

The San Francisco Call

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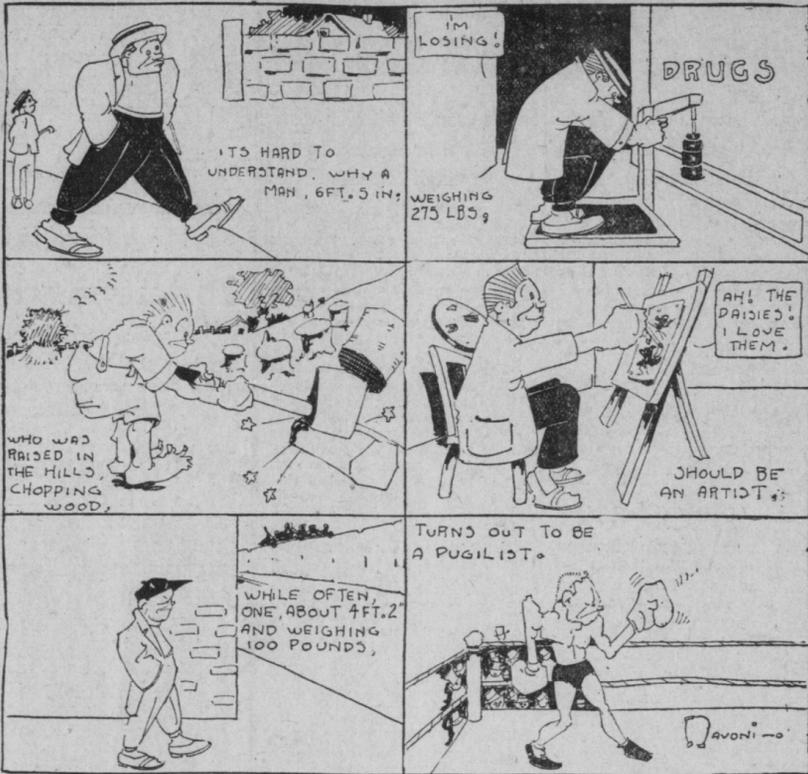
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One of Nature's Incongruities



Uncle Walt THE POET PHILOSOPHER

Oh, hasten, my daughter, and bring me my swatter, the flies they are prancing all over my head! They're buzzing and soaring and drilling and boring, and O how I wish that all insects were dead! Before the hot weather had run me together and melted my innards and brought forth the flies, I did some tall talking; I said it was shocking to murder such insects, dad blither their eyes! I said it was silly to hit with a billy a poor little fly that should camp on your brow; but such talk was twaddlin' and foolish and maudlin; the flies didn't bite then as they're biting now! So bring me my swatter, my beautiful daughter, Matilda Louisa Jane Gwendolin Rose; be speedy, doggone it—don't wait for your bonnet—a fly at this minute is chewing my nose! It's easy, this dealing in morals when feeling no stings from the insects, no itching or pain; but when they get busy I'll sure knock 'em dizzy, Matilda Louisa Gwerosalin Jane!



WALT MASON

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The Morning Chat-Chat

THE desire to be first, always and everywhere, often destroys the worthiest intentions. How many people lose interest in useful research because they can not occupy the first place! And what rancor is evinced against those who, doing good for god's sake alone, acquire weight in the community.—Dora Melegari.

Isn't it a sad thought that there are people in this world to whom praise of other people is an insult, and other men's success an intolerable thorn in the side? And yet how many such people there are! "It really isn't safe to praise any other girl's looks to Elaine," I heard a girl say the other day. "It makes her so cross that it's uncomfortable to be with her." Elaine is a common type. Only most of us disseminate our ugly feeling rather better than that.



RUTH CAMERON

I verily believe envy stands behind more enmities and kills more friendships than any other cause. We can forgive quick temper, injustice, selfishness, ingratitude—indeed, almost anything in a friend—sooner than we can a demonstration of superiority, especially in the particular line in which we ourselves aim to excel.

I wonder if that may not be one reason why the sex friendship—love, I mean—is so much more enduring than the other kind—because the two participants are not doing sufficiently similar things to make envy possible?

If the day ever comes when married women commonly have a vocation outside of the home, woe to the couple who do the same kind of work. It seems ideal to think of husband and wife working together at the same art or trade, sharing the same interests and stimulating and inspiring each other, but I very much suspect that under those conditions the little devil, envy, would make more breaches than the cement of common interests could ever fill up.

Perhaps you think I am painting too black a picture and that envy is not half so common as I imply. Well, would you dare to say that you yourself are entirely immune? Before you answer, let me just suggest a test.

Say that you hear of another man's very brilliant success in your own particular line of work—a man sufficiently similar in age, situation and opportunity, to suggest comparison between you.

Now, what are your inmost feelings? Are you at once wholesouledly, entirely, untaintedly glad of his success? Do you just long to shake his hand and congratulate him, and to tell every one else about his wonderful success?

The United States weather bureau at Boston, Mass., furnishes the following answer: Maine, 45 degrees below zero, January 15, 1905, and New Hampshire, 41 degrees below zero, January 13, 1904.

NATURALIZATION—Q. N. City. A British subject comes to the United States and is naturalized. After that he loses his papers showing his naturalization. In such a case must he go through the whole process again? Under what age must an alien minor be to come to the United States so as to become a citizen by naturalization at the age of 21?

A man who loses his naturalization papers can obtain a certified copy from the court that issued the original. An alien minor may take out his first papers on attaining the age of 18 years, but he can become a citizen only after having his first papers at least two years, and having resided within the United States five years, and after having attained the age of 21 years.

PATENT—H. Mc. City. What course must I pursue to apply for a patent upon an invention? Engage the services of a reputable attorney who makes a specialty of securing patents. You will find their addresses in the classified portion of the city directory.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

- J. C. KNUTH, formerly a well known hotelman in Los Angeles, leaves the Argonaut today for Sacramento, where he will take charge of the Hotel Land. Knuth has had a wide experience in hotels both in Europe and in this country. He was formerly with the Savoy hotel in Seattle.
LIEUTENANT CURT DREWS, E. N. Engelhardt, Mrs. A. C. Lohrs, Edward Klingbill, Rupert Tredick and J. Lustig were among the passengers from this city that sailed Tuesday, June 20, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for New York.
E. A. WORTHINGTON, receiver and general manager of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad, is at the Palace with his family. They are traveling in the private car Ohio on a pleasure trip and intend to visit Yosemite.
W. H. ROBISON, who made a fortune through the invention of a screw for an automobile wheel, is at the Manx with Mrs. Robison, registered from Chicago.
GUILLERMO NEGRO, who is related to the Madero family, has joined the Alberto Maderos at the Palace. He has large land interests in Chihuahua.
H. E. HALSEY, of Fresno, prominently identified with the lumber industry of the state, is at the Union Square.
AGNES M. WALLACE, M. D., secretary of the Medical association of Prescott, Ariz., is staying at the Bellevue.
HERBERT V. KEELING, who is interested in a new railroad project at Lakeport, is a guest at the St. Francis.
J. B. BURDELL, of Burdell, Mrs. Bartlett and family are among the recent arrivals at the Bellevue.
W. E. BEHMYER, a theatrical man of Los Angeles, is among the recent arrivals at the Manx.
M. D. COLTMAN, a stock broker of Toronto, is staying at the Palace.
T. A. BERNABESSY, a merchant of Los Angeles, is at the Baldwin.
L. F. HALLETT, of Deaver is at the Fairmont with Mrs. Hallett.
JOHN LOCKE of New York is at the Fairmont with his family.
J. L. MILLER, a mining man of Nevada, is at the Colonial.
MISS J. D. FANNING of Stockton is a guest at the Bellevue.
MRS. M. T. WARREN of San Jose is staying at the Callahan.
JUDGE T. C. GERFORD of Napa is staying at the Turpin.
H. EDBELL of Angel Island is staying at the Baldwin.
A. H. F. STELCK of Dattin, Man., is at the Argonaut.

RAILROAD PEOPLE DREAD SYBARITES

Demands for Compartments and Drawing Rooms Hurt Revenue

RAILROADMEN are complaining that the American public is acquiring the compartment and drawing room habit. The tendency is not pleasing to the big companies, which can accommodate 25 in a Pullman sleeper and less than half that in a compartment car.

"This is not only the age of the automobile," said an old railroadman yesterday, "but it is the age of the compartment car. A few years ago the average passenger counted a seat in the Pullman something of a luxury. Then he moved up a notch and rejected the upper berth. Now we find him insisting on a compartment or a drawing room. I tell you the drawing rooms are the first to go and we can't get enough compartment cars."

"This latest extravagance bears most heavily on the railroads. We can only get a dozen persons in a compartment car, and if the thing keeps up we will exhaust all our steam power carrying cars instead of passenger cars. The more passengers and less cars, the more revenue, and, naturally, the more cars and less passengers, the less revenue.

"There's only one step farther, and that's the private car. I tell you, if this thing keeps up, every American will have a car of his own with a family crest on the side."

Jesse Chambers, secretary to E. L. Lomax, passenger traffic manager of the Western Pacific, will leave this morning for Chicago for a trip of a few weeks.

B. A. Worthington, formerly superintendent of the Southern Pacific and later assistant to Julius Kruttschnitt, came to San Francisco yesterday in his private car Ohio. He has been sojourning with his family in the Yosemite valley. Worthington is at present acting as receiver for an eastern road.

C. L. Goodrich has departed for the orient, where he will act as general passenger and freight agent for the Western Pacific with headquarters at Yokohama. He was accompanied by Clarence Pearson of the Western Pacific staff, who will be his assistant.

Answers to Queries

DAVY CROCKETT—A. R. S. City. Can you give the language of Davy Crockett while he stood in congress which showed that he was above what is now called "boss rule"?

He declared himself, while in congress in 1827-31, in the following words: "I am at liberty to vote as my conscience and judgment dictate to me, without the yoke of any party on me, or the driver at my heels with his whip in hand commanding me to go—haw, just at his pleasure."

POULTRY STATION—L. S. City. Where is the government poultry station in Sonoma county located?

This was submitted to L. C. Byers of Petaluma, one of the prominent poultrymen of that county, and his reply is:

A few years ago the California legislature made an appropriation to establish a poultry experimental station at Petaluma, and such station was established and operated for several years.

Abe Martin



By some kind provision your last year's blue serge suit looks like times as good 't you as it does 't anybody else. A newspaper picture allus makes a fellow look like he wuz wanted for house breakin'.

THE congressional situation as to schedule K, dealing with the duties on wool and woolens, is very much mixed. Mr. Taft in one of his public addresses has declared that the wool schedule of the Payne tariff was "indefensible."

This, of course, is true, but whether he is ready to deal with it this year, should congress send him for his signature a bill to revise the tariff in this relation is quite uncertain.

The president is committed to the proposition that revision of this and other schedules should not be made until after the tariff commission has ascertained the facts going to prove how far protection is justifiable and wise. The republican party is committed to the general policy of protection, with certain limitations defined in the national platform. While Mr. Taft admits that the wool schedule now in force is wrong, he is not yet in possession of facts to indicate how far the revision should go.

It has been the general belief that no revision of the wool schedule propounded by the democratic majority in the house could pass the senate, which has a republican majority, and it was believed, therefore, that current action in the house was designed merely for the purpose of manufacturing campaign capital for next year. Now, however, it is hinted that a sufficient number of insurgent republican senators may be found to unite with the democrats to pass a revision of schedule K. We need not speculate as to what motives, personal or otherwise, might inspire such action, but there is no little alarm in the strongholds of excessive protection. The American protective tariff league, for example, is sending out frantic appeals for help and reinforcements in the customary style for such crises. For example:

As we have once before said, "Let your office boy run the business," and you take the first train to Washington, where you will find the representative of the American protective tariff league waiting for you at the Arlington hotel. Stay in Washington till congress adjourns, and canvass every member of the United States senate.

This appeal is addressed not to the people as a whole nor to the consumers of wool products, but to the direct beneficiaries of what Mr. Taft has described as "indefensible" protection. Whether the wool schedule is to be revised at this session or postponed for a while, it is certain that lobbying of the sort indicated by the league's circular will not save it. Both parties are committed to a reasonable downward revision of certain important schedules, and among these that dealing with wool and woolens is among the first for action.

IN the Sunday School Convention Special, published daily by The Call, Rev. David G. Downey, secretary of the Methodist board of Sunday schools, writes: "The great business of Christianity is construction, and not repair." This, in truth, is the feature of contemporary evangelism that is brought out with so much emphasis by the deliberations of the national convention now in session in San Francisco.

Sunday school work is essentially construction applied where it is calculated to do the most good in the formation of character. It makes for economy of effort by its application at the impressionable and formative period of youth. It is not necessarily confined to the field of morals in the abstract, but on occasion seeks to apply the general precepts to guide action in the concrete.

Thus Doctor Downey, by way of example, goes on to say:

Today we are anxiously studying the city problem. The city is strategic. As go the cities, so go the states, the nations. If Christianity fails in the city, it fails vitally and fundamentally. Now the fate of a city is always determined by the moral standards of the youth in the streets and market places. If the cities are to become thoroughly Christianized, it can only be through troops of boys and girls trained in our Sunday schools and sent out to put their Christian principles in vital contact with the social, civic and commercial problems of city life.

No form of religion is worth while unless it acts as an influence on conduct, and it is this problem of applied Christianity that the modern Sunday school has set itself to solve.

It is a tremendous task, as the deliberations of the sitting convention go to demonstrate. Honesty in business, clean politics and a regard for the sanctity of the home and family life follow naturally as the logical results of a careful training by the Sunday schools. That institution, in fact, remedies the prime defect of our social system, in whose organization it has been found necessary to exclude specific training in morals from the curriculum of the public schools.

LORIMER'S defense before the senate investigating committee is such as might have been expected in the circumstances. It is the ancient rule where a man has no defense to abuse the other side. Often it assumes the shape of the pot calling the kettle black, and there may or may not be something of this in the present instance.

Officials of the harvester trust have been prominent in accusing friends of Lorimer of making up the "jackpot" that "put him over" and gave him a seat in the senate from Illinois. It is by no means impossible that the skirts of the harvester trust have been in contact with dubious transactions concerning the legislature of Illinois. Officials of that trust may or may not have been involved in matters that contemplated bribery, but that does not touch the issue as regards Lorimer.

It may easily be that when the trusts fall out honest men come

by their own. If there happens to be an acrimonious quarrel between the harvester trust and the lumber trust the results seem likely to bring out the truth concerning the bribery that "put Lorimer over."

For the rest, Lorimer's line of defense, if it can be called such, is by itself a confession of weakness. If he has nothing better to offer he would save time and annoyance by pleading guilty. Nobody seriously disputes the fact that his election was procured by bribery, either with or without his knowledge and consent, and this being so, it is a strange example of the degradation of politics that action has been so long delayed.

POLITICAL science appears to have been reduced to a state of solution by the recent decisions of the supreme court in the Standard oil and tobacco cases. Those decisions may be said in a general way to have implied a recognition of the fact that big combinations have become a necessary part of modern business and industry. The courts will not penalize such combinations, but will restrain and punish them when they are found employing oppressive methods designed to create monopoly.

The general effect of these decisions has been to create a condition of uncertainty, exemplified by Judge Gary of the steel trust when he demanded that the government prescribe what methods are legitimate, and even go to the length of fixing the prices at which products shall be sold.

Nobody believes that the government will be given any such powers covering the whole field of industry, but Judge Gary's demand serves at least to illustrate the state to which political science has been reduced by the contemporary groping for methods to regulate the big combinations.

In further illustration of the same condition, Judge Peter Grosscup of the United States circuit court is found stating his remedy in these words:

To recognize combination and monopoly as something necessarily here—square the law to the fact—and then, as a condition to granting corporate power at all, reserve the right to regulate dividends.

The remedies suggested by Gary and Grosscup are not by any means as novel as they might seem at first glance. In fact, the plans suggested are in practical operation as regards the public service corporations. When we fix rates by government regulation for the supply of light, water and transportation, we are actually fixing prices, and, by necessary consequence, determining the dividends that will be paid. The essential condition of all such regulation is that the prices fixed must be such as to pay a reasonable dividend on the investment.

Now, Gary and Grosscup would extend this plan to all incorporated enterprises, and, however symmetrical this method may appear in theory, its operation in practice, so far as we have gone, has been most discouraging. We have created a complicated and often conflicting machinery for government regulation of public service by state and federal official bodies, and this machinery has been in operation for years with slender and disheartening results. The confusion likely to attend the extension of this lame function of government to the whole field of industry should give us pause, at least until we have obtained some practical results from the existing means of regulation.

AFTER all the work done to raise the ruined hull of the Maine it does not seem likely, in the opinion of naval experts, that the undertaking will bring any certainty as to the primary cause of the explosion that wrecked the battleship.

The progress of the work has so far demonstrated that the ship's magazine exploded, but there is nothing as yet uncovered to show whether this was due to exterior or interior causes. A dispatch from Havana says:

A terrific explosion, more violent than has been supposed, sent the battleship Maine to the bottom of Havana harbor.

That the shattering of the hull, expressed by the mute testimony of steel ribs bent apart, decks upheaved and hurled far from their original position, bulkheads crumpled like sheets of paper and apparently inextinguishable, was far greater than supposed was revealed this afternoon as a result of a superficial observation made possible by the lowering of the water level in the cofferdam a total depth of seven feet.

This indicates that the ship's magazine exploded, but leaves us as far as ever from knowing whether this catastrophe began and ended on shipboard or was due to a mine or torpedo fired under the hull. The cause of the wreck appears likely to remain one of the mysteries of the sea.

Mark Tapley's Day Off

"I thought you were going to take a day off and enjoy a trip into the country."

"Had to give it up," replied the man with a cheerful disposition. "But we did the next best thing. We got some hard boiled eggs and some canned goods and ate them out in the back yard."—Washington Star.

Found a Good Home

Patience—And did her father follow them when they eloped?
Patrice—Sure! He's living with them yet!—Yonkers Statesman.

Here's the Secret

Snorkins—How do you manage to make a living in this town?
Goober—By managing to live on what I make.—Chicago Tribune.

Lorimer Employs the Customary Defense

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