

The San Francisco Call

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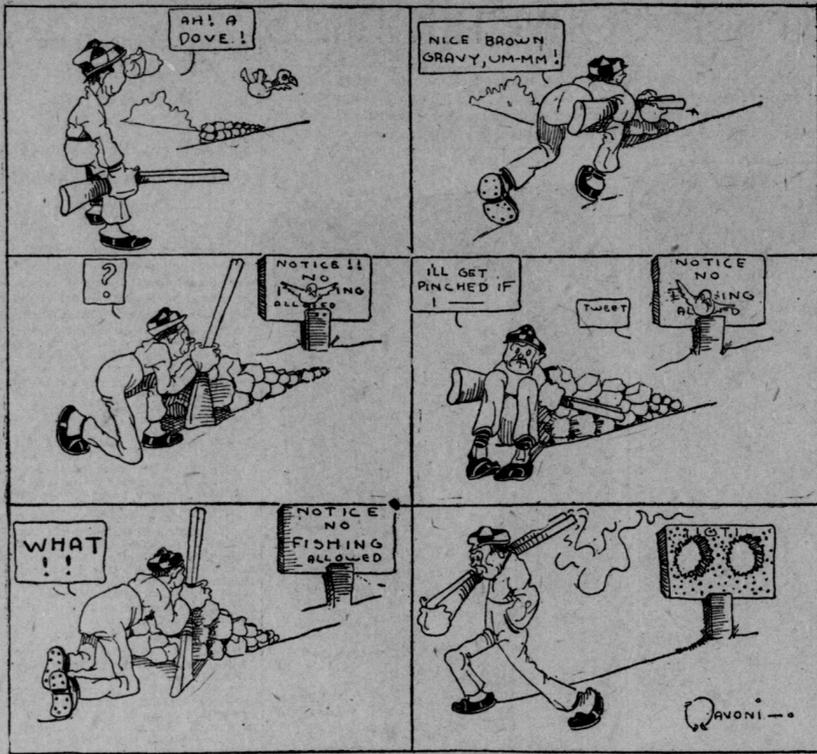
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The Hunter's Revenge



Uncle Walt THE POET PHILOSOPHER

It is really rather funny how the man who's burning money finds a legion of admirers any place that he may stray. Everything he says is witty; all the johnnies in the city gather round him to adore him while there's wealth to throw away. When he grows exceeding frisky in the gilded home of whisky, c'en the barkeeps make confession that he has a wealth of charms; and the peelers, evidently, love him, for they treat him gently, when his feet become entangled and he falls into their arms. Oh, the world is soft and tender to the lavish money spender, and he thinks that people love him for his merits and his face; but when all his wealth is melted, he is hustled, he is pelted, and the barkeeps calmly kick him from the portals of their place. And the people who were smirking when his money he was jerking, call him names that hurt his feelings when he seeks a helping hand; and the haughty cops surround him, draw their little clubs and pound him, load him in the hurry wagon, and he's fined to beat the band. All the friends you gain by blowing money where the booze is flowing are not worth a cent a dozen—they're not worth the half of that; they will shake you when you're busted and will turn away disgusted when, to buy a little fodder, you attempt to pass the hat.



WALT MASON

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ANSWERS TO QUERIES

DEER SEASON—Subscriber, Etna Mills. What is the open season for deer in the several game districts of the state at this time?
In the first and third districts, comprising the counties of Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama, Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa and Mono, the time is from August 15 to the end of October; in the second, fourth and fifth districts, which include the counties of Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey and San Luis Obispo, the time is July and August, and in the sixth district, which includes the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino and Inyo, the time is between the 15th of August and the 15th of September.

MUKDEN—Sunday Reader, Cltr. How many Japanese and how many Russians were engaged in the battle of Mukden during the Russo-Japanese war? How many men did each nation have in that war, and what was the loss of each?
At Mukden, each army numbered about 400,000 men and 1,500 guns. The Japanese loss was reported as 50,000 in killed and wounded and the Russian at 20,000 killed, 100,000 wounded and 50,000 prisoners. (2) The Japanese during the war had 1,200,000 men in the field and the Russians 870,000. The Japanese losses (conventional) were 55,000 killed, 15,000 died of sickness and 300,000 wounded. The Russian losses (official figures), 23,008 killed, 121,486 wounded, 39,729 missing and 65,002 died from sickness.

ONE CENT PIECES—N. A. T. Is there any law which defines a person who tender in one cent pieces in payment of a debt?
Section 3557, title 39, of the revised statutes of the United States says: "The minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment." The law that says that a one cent piece is a minor coin.

ROAD MAPS—Stranger, City. Am a stranger here and would like to be informed as to where I can obtain road maps, so as to enable me to make an automobile trip of the greater part of the state.
From any first class garage.

MAUDE MULLER—P. S. City. Who wrote "Maude Muller"?
John G. Whittier.

HELIGOLAND—J. S. President. How did Germany acquire from Great Britain the island known as Heligoland, and in what publication are the terms of the purchase?
By the Anglo-German treaty of 1890 Heligoland became a German possession and was given in compensation for territorial concessions in Africa. It now forms part of the Prussian Province of Schleswig-Holstein. The terms are to be found in that treaty.

LINEN—Mary Ann, City. Where is the best linen made?
Ireland.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

- FRANCOIS de TESSAN, a French journalist and author, is at the St. Francis with Madame de Tessen. Tessen is a contributor to the Revue des Deux Mondes and an authority on American and English politics. He was here in 1904 and wrote a book on his impressions of America. He is related with the marquis, count and viscount of the French family of Chumbrun.
FRANK LOWE, a manufacturer of mining machinery of St. Louis, is staying at the Palace. J. E. Robertson, a mining man of El Paso, with interests in Mexico, accompanies him.
HUGH McPHEE, an official of the Western Union Telegraph company at Los Angeles, is making the Palace his headquarters during his stay here.
PAUL VERDIER, the well known local merchant, returned yesterday from a trip to Paris and took apartments at the St. Francis.
G. GEHR of Alexandria, La., and Mrs. Gehr and family are at the Bellevue, accompanied by Miss E. Rosenthal.
J. C. PIERSON, a merchant of Indianapolis, is staying at the Colonial with Mrs. Pierson and mother.
PHILIP R. SWING, district attorney of Imperial county, is among the recent arrivals at the Palace.
A. C. BURNS of San Jose and J. L. Muir of Portland are among the recent arrivals at the Adeau.
E. H. COLEMAN, a business man of Providence, R. I., is at the Stewart with Mrs. Coleman.
A. MATTER, the well known vintner of Fresno, is registered at the Union Square.
E. E. GREENLAND, a capitalist of Albany, N. Y., and son are registered at the Turpin.
W. D. PATTERSON of Newark, Cal., is among the recent arrivals at the Fairmont.
P. A. CAMPION, a mining man of Nome, registered at the Stanford yesterday.
C. W. CHASE, an attorney of Los Angeles, is at the Palace with his family.
W. H. WATTS, a railroad constructor of Ogden, is a guest at the St. Francis.
H. M. McKENZIE of Denver is staying at the Belmont with Mrs. McKenzie.
R. H. BALDWIN of Seattle is staying at the Colonial with Mrs. Baldwin.
W. T. THOMAS of Los Angeles is staying at the Von Dora with Mrs. Thomas.
C. D. SHOETE of Chicago is staying at the Arlington with Mrs. Shoete.
J. B. HIGGINS, a real estate man of Quincy, is registered at the Stanford.
SAMUEL PLATT, United States district attorney of Nevada, returned to his apartments at the St. Francis yesterday after spending a week in a hospital. While auting through the mountain country of the borderland Platt was attacked with erysipelas.
A. E. BINGHAM, a capitalist of Santa Barbara, Mrs. Bingham, Miss Madeline Bingham and H. W. Bingham of Chicago are guests at the Palace.
MR. AND MRS. OGDEN of Cardiff, Wales, are at the Union Square. Ogdan is heavily interested in the tin plate industry of that principality.
E. B. COLBY, manager of the Western Water company, is at the Palace with H. C. Tupman and S. P. White, oil operators of Bakersfield.
R. D. McCALLA, an oilman of Los Angeles, and G. F. Baker, a mining man of Reno, are among the recent arrivals at the Baldwin.
F. HOYT of Santa Rosa and L. Moran of Chicago are among the recent arrivals at the Von Dora.
M. F. GOODMAN, a banker of Reno, and Mrs. Goodman and daughter are guests at the Turpin.
J. F. STAGG, an orchardist of San Jose, is staying at the Turpin with Mrs. Stagz and daughter.
O. N. BRANDS and wife of Paterson, N. J., are guests at the Victoria.
H. SEBASTIAN, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, is staying at the Bellevue.
W. A. BELL, an insurance man of New York, is staying at the Collins.
A. A. DUCKMAN of Illinois registered at the Adeau yesterday.
A. DICKENSON of Chicago registered yesterday at the Arlington.
S. F. RUBBER of Seattle registered yesterday at the Victoria.
DR. M. S. JAFFE of Sacramento is a guest at the Fairmont.
F. F. BATTEN JR. of San Mateo is staying at the Bellevue.
MISS M. MAGUIRE of Berkeley is a guest at the Victoria.
MRS. M. MORNI of Virginia City is a guest at the Cadillac.
H. M. GRAY of San Diego is at the Stewart with Mrs. Gray.
DR. L. P. HALL of Dixon is staying at the Marx.
C. McMANUS of Tucson is a guest at the Marx.
L. C. LEWIS of New York is at the Belmont.

On Saturday Colonel Roosevelt electrified the nation and the congressional steel trust investigators by asserting his executive responsibility and claiming personal credit for the absorption of Tennessee Coal and Iron by the steel corporation.

Colonel Roosevelt's admission of god-fathering the merger, heretofore described as iniquitous, was the most sensational, but by no means the most important, feature of his characteristic bearding of the congressional inquisitors. He admitted having caught glimpses of a new light that may in due time reflect warmth and comfort upon a considerable number of men who a few years ago were lumped as "undesirable citizens" or worse.

Colonel Roosevelt went to Chairman Stanley and his official investigators man fashion. He told them that he and none other was responsible for the overnight acquisition of Tennessee Coal and Iron by the steel corporation in 1907. He declared that he acted on behalf of the people generally and that because of his action panic and widespread financial ruin were averted. By way of elaboration rather than justification he told the investigators that he would have been a coward not to accept the certainty of subsequent criticism.

Then Roosevelt struck deeper into the great trust problem. He admitted by the broadest inference his agreement with Judge Gary's suggestion that certainty of governmental control could be established only through the medium of governmental fixing of charges. He left most of the honors of that suggestion with Judge Gary by declaring that if he, rather than Judge Gary, had first suggested it, he would have been accused of socialism.

It is only a few years ago that Roosevelt as president was in the thick of the fight started by Governor Van Sant of Minnesota for the dissolution of the Northern Securities company merger. That fight was at its most spectacular political height only a short time before Roosevelt consented to the steel merger to avert panic.

Some thoughtful if over brave men raised their voices then on behalf of price regulation as the one sure method of securing governmental control and against corporate dissolution as a mere political makeshift. Naturally they were promptly relegated to the "undesirable citizen" class. The Northern Securities merger was ultimately "dissolved" in compliance with an order of the supreme court of the United States. J. J. Hill's control of the properties affected by the merger was not destroyed. The public has no lasting realization of material benefit reaped as the result of that "dissolution."

As a matter of fact, the shipping, producing and consuming publics have reaped more substantial advantages from any one of a dozen rate fixing orders issued by the interstate commerce commission than would accrue to them from a dozen merger "dissolving" judgments of the supreme court.

The people have come to a realization that the rate is the key to governmental regulation of railroads. It is not difficult to believe that they may soon agree with Judge Gary and Colonel Roosevelt that the price of commodity is the key to the regulation of the other industrial monopolies.

WASHINGTON dispatches announce that the senate has adopted the "rather unusual but not unprecedented course of making public the text of four treaties that have not yet received action at its hands."
Two of these treaties are the Anglo-American and Franco-American general arbitration treaties. The others affect adjustment of the finances and customs of Honduras and Nicaragua. The senate, or an important element of the senate, objects to the arbitration treaties on the ground that they are designed to deprive the senate of some of its constitutional prerogatives.

The senators seem to hope that submission of their plight to a sympathetic people will arouse the nation to a sense of its obligation to a misunderstood body and to the founders of the constitution. Senatorial consent to the adoption of the principle of national referendum does not go beyond this. That there may be no over-enthusiastic mistake on this score, the authorized chroniclers of the senate's action are careful to explain thus: "Publicity was given to these important conventions at the request of the administration, which desires that the subject matter shall receive the fullest consideration by the press and the people in order to enlighten the senate as to the real sentiment of the country."

The important feature of the senate's "unusual if not unprecedented" action is not the senate's unwilling, if hopeful, temporary acquiescence in an informal referendum. The real thing is the senate's attitude toward treaties that provide in effect for compulsory arbitration of international differences.

Ratification of the Anglo-American and the Franco-American treaties would be the accomplishment of the longest step toward that world peace and general disarmament that is the avowed goal of all the great civilized nations. Their ratification would be virtual insurance against the development of situations out of which war could grow involving three of the world powers.

Inevitably the adoption of such conventions by the United States, Great Britain and France would be an immediate and tremendous influence for a general international adoption of treaties that would subordinate the formal craft of diplomacy to the honesty and good sense of open arbitration.

The senate would put its constitutional prerogative in the bal-

ance against the orderly and bloodless disposition of international questions, which frequently are not nearly so important to the people as civil cases disposed of by our own courts. The senate would set up its fossilized pride against world peace.

No doubt the senate will be enlightened as to the sentiment of the country. Such enlightenment will be good for the people and may be good for the senate, even at the expense of the dampening of an extremely slight senatorial enthusiasm for the referendum.

A SUPPLEMENTARY squad of twenty-four mounted scouts is to be added to each regiment of the California national guard. These scouts will be trained by officers of the regular army.

The order authorizing the organization of the scouts was issued by Adjutant General Forbes on Friday.

General Forbes is to be commended for the adoption of the mounted scout idea, as he is for much other good work he has done since he succeeded to the administrative headship of the citizen soldiery of California. It bespeaks his desire to make the organized militia of California as efficient as is possible with a service that is purely voluntary and all too frequently misunderstood.

Thanks to official indifference and practical political considerations close to the treasury, the citizen soldiery of nearly all the state offered for many years too much material for the "tin soldier" joke-smith. Appropriations were made grudgingly and all too frequently with the idea that the money was to furnish play for a few misguided youths and bottle scarred veterans, obsessed with a passion for gold lace and brass buttons.

The fruits of this idea were harvested to the national disgust in 1898. Out of the whole sisterhood of states less than half a dozen furnished their quotas of volunteers that even approximated anything like fighting forces. Fortunately that war partook more of the nature of riot suppression than of international combat. But the nation began to awaken to its mistake.

The policy of a small regular military establishment is too well settled in this country to be changed for many decades, if ever. The time for international disarmament is only hopefully distant. Until that time arrives the United States must look to its citizen soldiery for the trained fighting men that are needed desperately and quickly when they are needed at all.

The enrolled militia is the natural school for the military training of the American youth. Some states adopted that idea twenty years ago. The nation committed itself to that idea with the enactment of the Dick bill. Both nation and states are spending more money on the national guard. Many of the states are making genuine efforts to reap the benefits that flow from national appropriations and regular army co-operation. California has made long strides in this direction in the last few years.

Adjutant General Forbes has not been content to maintain the pace set for him by his predecessor. He has set a new pace. He is entitled to the support and co-operation of the people and the state government. The enrolled militia is not a plaything. For the present, at least, it is an important adjunct of government. Every effort to put it as nearly as may be on a par with the efficiency of the regular establishment is on the side of economy and patriotism.

BY the indictment of E. T. Earl of Los Angeles for intercepting and making public a wireless message there may be a hastening of legislation the necessity of which was urged by The Call two years ago.

Earl was indicted for intercepting a private message sent by one of his newspaper rivals to another rival and for publishing that message in one of his Los Angeles newspapers. The Call is not concerned with the merits of the newspaper war waged by Earl and his opponents in Los Angeles. Indeed, it may be not far amiss to consider his indictment an incident of the warfare rather than a serious attempt to secure a criminal conviction. This assumption is based on the theory that the prosecutors will find no state law under which Earl can be punished.

And that is the point of the situation. Unless there be laws that will make the contents of a wireless message as inviolate as the contents of a letter consigned to the mails or of a message sent over telegraph and cable lines, the commercial value of the wireless is nil.

Protective legislation for wireless telegraphy must, of necessity, be national and international. Rigid federal laws governing interstate wireless business must inevitably be supplemented by international agreement having all the force of maritime law.

But the immediate need is state law. Obviously no law can prevent the interception of wireless messages by either amateur or professional operators. The state can and should provide stringent laws and drastic penalties to insure against the use of such intercepted messages.

Failure to enact such laws means to deny to commerce the use of one of the greatest discoveries of the age. It means that the sphere of the wireless must be reduced to distress signals for vessels and the plaything of children and experimentalists. It means that capital honestly invested in wireless telegraphy is to be wiped out.

Regardless of the immediate results that flow from the attempt to put Earl in jail for wireless tapping the Los Angeles incident should serve as the incentive for prompt and effective legislation.

FINANCIERS INSPECT WESTERN PACIFIC

H. I. Miller Conducts Party as Representative of George Gould

H. I. MILLER, acting as confidential representative of George Gould, left San Francisco yesterday in a special train, escorting a number of eastern and foreign financiers over the Western Pacific.

The party will travel leisurely over the property and inspect it as they go along. It is understood that the members of the party represent prospective investors in Western Pacific securities. Those who accompanied Miller are: Percival Farquar of New York, Dr. Carlos Lampaio of Rio Janeiro, Dr. A. de Gavadeyia of Para, Brazil, Leigh Hunt of New York, Rodney D. Cluff of New York and J. Butler of Paris.

James G. Melvin, chairman of the entertainment committee of the Transportation club, has arranged for an excursion to Santa Cruz August 20. Plans are being made for a bay excursion during the first week of September.

The railroad commission will meet this morning in regular session. A great amount of routine business will engage the attention of the board.

E. E. MacLeod, chairman of the western passenger association, has come to San Francisco from Chicago for a short visit.

A committee of the Native Sons is arranging with the Northwestern Pacific for the transportation facilities incident to the Admission day celebration in Santa Rosa on September 3.

V. S. Burnham, formerly traveling station agent on the Stockton division of the Southern Pacific, has been appointed trainmaster on the Shasta division, vice H. M. Stillman, recently appointed assistant superintendent at Stockton. Burnham is a graduate of the Southern Pacific company's course in railroad operation.

Six gasoline electric motor cars have just been built for the Frisco system and will be placed in suburban service on various portions of the road. They are the very latest in railroad equipment and their operation will be closely watched. The cars are propelled by electricity generated by gasoline engines on the car. They have a potential speed of 65 miles an hour. They are equipped with baggage compartment, smoking room and observation platform. The passenger enters at the center of the car. The exit is at the rear.

Abe Martin



Miss Tawney Apple's niece is to be married just as her paw's able. Bosko Moon died at 89 yesterday. He was the first democrat to be well liked in this count-