have got.

All because—you tried to do too much.

Again and again in business life I meet men and women—especially the latter, whose minds and manners are confused, who rush from one thing to another without giving any one due attention, who follow up no subject thoroughly, who end in failure or with but half the success that might have been theirs because—they try to do too much.

There is an inelegant expression for this method of dissipating your powers which I like better than "bite off more than one can chew."

It is "biting off more than one can chew."

I think this insane inclination to "bite off more than one can chew" is a disease of this generation—especially with the women.

To have the clearness of mind; to estimate one's ability and the strength of mind to live within it—surely these are capacities worth the having.

Are they yours?



RUTH CAMERON

may allude to one fact. That state has two cities of singular attraction and interest to the world. Los Angeles is perhaps the most beautiful large residential place in the world. Its miles upon miles of lovely homes, embowered in innumerable palms and flowers can not be found elsewhere. The whole region, including the Catalina Islands, with their fisheries and marine gardens, etc., is without a peer. San Francisco is the second port of entry in the United States, and is a city of vast wealth and extraordinary interest. The name holds the world in a spell. It is also the center of a region of wonderful beauty, and is the seat of civilization and western culture. Witness the great Stanford and California universities close by, the Lick observatory, etc. It reflects in its society the bounteous land which it represents. Its people combine with American energy in the highest degree an element of appreciation.

Reputations Renovated The shade of Benedict Arnold must feel the deepest sort of regret because he didn't have the chance to put his case into the hands of a senate white-comb with American energy in the highest degree an element of appreciation.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

- K. KISHI, S. Momots, S. Fawcett, S. Kubo, H. IRVING K. POND, president of the American Maruyama and T. Tanaka, bankers on Japan... ARTHUR LEHMAN of Lehman Brothers, brokers and bankers of New York city, is registered at the St. Francis. He is accompanied by Mrs. Lehman and Miss Helen Goodhart.
J. E. HOWELL of Chicago, who for the last four years has been in Louisiana, has returned to his native land via the ocean and is registered at the Union Square.
PHIL METCHAM, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, is registered at the St. Francis from Portland. Metcham is the owner of the Imperial Hotel at Portland.
O. E. RAND, a real estate operator of New Westminster, B. C., is at the Palace. His daughter, who accompanies him, will enter a seminary here.
W. I. FORNER of Los Angeles, Charles Grossner of Kansas City and L. C. Reed of Stockton make up a group of recent arrivals at the Palace.
DOMINGO BENGOLA, a merchant from Winnamca, Nev., accompanied by his wife, is a recent arrival at the Argonaut.
C. O. WHITTEMORE, attorney of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad, is registered at the St. Francis.
R. O. FINNEY, general freight agent of the Pacific Coast steamship company of Seattle, is staying at the Palace.
MAX S. HIRSCH, a manufacturer from Portland, Ore., is registered at the St. Francis with his family.
N. B. AYER, a businessman of Portland, is in the Palmer with Mrs. Ayer and Mrs. C. S. E. Wood.
CHARLES GRAY, a lumberman of Vancouver, is at the Union Square, accompanied by Mrs. Gray.
A. L. McDONNELL, a businessman of Santa Rosa, and Mrs. McDonnell are at the Bellevue.
D. S. DICHERSON, former governor of Nevada, is among the recent arrivals at the St. Francis.
F. C. JORDAN, secretary of state, is at the Turpin.
J. J. HOLBERG of New York is at the Colonial.
C. C. JAMES of Philadelphia is at the Colonial.

THE progress of science applied on mechanical invention has the indirect effect to keep legislatures busy. For some time they have been trying to put a bridle on the wireless telegraphers who intrude where they are not invited. In this endeavor the law makers have not been conspicuously successful. Now, nothing daunted by failure, they are about to tackle, rope and brand the vagrant aviator who bloweth where he listeth.

Assemblyman Milton Schmitt, a statesman of high degree, casting his eye into the future—his mind's eye, be it understood—sees aerial navies battling in the blue. To be sure, Tennyson saw it first, but the poet was at this disadvantage, compared with our Mr. Schmitt, that he could not turn his vision to account in the way of creating a political job.

Mr. Schmitt proposes the creation of a commission to formulate a code of laws and regulations governing the operations of flying machines, to be submitted for enactment by the next legislature. It is a thrifty notion and will doubtless in time be supplemented by a measure for the creation of an aerial constabulary.

Everything that comes down the pike or goes careering through the upper air brings grist to the politicians' mill, and if they are not conspicuously successful in devising effective legislation, at least they bring in a prosperous harvest of jobs.

THE striking increase of population on the Pacific coast disclosed by the census makes the subject of frequent comment in the eastern newspapers. The Philadelphia Press calls attention to a fact not brought to notice by the percentage figures. This is the remarkable actual increase of population in California, of which the Press says:

California's gain of 892,496 is greater than that made by any state in the union, with the exception of New York and Pennsylvania, and advances that state from the twenty-first to the twelfth place in point of population. Other states of the far west are advanced by this census, notably Washington; but California's large actual gain ranks it now with the dozen strongest and most populous states of the union.

In the table of percentages for the coast states California stands

Some Discipline for the Manbird

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Actual Increase of California's Population

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ANSWERS TO QUERIES

AREA OF CITIES—J. C. M., City. What is the area of the leading cities in the United States, also the population of each? The area is given below, but the population can not be given until the census bureau shall have issued its complete report:

Table with 3 columns: CITIES, Area in Sq. Miles, Area in Pop. Miles. Lists cities like Albany, N.Y., Allegheny, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Baltimore, Md., Birm'g'm, N.Y., Boston, N.Y., Bridgeport, Ct., Brooklyn, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y., Cambridge, Mass., Camden, N.J., Charleston, S.C., Chattanooga, Tenn., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Cleveland, O., Cohasset, N.Y., Columbus, Ind., Connell Bldg., Dallas, Tex., Dayton, O., Denver, Colo., Des Moines, Ia., Detroit, Mich., District Columbia, Dubuque, Ia., Duluth, Minn., Elizabeth, N.J., Elmira, N.Y., Erie, Pa., Fall River, Mass., Fort Wayne, Ind., Gr. Rapids, Mich., Harrisburg, Pa., Hartford, Ct., Haverhill, Mass., Hoboken, N.J., Holyoke, Mass., Jackson, Miss., Jacksonville, Fla., Jersey City, N.J., Kansas City, Mo., Lawrence, Mass., Little Rock, Ark., Louisville, Ky., Lowell, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Manchester, N.H., Memphis, Tenn., Milwaukee, Wis., Minn'g'olis, Minn., Mobile, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., Newark, N.J., N. Bedford, Mass., New Bedford, N.Y., New Haven, Ct., New Orleans, La., Newport, R.I., Newton, Mass., New York City, Omaha, Neb., Paterson, N.J., Peoria, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburg, Pa., Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., Piquette, N.Y., Providence, R.I., Quincy, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., Savannah, Ga., Schenectady, N.Y., Richmond, Va., St. Paul, Minn., Syracuse, N.Y., Tacoma, Wash., Toledo, O., Topeka, Kan., Troy, N.Y., Utica, N.Y., Washington, D.C., Williamsport, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Worcester, Mass., Yonkers, N.Y.

CARAT PINNACLES—C. S. T., City. How is the carat fineness of gold ascertained? The only wholly reliable test of the



A new broom don't sit in the corner. Constable Plum has got a nephew that's a magnum—he's got a big watch charm an' owns a nickel the-ater.