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THE CALL



THE WEATHER
 YESTERDAY—Highest temperature, 58; lowest Wednesday night, 46.
 FORECAST FOR TODAY—Cloudy, unsettled; brisk north winds.

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1911.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALL COOLIES ARE BARRED SAYS TAFT

Treaty Contemplates No Relaxation in Immigration Restrictions, President Wires

EXECUTIVE SESSION IS HELD TO NO AVAIL

America Would Profit Under Terms of Agreement, State Department Holds

SEVERAL WESTERNERS SPAR FOR MORE TIME

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The senate, although in executive session for two hours late today, again failed to ratify the treaty with Japan, sent to that body on Tuesday by the president. But it appears to be in somewhat improved position.

Senator Hale is said to have exhibited no opposition to it at the session today. Several far western senators asked further time to study the matter, especially to ascertain the sentiment of their constituents, after they had time to understand the nature of the treaty.

The immigration question is said to have been the subject most discussed in the executive session this afternoon. That the practical effect of the treaty in that respect is not at all what the people of the Pacific coast have assumed it to be, and that their fears are groundless, was the essence of a telegram sent today by President Taft to Governor Johnson of California.

The president assured Governor Johnson that the treaty and the accompanying documents are exactly as they were explained to the governor by himself and the secretary of state and that there is no danger of any relaxation of the recent restrictions upon the immigration of Japanese laborers.

He asks the governor to explain the truth of the matter to the California legislature, believing that the resolutions adopted by that body yesterday were occasioned by a misunderstanding of the treaty.

Senators Are Reticent
While the treaty is pending in the senate neither the state department nor senators feel free to discuss it, but the position of the state department relative to the tariff side of the question was stated with sufficient authority.

Attention was drawn to the fact that this nation's present tariff arrangement with Japan in the treaty of 1894 consists of the usual "favored nation" provisions, which give the United States the benefit of the unilateral tariff conventions made by Japan with Great Britain, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary. This country has no such conventional tariff with Japan, and consequently upon the articles which are not covered by the conventional tariffs of the other countries Japan's statutory tariff is applied to imports from the United States.

As a result of this arrangement a considerable number of the principal imports from America, such as machinery, flour and tobacco, which are not covered by the conventional tariffs of other countries, have during the last 12 years been subject to a fluctuating and gradually increased statutory tariff rate.

America Will Benefit
It is asserted that the new treaty has been based upon a recognition of the right of Japan to regulate her own tariff rates, and it is not probable that Japan will care to make a special tariff arrangement with this country, even if it is possible for the United States to enter into such an arrangement, for the reason that nearly 80 per cent of the imports from Japan are already upon our free list.

It is the United States that benefits by the treaty, it would appear. The position of the state department is thus described:

By reserving the right to enter upon the negotiation of a special tariff agreement the United States practically lets it be known that we may not always be satisfied with mere technical "favored nation" treatment, but that we might reasonably expect a more equitable incidence of the import tax upon our own commodities. It is a question whether or not such actually unfavorable treatment of our imports in point of tariff rates would constitute discrimination within the meaning of our tariff laws and therefore make it possible for the president to apply our maximum tariff.

Immigration in Way
It is pointed out as self evident that any such arrangement looking toward effective "favored nation" treatment has nothing whatever to do with such reciprocal arrangements as that between the United States and Canada.

Special tariff arrangements of that kind between contiguous countries, it is contended, do not come within the

Panama-Pacific Exposition Depends On Hearty Support

By C. C. Moore
Chairman Finance Committee

The call of the exposition finance committee, issued yesterday, comes at a time when every citizen of San Francisco is in a position to realize the full worth of the prize the city has gained through the action of congress and the president.

The task of building the greatest exposition the world has ever seen is a gigantic one, and the directors who have assumed the burden and responsibility of management should be given every aid possible. They will succeed in establishing a record for efficiency and economy only with the co-operation of the entire community.

A prompt and cheerful compliance with the committee's first call for funds will establish a precedent that may be followed up to the day the gates are opened.

DIVORCE ATTACKED AFTER FORTY YEARS

Mrs. Barbara Bowes Says the San Francisco Surgeon Secured Divorce by Fraud

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

VALPARAISO, Ind., Feb. 23.—A sensational suit was instituted in the circuit court today when Mrs. Barbara Bowes of Lewisburg, Pa., filed papers in an action to set aside a decree of divorce granted by Judge A. L. Osborne, April 1, 1869, to Manning Bowes, whom she claims to have married at Lewisburg, August 31, 1859, and continued to live with him until January 1, 1867, when by mutual agreement he departed to make a home for them and his daughter Eva, now Mrs. Guyer, of Ashburne, Pa., in the west.

In 1899 he purchased a home for the wife and daughter in Lewisburg, and thereafter until the time of his death in San Francisco, December 9, 1910, he supported his wife and daughter, giving them \$45 and \$25 a month respectively. In the meantime, he secured a divorce in the circuit court here, August, 1869, without notifying his wife of the proceedings and by bringing John S. Bement from New York to testify to a charge of desertion.

The complaint alleges that after securing the divorce from Barbara Bowes he married the daughter of a Methodist minister in Connecticut, was divorced from her, and then married Minnie E. Bowes, now a resident of San Francisco. No trace can be found of the Connecticut woman.

Mrs. Bowes claims her husband obtained the divorce through fraud, that she is denied participating in the estate of \$60,000 left in California by Bowes; that she has no means of support at the age of 70 and asks that the decree be set aside to provide her with the privileges of a widow. She instituted proceedings in the superior court at San Francisco to have the will broken, claiming the heirs, Minnie Bowes of San Francisco, Joseph Bowes of Lewisburg, Pa., and Margaret Antes of Rockford, Ill., have no right to participate in the distribution of the property left by Bowes.

Bowes Was Army Surgeon

Manning Bowes, referred to in the above dispatch, is the late Dr. Manning Force Bowes, retired army surgeon, who died in this city December 9 last year. After his death, Mrs. Minnie E. Bowes, to whom he had been married for 25 years, and was living with in the Bowes residence at 2824 Scott street, applied for letters of administration. A counter claim was at that time instituted by Mrs. Mary Barbara Bowes, then living in Philadelphia, who claimed that she was the widow of Dr. Bowes.

In the disposal of his estate Dr. Bowes left Mrs. Minnie E. Bowes \$6,000 and the home at 2824 Scott street, where Mrs. Bowes still lives. To his daughter, Mrs. Guyer, he gave \$10,000, and to his sister, Mrs. Margaret A. Antes of Rockford, Ill., and to his brother, Joseph M. Bowes of Lewisburg, Pa., \$1,000 each.

Edward F. Moran, attorney for Mrs. Minnie Bowes, said at the time Mrs. Bowes of Philadelphia entered her claim that Dr. Manning Bowes had divorced the latter 15 years before his marriage to Mrs. Bowes of this city. Attorney Alfred Sutro appeared here for Mrs. Barbara Bowes, who now is contesting the divorce in Indiana.

BISHOP M. E. HARRIS TO OCCUPY PULPIT

BERKELEY, Feb. 23.—Bishop M. E. Harris of Korea will speak at Trinity M. E. church on March 5. He was formerly superintendent of Japanese work on the coast. Bishop Harris will arrive from the orient in a few days.

MONEY CALLED FOR EXPOSITION BUILDING FUND

Finance Committee Requires One-Tenth of Subscriptions for Immediate Use

Federal Troops to Take Part in Celebration in Honor of Delegates

Reville has been sounded for the beginning of work on the physical construction of the world's greatest exposition. The first call for the collection of a portion of the millions of dollars that have been subscribed toward the fair by the people of San Francisco and California was issued yesterday by the finance committee of the Panama-Pacific international exposition company.

With but four years in which to prepare for the opening of the gates of the fair in welcome to the entire world, those charged with handling the immense task that must be completed in so short a time have determined not to lose a single day.

Every subscriber to exposition bonds has been called upon to pay in at once 10 per cent of the total amount of his subscription.

Money Needed at Once

The money is needed now. It is needed in order that the work may proceed without delay. It is needed that ground may be broken as soon as a site is chosen; it is needed that architects may be put to work on plans for the palaces that are to rise on those grounds; it is needed that ambassadors may be sent all over the world to secure appropriations from foreign nations and exhibits from every corner of the globe.

By reason of the uncertainty existing until 10 days ago over the matter of government recognition the call for funds was delayed until the final action was taken by congress and the resolution awarding the great celebration to San Francisco had received the signature of President Taft. According to the plan of collection determined upon by the finance committee some time ago, the 10 per cent installment now asked for was due on the last day of last year.

Preliminary Expenses Paid

All preliminary expenses of organization and of conducting the fight in Washington have been met from a fund advanced by a number of subscribers to the general fund. In establishing a method of collection the finance department has made allowance for these advances and proportionate reductions in the call upon those who contributed to this first emergency fund. By this means the system of collections will be kept uniform throughout.

The finance committee, of which Charles C. Moore is chairman, has given the greatest care to the planning of the collection system because of the difficulties that are certain to be encountered in making uniform collections from more than 14,000 subscribers. The call issued yesterday was sent out in brief, businesslike letters to each one of these subscribers, and it is the expectation of the committee that the response will be in keeping with the spirit of unity and active co-operation that dominated the entire community when subscriptions were called for and when assistance was asked in securing the award of the fair to this city.

Plans for Celebration

Plans are complete for the celebration tomorrow in honor of the delegates who made the fight for San Francisco at the national capital. The whole city will be in festive attire, and gay decorations, music, speeches, receptions, fireworks, parade and the cheers of thousands of joyous revelers will combine to make it a day to be remembered. Carnival will reign tomorrow night, but it is the spirit of thanksgiving that will underlie the fun and merrymaking.

Uncle Sam proved yesterday that his interest in the exposition did not die out with his presentation of the prize to San Francisco, and demonstrated that his good will remains with the city of his choice. As a result of this interest and good will a large detachment of troops is to march in the parade tomorrow afternoon as a part of the escort to the men who won the fair.

Participation of Troops

The request for the participation of United States troops was granted yesterday by the war department upon the recommendation of General Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the department of California. The troops will include a battalion of the Thirtieth infantry commanded by Major L. S. Roudiez, battery B of the field artillery commanded by Captain G. M. Apple, a battalion of coast artillery under command of Captain T. B. Steele and the Third artillery and Thirtieth infantry bands.

The federal troops will leave the Presidio at 1 o'clock, joining the main column at Van Ness avenue and Market street at 2 o'clock, and the parade will move promptly at 2:30. Places in line will be given to seven companies of coast artillery of the national guard.

BANDITS KILL POLICEMAN IN REVOLVER DUEL

Patrolmen in Civilian Dress Attacked by Two Thugs in Seattle Street

Both Skulkers Are Wounded and One Not Expected to Survive

SEATTLE, Feb. 23.—Patrolman J. T. Davis, 23 years old, was killed; John Ford, a young highwayman, was probably fatally wounded, and Alexander Nest, another highwayman, was wounded and captured as the outcome of a revolver battle between two policemen and the two holdupmen at Boylston avenue and Denny way tonight.

Ford and Nest were taken to the city hospital, where they are under guard. Ford, who was shot above the heart, is



Here it is in all its appealing glory as seen downtown yesterday.

not expected to live. Nest will recover.

In the last few days there have been several holdups in the residence sections, and tonight Chief of Police Claude G. Bannick sent several additional patrolmen in civilian dress into the infested district.

Patrolmen Davis and H. C. Smith were scrutinizing passerby in the neighborhood of Boylston avenue and Denny way when they came upon the two highwaymen, who had been skulking in the darkness.

The policemen began to question them when the bandits drew their revolvers and opened fire. Davis fell dead at the first shot with a bullet through his head.

Standing alone, Patrolman Smith returned the fire, shooting Davis' assailant twice. The man fell and Davis turned his attention to Nest, who had also opened fire.

After several shots, Nest turned and ran, stopping several times to shoot at Smith, who followed, firing as he ran. Smith emptied his revolver and lost his quarry in the darkness in a vacant lot.

The policeman returned to the scene of the death of his comrade, where a large crowd had gathered. A searching party was organized and Nest was soon found, lying wounded in a pit into which he had fallen when Smith lost track of him.

PICKPOCKETS ROB TWO MEN AT AUTO RACES

OAKLAND, Feb. 23.—W. A. Rann of 340 Sansome street, San Francisco, and Joseph D. Frates of 1401 Stanton street, Alameda; reported to the police this morning that they were robbed by pickpockets at the automobile races yesterday. Rann lost \$100 and Frates \$9 and a gold watch chain.

The Call's Panama-Pacific International Exposition Site Coupon

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition should be located at

Name _____

Address _____

Cut out this coupon and Mail to Exposition Editor The Call, San Francisco

Oh, Shah! What Next Harem Skirt Is Here



Here it is in all its appealing glory as seen downtown yesterday.

MINERS PERISH IN BLAZING SHAFT

Dozen Lives Are Lost in the Belmont "Timber Yard" at Tonopah

TONOPAH, Nev., Feb. 23.—Fire which started at 5 o'clock this morning in the "timber yard" of the Belmont mine still sends out volumes of smoke from the three compartment main shaft, and it is admitted by the mine authorities that between 10 and 12 men in the 1166 level are dead.

In addition to those known to be underground there are said to be a number of dead lying in the bottom of the shaft.

Nine are in the hospital, and strenuous efforts to beat back the smoke and rescue the men still imprisoned in the mine are being made.

BAKERSFIELD TO GET STANDARD OIL OFFICE

Work to Be Transferred From San Francisco

[Special Dispatch to The Call]
BAKERSFIELD, Feb. 23.—The Standard oil company has decided to move its producing department from San Francisco to Bakersfield, and this city will be headquarters for that branch of the business of the big concern. The entire office work will be done here and rooms are being secured.

NEW YORK JURY FREES ALLEGED BRIBE GIVER

Case Grew Out of Racetrack Legislation

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—In a verdict of not guilty, the state's first endeavor to make a criminal case out of the alleged corruption by the attempted purchase of legislators' votes to defeat the anti-racetrack betting bills three years ago, collapsed late today. After an hour's deliberations a jury in the criminal branch of the supreme court this afternoon acquitted former State Senator Frank J. Gardner, who was charged with offering a \$10,000 bribe to former State Senator Otto G. Poelker, now a congressman, in the interest of the racetrack interests.

WIND HAS A WAY OF---THAT'LL BE ALL

There Were a Lot of Strained Eyes Caused by One Woman Yesterday

A precursor of the harem skirt came to town yesterday and paraded through the shopping district. At first glance it was not half so striking as the ordinary "hobble" of commerce. Just a plain little gray tailored skirt with panels in the front and the back.

Then the wind blew a little. The slim but athletic wearer of the modest skirt strode boldly across the street.

Then a quiet looking man giggled and stopped short. He turned around and kept on giggling. A youth, out walking with a pretty girl in the scantiest of skirts, nudged his companion and they went sliding down the street. A newsboy passed and explosively said "Gee." An elderly woman adjusted her glasses, looked, looked again, looked severe and went on. Two young girls gazed long and apparently enviously. A chauffeur on his limousine chuckled and said to another chauffeur on a big car, "Get on to the line."

The panels on the gray skirt had parted. Trouser the erstwhile demure garment looked. It suddenly pluralized itself. There were no sherrings nor rufflings at the ankle such as the fair ladies of the harem wear. It was an emancipated skirt. It was in no wise bound down.

Yet it had remnants of the coquetry of the unemancipated. Not at all times might one see daylight between the upper ankles of the wearer. Sometimes the panels hung straight and disappointing. This might continue for half a block, almost discouraging to some of those who followed.

But one could not tell. Any moment that panel might relax its severity and swing far to the side showing what suffragettes of pictured fame looked like in real life. Out from Liebes' in Post street, where she first attracted the reportorial gaze, up Post street, through Union square, past the St. Francis, where a visiting British tourist nearly had heart failure at a particular wicked flaunt of the panel, along O'Farrell street, until she halted a taxicab in Market street—probably to escape the increasing crowd—the girl with the "near harem" went, causing stares and grins galore.

ADVANCE IN RAILROAD RATES IS DENIED

Interstate Commerce Commission Upholds Contentions of Shippers of the East and West

\$27,000,000 A YEAR INVOLVED IN DECISION

Plea for Larger Revenue to Pay for Improvements Is Rejected as Without Justification

SANTA FE IS ALLOWED INCREASE IN SOUTHWEST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. The interstate commerce commission has decided against the railroads in both the "eastern" and the "western" cases. The decision was handed down late this afternoon.

Proposed advances in class freight rates in official classification territory, aggregating among all the railways in the territory approximately \$27,000,000 a year, were disapproved by the commission.

In the case involving the increases by the railroads in western trunk line territory, the commission also declined to approve the proposed advances in commodity rates.

Tariffs to Be Canceled

The carriers in both cases are required to cancel, on or before March 10, their advanced tariffs and restore their former rates, which are the rates now in effect. If this requirement is not complied with, the commission will issue a formal order suspending the proposed advances and putting into effect the existing rates for at least two years.

In the case of the railroad commission of Texas against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway and other carriers, known popularly as the south-western rate case, the commission declined to disturb the commodity rates, or the first class rates. The defendants are ordered, however, to reduce the second class rates, which were increased from \$1.21 to \$1.29, to \$1.25.

In the remaining classes the defendants are required to restore the rates in effect before the increased rates were published.

Railroadmen Surprised

In brief, this is the disposition made by the interstate commerce commission of the most important cases ever brought to its attention. The decision surprised railroad officials and other experts, the majority of whom believed that the commission would grant some increase to the western lines, if not to the eastern.

The commission concedes that on some of the roads an increased revenue is needed. In what is known as the eastern case, the commission was embarrassed by the admitted fact that several of the lines in the territory were paying good dividends on existing rates, while other carriers in the same territory were barely able to make both ends meet—a few of them scarcely that.

Western Carriers' Plea Falls

In the western case the carriers entered a powerful plea for increased revenue in order that they might have additional money to put into improvements and betterments, which would enable them to handle with greater facility the constant increase in traffic of the country.

The same argument was advanced in support of the proposed advances in official classification territory, but Commissioner Preston, who wrote the opinion in the eastern case, said: "This argument does not appeal to us. We doubt the practical difficulty suggested (that of obtaining by loan sufficient money to finance the roads), and were it true, it is not apparent that the general public should stand responsible for the mistakes which have been made in financing these railroad systems."

Forty-one Roads Affected

Both the eastern and western cases were brought to public attention in the spring of 1910. Just prior to the enactment of the existing interstate commerce law, which in part became effective June 18, 1910, the railways of official classification territory—41 in all—and those of western trunk lines association territory filed with the interstate commerce commission tariffs making general increases in their freight rates.

The tariffs filed by the eastern lines increased the first class rate between New York and Chicago points 15 cents a hundred pounds—from 75 to 90 cents.